

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2582

Document Studies 1774–1945

Wednesday

7 JUNE 2006

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 answer 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 **both 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 total mark for this paper is 60.

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 Impact of Enlightened Ideas in France, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the impact of Enlightened ideas in France. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the ideas of the Enlightenment were the **main** cause of the French Revolution. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Impact of Enlightened Ideas in France

Source A: A print promoting revolutionary change shows the philosopher Rousseau. Beneath him are various revolutionary and republican symbols, including the all-seeing eye of wisdom, the cap and Tree of Liberty, maidens representing 'good faith' in a republic.



Jeurat de Bertry, French print, 1789

Source B: A nobleman looks back on what he considers to have been the dangerous attraction of new ideas to the nobility before the Revolution.

We once gave enthusiastic support to the philosophic ideas of bold and witty writers. Voltaire won us over. Rousseau touched our hearts; and we felt a secret pleasure when we saw them attack an old social structure that appeared to us harsh and ridiculous. So whatever our privileges and power, we enjoyed this war against authority. These battles did not seem to us to affect the superiority that we as nobles enjoyed. How wrong we were; we were destroyed by the very ideas we loved.

5

Comte de Ségur, *Aspects of Politics*, 1825

Source C: A former royal administrator, hostile to the Revolution, blames new ideas for bringing about revolutionary excesses.

All our present troubles – war, bloodshed and revolution – are the result of false ideas about liberty and equality. Men grew passionate about absurd theories. Reformers and thinkers said that it was necessary to purify religion; that kings were set up for the good of the people and not the people for the good of kings; that law must not be the will of one man. These ideas could only have had good effects if they had been used by virtuous men and if they had not given rise to uncontrollable passions. Instead, the French Revolution is destroying laws, morals, religion and all legal authority.

10

Pierre Malouet, pamphlet, April 1792

Source D: A modern historian suggests that Enlightenment ideas and criticism by the nobility alone could not bring about revolution.

By the last....

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Details:

An extract from 'France in Revolution 1776-1830' by Sally Walker.

.....brought about a revolution.

Sally Waller, *France in Revolution 1776–1830*, published 2002

The Condition of England 1832–53

Study the four Sources on Government Attitudes to Chartism, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources A and B

How far does Source A support the account of the aims and events of the Newport Rising of 1839 as given in Source B? [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that decisive action by central government and local authorities was the **main** reason for the failure of the Chartists in the period from 1839 to 1848. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Government Attitudes to Chartism

Source A: An anonymous writer reports on the events surrounding the Newport Rising of 4 November 1839. *Reformer* was the weekly newspaper of Lovett's London Working Men's Association.

At least 8,000 men, mostly miners, were engaged in the attack on Newport; many were armed. Their plan seems to have been vengeance on the Newport magistrates for arresting Vincent and other leaders now in Monmouth gaol, and then advance there to free them. The leaders probably wanted to raise rebellion across Wales until the English joined them. John Frost led the rioters into Newport, marching straight to the Westgate Hotel where the magistrates and about forty soldiers were assembled, already fully informed of the intended rising. The Riot Act was read* and the soldiers fired down on the people who had already broken and then fired into the Hotel windows. The rioters did not disgrace themselves by destruction or plunder of property. Chartists do not approve or encourage violence for the attainment of just rights. 5 10

*[‘The Riot Act was read’ = the legal warning to a crowd to disperse. Once the Riot Act had been read, troops could be legally brought in and used against a crowd if it had refused to break up]

Reformer, 17 November 1839

Source B: A report of the evidence given at the trial of John Frost by an eyewitness to the events at Newport. Chairman of the National Convention and a former Mayor of Newport, Frost had recently been dismissed as a magistrate. Sentenced to death, he was later transported for life.

The two or three hundred I saw were armed, a few with guns, more with sticks with iron points. They were not very riotous. The mob asked for the release of the prisoners arrested before daylight. Then a rush was made. I heard firing and ran. I could not say where the firing began or whether the mob was armed. There was no smoke outside. It is likely enough that the firing began from within the Westgate Hotel.

