

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2582

Document Studies 1774–1945

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

1 hour

Additional materials:
one 8-page answer book

TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

This question paper contains questions on the following seven Options:

- The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92 (pages 2–3)
- The Condition of England 1832–53 (pages 4–5)
- Italian Unification 1848–70 (pages 6–7)
- The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61 (pages 8–9)
- The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93 (pages 10–11)
- England in a New Century 1900–18 (pages 12–13)
- Nazi Germany 1933–45 (pages 14–15)

Answer all **three sub-questions** from **one** Option.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part of the paper which covers the Option studied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each sub-question.

You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.

In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92

Study the four Sources on The Fall of the Monarchy, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

1 (a) Study Source D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘the threat to Paris in the Duke of Brunswick’s manifesto’ (line 21). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the motives of those who supported the attack on the Tuileries on 10 August 1792. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that popular unrest was the **main** cause of the fall of the monarchy in August 1792. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Fall of the Monarchy

Source A: An eye witness to the demonstrations of 20 June 1792 gives an account of the mixed feelings towards the King when the Paris crowds invaded the Tuileries.

The King was wearing the cap of liberty on his head. He told the people that he was in favour of the Constitution and he publicly swore to uphold it. The people shouted ‘Down with the veto! Long live the nation!’ I told the King, ‘The people want to love you; they want you to recall ministers in whom they have confidence. We will stick to the Constitution, but it has to work; we will lay down our lives to defend it; but if we fall, we will drag you down with us.’ 5

An anonymous account by a speaker at the Jacobin Club, June 1792

Source B: A radical republican gives a favourable view of popular action during the attack on the Tuileries palace, 10 August 1792.

The solemn manner in which the people of Paris proceeded towards this great action was as glorious as were its motives and its aims. The sections of Paris* had been open about the motives for the attack and they arranged the moment for this courageous undertaking. They planned it with a unity that only true friends of liberty can possibly display. It was not a purposeless riot stirred up by a few firebrands; it was not a conspiracy. It was the entire people exercising its rights. 10

* [‘The sections of Paris’ = 48 electoral districts of the city, many of which were dominated by radicals]

*Maximilien Robespierre, article in a Jacobin newspaper, The Defender of the People,
15 August 1792*

Source C: A Frenchman writing for The Times, a London newspaper, takes an unfavourable view of the attack on the Tuileries, 10 August 1792.

The uncontrolled patriotism of Paris has ruined France, has stained the national honour. I write about the most tragic event my eyes ever witnessed. The scene of bloodshed will ever remain as a stain on our country. The outrages were not provoked by any wrong done by the royal family, but were the result of cool, deliberate and premeditated revenge. It is evident that the decision of the Assembly not to put Lafayette on trial for his desertion to the enemy had enraged the Jacobin mob. The sans-culottes, joined by a number of National Guards, arrived in force at the Tuileries Palace and began their cowardly attacks.

15

Article in The Times, 16 August 1792

Source D: An historian comments on popular reactions to the fall of the Monarchy.

Unlike the rising of....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

An extract from 'The French Revolution 1788-1792' by Gaetano Salvemini.
ISBN: ASIN: B0000CIQUZ

.....of the royalist propaganda.

Gaetano Salvemini, The French Revolution 1788–1792, published in 1954

The Condition of England 1832–53

Study the four Sources on Attitudes to Public Health, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

2 (a) Study Source D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘The permissive 1848 Act’ (line 27). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes and responses to disease in the 1830s. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that issues of principle (religion and individual liberty) were more important than practical issues (medical, financial and engineering) in delaying effective health reform. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Attitudes to Public Health

Source A: A popular pamphlet, sold in the Midlands, outlines the lessons to be learnt from cholera.

Ought we not to view the recent fatal disease, which made such havoc among friends and neighbours, as a direct punishment from God? Should we not enquire whether the design of God has been achieved? Are we a more obedient and thankful people? We ought to feel grateful to God, who preserved us alive. Let each of us consider the salvation of our souls.

An anonymous leaflet, 1832

Source B: The Reverend Vaughan Thomas gives the citizens of Oxford advice on how to avoid cholera.

Filthiness, foul smells and nastiness, especially in confined spaces, produce diseases. If you wish to preserve the healthiness of your city, be clean in your person and premises. If the pump is handy, clean your pavements; if not, throw down buckets of water. Nothing is more likely to spread disease than the foul smells coming off stagnant filth. 5

Memorials of the Malignant Cholera in Oxford, 1835

Source C: Edwin Chadwick, Secretary to the Poor Law Commission, argues that municipal services would be more cost-effective than those supplied by private companies. He believed that strong local government would be able to improve sanitary provision.

