

General Certificate of Education  
June 2006  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 1**

**HS1E**

**Alternative E: Germany and Russia before the First World War, 1870–1914**

Wednesday 7 June 2006 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1E.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- All questions carry 25 marks.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

---

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

---

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** Adapted from a memorandum of 1896 from Admiral von Müller to the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, on Germany's foreign policy aims.

Our motto must be all or nothing. Either we ruthlessly build up the strength of the nation, even if it means accepting the risk of a major war, or we limit ourselves to European power alone. This would mean we would have to be content with a few left-over colonies and a fleet too weak  
5 for the pursuit of Weltpolitik.

**Source B** Adapted from a speech on foreign policy by the German Chancellor, Bethmann Hollweg in 1909.

On all fronts, we must drive forward quietly and patiently in order to regain the trust and confidence of other states, without which we cannot consolidate politically or economically. Of course this does not suit our irresponsible politicians, but this is the only possible course for us. Then  
5 we shall be able to achieve our greater aims in colonies and world trade without having to risk our existence.

**Source C** Weltpolitik created a great deal of tension, accomplished very little and soured international relations. The Kaiser never contemplated the conflict that a bold, expansionist policy would provoke abroad, as Germany attempted to 'find her place in the sun'. The major world powers had no  
5 intention of smoothing the path for Germany to become a dominant world power, and Germany met hostility in every direction. Weltpolitik is a classic case of ambition outweighing common sense.

Adapted from F McDONOUGH, *The Origins of the First and Second World Wars*, 1997

(a) Use **Source C** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of 'her place in the sun' (line 4) in the context of the foreign policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how the views in **Source B** differ from the views put forward in **Source A** about German foreign policy. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of Weltpolitik, in relation to other factors, in causing international tension in the years up to 1914. (15 marks)

**EITHER 2** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

After 1881, as well as early industrial expansion, Russia experienced further political repression. Restrictive measures were accompanied by a deliberate policy of ‘Russification’.

Adapted from M LYNCH, *Reaction and Revolutions: Russia 1881–1924*, 1992

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Russification’ (line 3) in the context of tsarist Russia after 1881. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why tsarist governments wanted to promote industrial change. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Dismissed as Finance Minister in 1903, and then dismissed as Prime Minister in 1906, Witte clearly failed to serve the needs of the tsarist regime.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

**OR 3** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

As a Junker himself, Bismarck was sympathetic to the Junkers’ demands and determined to retain their privileged position.

Adapted from B WHITFIELD, *Germany 1848–1914*, 2000

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Junker’ (line 1) in the context of Bismarck’s domestic policy. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Bismarck and the National Liberal Party formed a political alliance in the years 1871 to 1878. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘In 1878–1879, Bismarck’s domestic policy changed direction as a result of economic rather than political pressures.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this opinion. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

---

**There are no questions printed on this page**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS**

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source C: F MCDONOUGH, *The Origins of the First and Second World Wars*, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

Question 2: M LYNCH, *Reaction and Revolutions: Russia 1881–1924*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1992. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 3: B WHITFIELD, *Germany 1848–1914*, Harcourt Education, 2000. Reproduced by permission of Harcourt Education.

Copyright © 2006 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.