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The Annual Register, 1840

Source C: The Prime Minister writes to the Queen immediately following events at Kennington Common, London, where the Chartists met before presenting their Third Petition. The royal family had already left London for the safety of the Isle of Wight.

About 15,000 met in good order. O'Connor, upon arriving, was ordered to speak with the Commissioner of Police. Looking pale and frightened he did so and was told the meeting would be allowed, but no procession would be permitted to cross the bridges over the Thames to Parliament where there were armed forces. O'Connor expressed thanks and then, addressing the crowd, rebuked them and advised them to disperse. He said to the Home Secretary that if the Chartists had been the government they would never have allowed such a meeting. Our preparations intimidate these wicked men.

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Lord John Russell, letter to Queen Victoria, 10 April 1848

Source D: A modern historian comments on government reaction to the Chartists.

The Chartists faced anti-democratic.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Chartism' by Eric Evans. ISBN: 0582297354

.....alliance with working people.

Eric Evans, Chartism, 2000

Italian Unification 1848–70

Study the four Sources on Leaders of Italian Unification, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the importance of the Piedmontese monarchy during the process of unification. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour were equally important in achieving the unification of Italy. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Leaders of Italian Unification

Source A: An English journalist in Piedmont comments in an English newspaper on events in southern Italy and the record of those involved.

Garibaldi's programme is clear. He wants to give no quarter to the enemies of Italy. He has conquered Sicily. He will take Naples by storm. Then he will settle accounts with the Pope. He will show the world that he was only acting for Italy and Victor Emmanuel. Cavour is a great man, he has done much for Italy, he is able and willing to do much more; but Cavour is limited by England and France. Garibaldi feels sufficiently strong to accomplish his task single-handed. Any help from Piedmont might only complicate matters. 5

The Times, 30 June 1860

Source B: In a biography written explicitly to defend Cavour, the author acknowledges the contribution of the leading personalities in the unification of the southern states.

We praise the eternal glory of Garibaldi and his heroic comrades. Even the followers of Mazzini played some part in the liberation of Sicily. Above all, the efforts of that glorious man – Cavour – who raised us all out of servitude deserves our respect. Cavour wanted and was obliged to preserve the authority of the King. If he had given way to the demands of Mazzini and Garibaldi, the monarchy of Piedmont would have been dragged along by revolution. Then the national movement would have been abandoned by England and France, and Italians would have divided amongst themselves. 10