In Manchester, gas has been supplied by a body appointed under a Local Act by an elected committee of ratepayers. The supplies are of a better quality and cheaper than from private companies and the profits are reserved in a public fund for further improvements. In London, three companies compete – three sets of gas pipes, three officers, high charges and low returns for shareholders. A proposal in Manchester, to obtain water supplies in the same manner as gas, was effectively opposed by the owners of private pumps who have a monopoly of the convenient springs.

10

15

Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain, 1842

Source D: A modern historian considers some of the obstacles to public health reform.

Chadwick supported glazed round.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Poverty and Public Health' by Rosemary Rees. ISBN: 978-0435327156

.....was the uneasy compromise.

Rosemary Rees, Poverty and Public Health, 2001

Italian Unification 1848–70

Study the four Sources on The Role of Austria, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

3 (a) Study Source C

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'A peace has been agreed at Villafranca' (line 8). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for public attitudes in Italy towards Austria. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Austria was too weak to resist the unification of Italy. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Role of Austria

Source A: An Englishman living in Florence, the capital of Tuscany, records his recollections of events in Italy, 1848–49.

When news of the revolution in Milan reached Tuscany, students here held meetings in support. They were determined to join Charles Albert and formed a regiment to fight the Austrians. Since the Austrians regained control in Milan those who took part against them have fled. Those who were favourable to them are ill-treated by their own countrymen. Here, some speak of the unjust attack on Austria and of the revolutions in the north, Naples and Florence throwing Italy back for a century. They say Italians hate one another more than they hate Austria. 5

William Senior, Journals Kept in France and Italy, 1850

Source B: A political cartoon comments on the agreement at Plombières in January 1858. At the centre, the Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, is tied to a stake. He is surrounded (from left to right) by Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and Napoleon III.

Title of Cartoon: TAMING THE HABSBURG EAGLE BY CLIPPING ITS CLAWS



A cartoon, January 1858

Source C: The Emperor of France proclaims the conclusion of peace to French soldiers in his government's newspaper.

Soldiers! A peace has been agreed at Villafranca with the Emperor of Austria. The principal object of the war has been attained; Italy will become a nation. There will be a confederacy of all the states of Italy under the honorary presidency of the Pope. Venice, it is true, will remain under Austria, but Italy is now the mistress of her own destiny. Soldiers! You have gained glory at Magenta and Solferino, liberated Lombardy and have only stopped because the conflict was assuming a magnitude no longer in the interests of France.

10

Napoleon III, Le Moniteur, July 1859

Source D: Following a visit to Venice, a British diplomat at the Austrian court records his impressions of the public mood in Venetia.

The Austrians have not gained an inch in the affections of the Venetians who remain attached to Victor Emmanuel and the national cause. The people are patient in their desire for the realisation of national unity. There are objectors to this patient policy, just as there are individual exceptions to the dominant anti-Austrian feeling. The young think Italy has an army strong enough to defeat Austria in battle and war should be waged now, and a few Venetians are willing to accept office under the Austrians. But the persons composing both these categories are numerically small.

15

20

Julian Fane, letter to Lord John Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, October 1863

The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61

Study the four Sources on Economic Grievances and Secession, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

4 (a) Study Source C

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘the abuse of the powers they had delegated to Congress’ (lines 15–16). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence that the economic policies of the Union were unjust to the South. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that economic grievances were the **main** reason why the Southern States opted for secession. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Economic Grievances and Secession

Source A: The outstanding Southern politician of his generation, a former Vice President and Secretary of State, explains the economic grievances of the South. He was too ill to make the speech, which was read for him. He died soon afterwards.

The Government has derived its revenue mainly from duties on imports. Such duties fall mainly on the Southern States, which have paid vastly more than their due portion of the revenue. A far greater portion of the revenue has been spent in the North than its due share. The joint effect of these causes has been to transfer a vast amount from South to North. Moreover many of the duties were not imposed for revenue but for protection – that is, they were intended to put money, not in the treasury, but directly into the pockets of the manufacturers. 5

J. C. Calhoun, last speech to the Senate, March 1850

Source B: A Congressman from Texas gives a Southern view of the causes and consequences of secession.