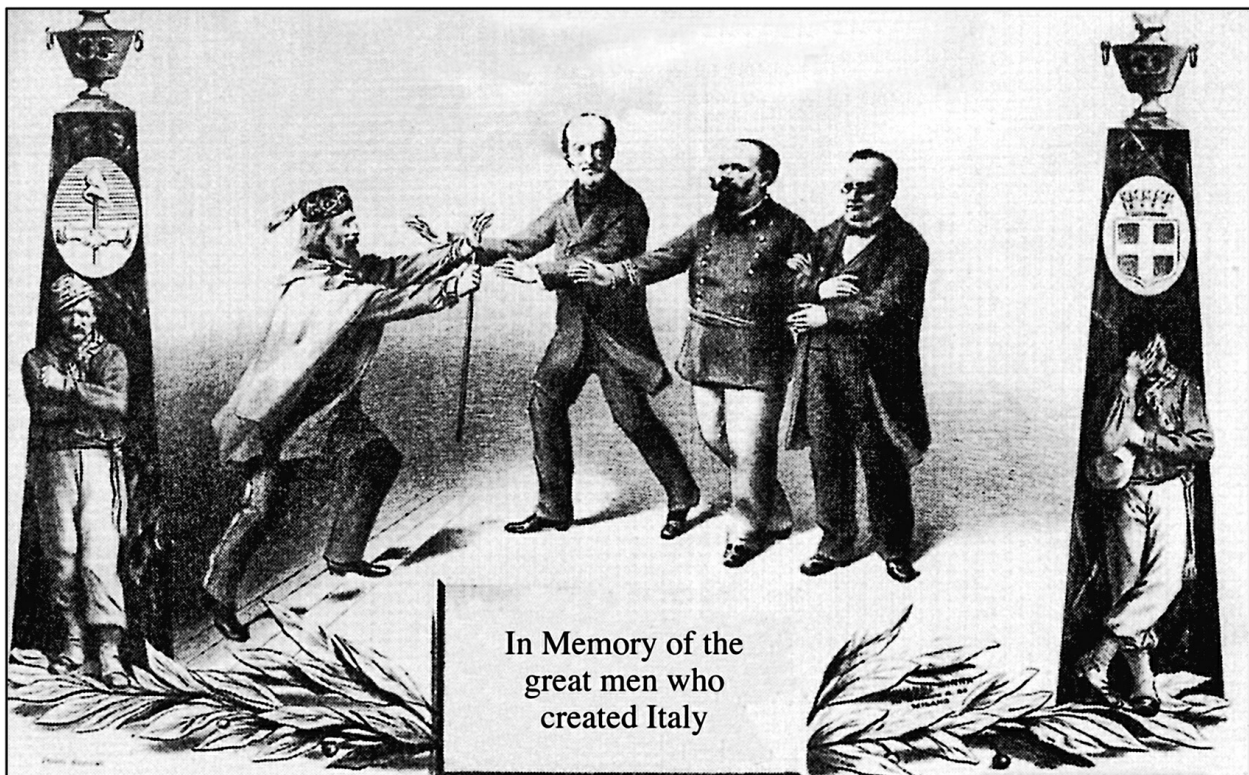
Nicomede Bianchi, Count Cavour, 1863

Source C: A former follower of Mazzini, and an official in a later Italian government, offers an interpretation of the unification of Italy that recognises the specific roles of the key personalities involved.

The greatness of Mazzini was that he maintained his faith in unity unshaken. The glory of Mazzini and Garibaldi is that they forced the Piedmontese monarchy to accept unity. An early proclamation of unity by the King, such as Mazzini wanted, would have prompted the Italian princes to send their armies to join Austria in defence of their own existence. Thus the common sense of Cavour helped, as did Mazzini's constancy and Garibaldi's boldness. If one of these three men, each with his own sphere of action, had been missing, what would have become of Italy?

Carlo Tivaroni, The Story of Italian Unification, 1871

Source D: A print showing Garibaldi joining, on his death, the select group of national heroes. The figures already there are (from left to right) Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel and Cavour. The group stands between two columns representing revolutionary republicanism (left) and the monarchy of the House of Savoy (right). Mazzini says, 'The hero who sacrificed most for Italy.'



An Italian print, published soon after Garibaldi's death, 1882

The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61

Study the four Sources on The Dred Scott Decision and its Consequences, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

4 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes towards the Supreme Court of the United States. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the Dred Scott decision did more harm than good to the Southern cause in the period to 1861. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Dred Scott Decision and its Consequences

Source A: An editorial in a Republican newspaper from New York State comments on the Supreme Court's judgement in the case of Dred Scott (1857).

The day before yesterday, the slaveholders accomplished a great success – as shallow men estimate success. They converted the Supreme Court of the United States into a propagandist for human Slavery. It has dared to declare that men of African descent are not, and cannot be, citizens of the United States – that human Slavery is not a local thing, but pursues its victims to free soil. But one thing will not be wanting – the resolute purpose of the free men of the Free States to meet the issue now forced upon them squarely and fairly, and to rescue the entire administration of our Republic from Slavery and replace it with Freedom. 5

The Albany Evening Journal, 9 March 1857

Source B: An editorial in a newspaper from the Southern state of Virginia comments from the Democrat point of view.

Seven of the nine Supreme Court judges agreed that the Missouri Compromise (1820) was unconstitutional, and consequently, that the rights originating in it were ineffective. Thus an important question has been decided emphatically in favour of the supporters of the Constitution and of the Union and of the rights of the South – a decision made by judges as learned, impartial and unprejudiced as perhaps the world has ever seen. The nation has achieved a triumph, northern sectionalism has been rebuked, and abolitionism has been stunned. 10

The Richmond Enquirer, 10 March 1857

Source C: Abraham Lincoln opened his campaign for election to the Senate in the famous 'House Divided' speech. In this extract he predicts the consequences of the 1857 Dred Scott decision.

We may, before long, see another Supreme Court decision, declaring that the Constitution of the United States does not permit a state to exclude slavery. Welcome or unwelcome, such a decision is probably coming, unless the present political leadership in our nation shall be overthrown. We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their State free; and we shall awake to the reality, instead, that the Supreme Court has made Illinois a slave State. The work now before all those who would prevent that result is to overthrow the present political leadership. 15 20

Abraham Lincoln, speaking at Springfield, Illinois, 16 June 1858

Source D: In the second of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Senator Douglas, a Northern Democrat, explains his view of the significance of the Dred Scott decision.

It does not matter what the Supreme Court may in future decide as to whether or not slavery may go into a Territory under the American Constitution. The people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, because slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local assembly; and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect as representatives those men who will pass laws which exclude it. If, on the contrary, they are for slavery, their local laws will favour its extension. 25

Senator Stephen Douglas, speaking at Freeport, Illinois, 27 August 1858

The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93

Study the four Sources on The Home Rule Bill 1886, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

5 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for views on Gladstone's First Home Rule Bill in 1886. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was opposed in 1886 because of fear of constitutional change. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Home Rule Bill 1886

Source A: A cartoon entitled 'The Devil at Work' in an English magazine shows Lord Randolph Churchill, a leading Conservative politician, encouraging the demon of religious conflict 'to do the work of Hell' in Ulster. Churchill carries a torch to show the demon the way and to set fire to the 'political petroleum'.



Weekly News, 27 February 1886

Source B: In a British magazine, 'The Fortnightly Review', a leading Liberal opponent of Home Rule expresses his opposition. Chamberlain disagreed with Gladstone on other issues, and went on to break with him and to lead a separate Liberal Unionist party which allied with the Conservatives.

The Home Rule scheme involves the absolute destruction of the long-established constitution of the United Kingdom, and in its place the creation of a constitution similar to that of the United States. If this were done, Ireland might then have one or even two local parliaments, if Ulster preferred to have a separate one. Scotland and Wales would each have another and England would have a parliament and government of its own. It is hardly conceivable that the people of Great Britain as a whole are prepared for such a violent and complete revolution.

5

Joseph Chamberlain, A Radical View of the Irish Crisis, February 1886

Source C: A Liberal MP, who was an opponent of Home Rule, casts doubt on whether the Bill will end unrest in Ireland. Sir Henry James had been a firm supporter of Gladstone and had taken the important post of Attorney General in his government. Though James joined the Liberal Unionists, he was unhappy about the division of the Liberals and worked to re-unite them after 1886.

I understood that the claim was that Ireland should be a nation. Is this the nation which Irishmen have meant? Under this Bill, her parliament will be lower in status than that of any province of any colony of the Crown. Ireland will have no flag, no army, and no navy. She cannot deal with her own foreign affairs, or with her trade and commerce, or even protect her coast. I cannot believe that the Irish nation will accept this as a final settlement. This Bill will not be the end of political demands in Ireland.

10

Sir Henry James, speech in the House of Commons, May 1886

Source D: A modern historian describes the opposition to Home Rule in Ulster in 1886.

The Protestant opposition to.....

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Details:

An extract from 'The Making of Modern Ireland' by J. C. Becket. ISBN: 0571180361

.....Ulster will be right.'

J. C. Becket, The Making of Modern Ireland, 1966

England in a New Century 1900–18

Study the four Sources on The Impact of the First World War on the Liberal Party 1914–18, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

6 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for causes of the political crisis of 1916. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that it was the internal divisions of the Liberal party rather than the impact of the War which weakened the Liberals during the years 1914–18. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Impact of the First World War on the Liberal Party 1914–18

Source A: The Prime Minister writes to the Conservative leader in the wartime Coalition Government rejecting the plan for a new, smaller War Cabinet.