You are not content with the millions we pay you annually under the operation of the revenue law and the navigation laws, and by making your people our manufacturers, our merchants, our shippers. You are not satisfied with the vast tribute we pay you to build up your great cities, your railroads, your canals. You are not satisfied with all this; but you must also wage a relentless crusade against our rights and institutions. Your folly and injustice will compel us to manufacture for ourselves, to build up our own commerce, our own great cities, our own railroads and canals. 10

John H. Reagan, speech to Congress, January 1861

Source C: The President of the newly formed Confederacy outlines some of the reasons for secession. This extract is part of his response to Lincoln's declaration in April 1861 that the Southern States were in rebellion.

The Southern States have long felt a deep-seated resentment at the abuse of the powers they had delegated to Congress. They have been used for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South. In addition, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord. As soon as the Northern States had reached a number sufficient to control the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the slave-owners in the Southern States was begun and gradually extended. 15 20

Jefferson Davis, Message to the Confederate Congress, 29 April 1861

Source D: A leading Northern writer and intellectual gives his view of the fundamental issue.

The fault of the Free States in the eyes of the South is that they are free, and that their habits and concerns are those of Freedom. The crime of the Free States is the census of 1860. Their increase in numbers, wealth and power is a permanent aggression to the South. It would not be enough to please the Southern States that we should stop asking them to abolish slavery – what they demand of us is nothing less than that we should abolish the spirit of the age. 25

James Russell Lowell, The Question of the Hour, May 1861

The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93

Study the four Sources on The Nature of the Irish Question from 1877 to the early 1880s, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

5 (a) Study Source D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘boycotting’ (line 16). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the likely support for revolt among the Irish people. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the **main** problem that British governments faced in Ireland from 1877 to the early 1880s came from political rather than social and economic factors. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Nature of the Irish Question from 1877 to the early 1880s

Source A: The founder of the Home Rule Party expresses his belief that political change will stop agrarian unrest.

The Irish people were essentially against change. It was only misgovernment that had driven them into revolt. Give them fair play and there was no people on earth who would be more attached to traditional principles than the Irish nation. The geographical position of Ireland made it in her interest to be united with England. The Irish people were tied by family and self-interest to England; the way to maintain those ties was to allow them to manage their own internal affairs. This would stop the miserable series of failed revolts. 5

Isaac Butt, speech in the House of Commons, 1877

Source B: A cartoon in an English popular magazine gives a pessimistic view of Irish support for violence. The devil of 'Murder' and 'Communism' has been summoned up by a mixture of 'Ignorance', 'Disaffection' (unrest) and 'Parnell's Political Petroleum'. The Irish peasant (left) is drawn to this 'devil' but is being held back by a Catholic priest (far left). The respectable citizen (right) turns away in horror.



Judy, 15 October 1879

Source C: A modern historian comments on the strength of opposition in Ireland in 1879.

As the value of.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'Ireland since 1800' by K. Theodore Hoppen. ISBN: 978-0582004733

.....movement of this sort.

K. Theodore Hoppen, Ireland since 1800, published 1989

Source D: The founder of the Land League expresses his satisfaction at the growing power of the organization and its work.

The enormous growth and power of the Land League means that it now virtually rules the country. We are sparing no money in the work of organization, boycotting, relief to evicted people, and legal fights with landlords. The London press is now saying that all the League has to do now in order to have the complete government of the country in its hands is to issue a League currency. You would be astonished by the class of men who are now joining us.

15

Michael Davitt, letter to a supporter, 16 December 1880

England in a New Century 1900–18

Study the four Sources on The Liberal Party and Social Welfare 1900–14, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

6 (a) Study Source B

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘New Liberalism’ (line 6).
[20]

(b) Study Sources C and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for differing views on the benefits of the Liberal government’s National Health Insurance Act of 1911.
[40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that providing a better future for the working classes was the **main** aim of Liberal welfare policies in the period from 1900 to 1914.
[60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Liberal Party and Social Welfare 1900–14

Source A: A leading Liberal explains the need for new Liberal policies.

A great Labour party has sprung up. Unless we can prove, as I think that we can, that there is no need for a separate political party to push the claims of the working class, then you will see the Liberal party almost wiped out. In its place you would see appear a more extreme socialist and revolutionary Labour party. It is for the next Liberal government, which we can see on the horizon, to prevent all this from coming about.

5

Lloyd George, speech reported in the newspaper The Manchester Guardian, 1904

Source B: Another leading Liberal declares his support for the ‘New Liberalism’.

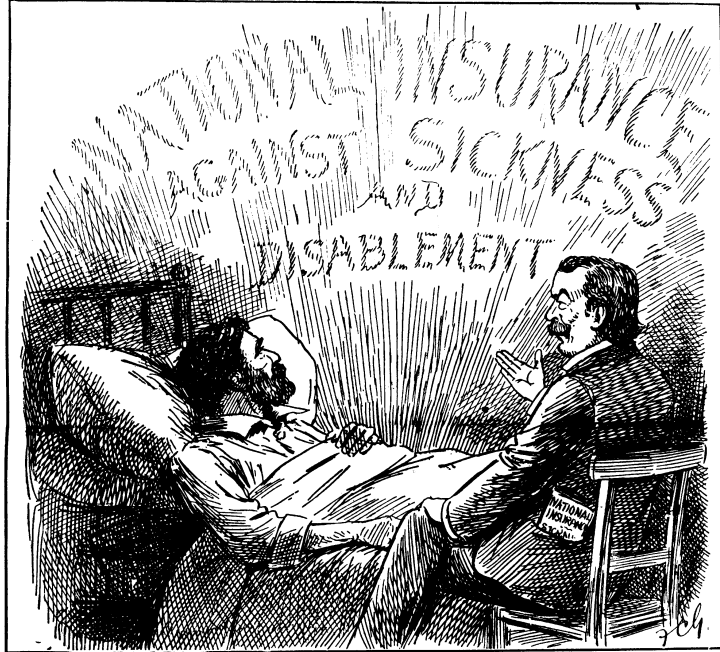
The cause of the Liberal party should be a ‘New Liberalism’, the cause of the left-out millions. Society must include within its scope both individual incentive and collective organization. The evergrowing complications of civilization create for us new services which have to be undertaken by the State. These services must not be allowed to pass into private hands. I look forward to a universal state provision of minimum standards of life and labour; also to the continued improvement of these standards when increases in production may allow.

10

Winston Churchill, a public speech, October 1906

Source C: The Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George (seated), explains how the proposed National Health Insurance Scheme (the document in his pocket) will protect sick workers. In the background, the slogan 'National Insurance Against Sickness And Disablement' offers a better future.

THE DAWN OF HOPE.



Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S National Health Insurance Bill provides for the insurance of the Worker in case of Sickness.

**Support the Liberal Government
in their policy of
SOCIAL REFORM.**

A Liberal party poster, May 1911

Source D: A leading Fabian socialist and member of the Labour party comments on the Liberal government's scheme for National Health Insurance soon after it began to be discussed by Parliament. The National Health Insurance Act became law in December 1911.

George Lansbury, the Labour politician, has consulted with us about changing Lloyd George's rotten scheme of sickness insurance. The more that we examine the National Insurance Bill, the less we like it. Lansbury described to us how, after Lloyd George had explained his new scheme, Masterman, one of the Liberal MPs, had jeered that this scheme had totally undermined all of Labour's plans. This shows that the government is hostile to our Minority Report on the Poor Law, and intends their Insurance Bill to be an alternative way of dealing with poverty. Other Liberals are saying that National Insurance has finally 'defeated the Webbs'.

15

Beatrice Webb, Diary, May 1911

Nazi Germany 1933–45

Study the four Sources on The Impact of War on the Regime's Popularity, and then answer all the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part (c).

7 (a) Study Source A

From this Source and your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the Nazi propaganda which has terrified you with its Bolshevik scare stories' (lines 6–7). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the ways in which Germans reacted to the pressures of war. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using all these Sources and your own knowledge, assess the view that Hitler's popularity was seriously damaged by the effects of war. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

The Impact of War on the Regime's Popularity

Source A: Hans and Sophie Scholl, Munich university students, write to rally anti-Nazi feeling.

Hitler is leading the.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from a White Rose Group leaflet from 1942

.....there is still time!

White Rose Group leaflet, 1942

Source B: The Nazi government summarises the popular mood during the war.

Those who spread rumours.

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from the official summary of Gauleiter reports, spring 1943

....to strike a blow.

Official summary of Gauleiter reports, Spring 1943

Source C: An Englishwoman married to a German and living in Germany during the war, reflects on Allied bombing in 1943.

I learned while I....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

An extract from 'The Past is Myself' by Christabel Bielenberg. ISBN: 978-0701113339

.....the people of Germany.

Christabel Bielenberg, The Past is Myself, 1968

Source D: A leading supporter of attempts to assassinate Hitler discusses plans with a fellow conspirator after hearing of the Allied D-Day landings in June 1944. Shortly afterwards, both took part in the 'July Bomb Plot', the unsuccessful attempt to kill Hitler.

The assassination must be.....

An extract has been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

An extract from a message to Colonel van Stauffenberg from General Tresckow

.....this, nothing else matters.

General Tresckow, message to Colonel von Stauffenberg, June 1944

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.