This letter is for your eyes alone. I fully accept the loyalty of your proposal for a new War Cabinet. But, under the present circumstances, I do not see my way to adopting it. The main problem is Lloyd George, who would be chairman of this War Committee. We both recognise his strengths and his weaknesses. Unfortunately, he does not inspire trust. It is very likely that he has engineered this new arrangement in order to remove me from my position. This proposal could not be carried out without fatally destroying the confidence of loyal colleagues, and undermining my own authority. 5

H. H. Asquith, letter to Andrew Bonar Law, 26 November 1916

Source B: The personal secretary (and the mistress) of Lloyd George gives a view of the political crisis of 1916. Five days later, Asquith resigned.

Bonar Law, Carson* and David [Lloyd George] have drawn up a memo urging a smaller War Committee with new powers. If Asquith (who still insists on sitting as its chairman) refuses to accept the plan, the Coalition Government will collapse. David says that Asquith is using all his skills and tricks to survive as Prime Minister. However, the whole country is sick of his indecisive leadership. We are receiving countless letters urging David to take over. If David were to resign now, he would have the backing of the whole country. 10

*[‘Carson’ = leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, which worked closely with the Conservatives.]

Frances Stevenson, Diary, 30 November 1916

Source C: The Coalition Liberal Chief Whip writes to the Prime Minister a few months before the so-called 'Coupon Election' of December 1918.

Our party committee recommends that an agreement with the Conservative party as to candidates for the coming General Election should be prepared without delay. Also that an agreed programme should be drawn up as a basis of policy for the Coalition. We need to ensure a programme that is also acceptable to your Liberal colleagues and supporters. Your chief consideration should be how to safeguard your support in the House of Commons, and how we are to get candidates into the field. As far as the electors are concerned, I am sure that a big majority will vote for your continued leadership of the war effort.

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F. E. Guest, letter to Lloyd George, July 1918

Source D: Some modern historians comment on wartime problems for the Liberal party.

There is evidence that.....

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Details:

An extract from 'Britain 1783-1918' by D. Murphy, R. Staton, P. Walsh-Atkins and N. Whiskerd. ISBN: 0007150784

.....of the Liberal party

D. Murphy, R. Staton, P. Walsh-Atkins and N. Whiskerd, Britain 1783–1918,
published in 2003

Nazi Germany 1933–45

Study the four Sources on The Nazi Consolidation of Power 1933–34, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

7 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes to the Nazi revolution. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, how far would you agree that the Nazi revolution was complete by August 1934? [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Nazi Consolidation of Power 1933–34

Source A: The leader of the SA makes clear his determination to continue the Nazi revolution.

A tremendous victory has been won, but not absolute victory! The SA and SS will not tolerate the German revolution going to sleep now or being betrayed at the half-way stage by non-combatants. For the Brown Army is the last defence against Communism. There is a fantasy in the minds of some 'coordinated' people, and even some who call themselves National Socialists, that to keep calm is the first duty of a citizen. This is a betrayal of the German revolution. The 'national' revolution has already lasted too long. It is high time the national revolution became the National Socialist one. Whether the middle class like it or not, we will continue our struggle – with them, without them or against them.

5

Ernst Röhm, speech reported in a newspaper, June 1933

Source B: A former Chancellor of the Weimar Republic, now Hitler's Vice-Chancellor, expresses the concerns of many conservatives about the radical nature of the Nazi consolidation of power.

It is obvious that the bearers of the revolutionary principle should initially also occupy positions of power. However, now that the revolution has taken place, the Government of Germany must represent the people as a whole. The people know that great sacrifices are expected of them. They will follow the Führer with unshakeable loyalty, provided that they are allowed to have a share in making decisions. It is time for Germany to come together: to respect every citizen and to cease obstructing those who work hard, and to silence the hard-line, radical fanatics.

10

15

Franz von Papen, speech at Marburg University, 17 June 1934

Source C: On the day of President Hindenburg's death, Hitler sends a message to the Defence Minister.

I wish to express my gratitude to you and, through you, to the Army for your oath of loyalty to me as your leader and your Commander-in-Chief. Just as the officers and men of the Army pledge themselves to the new State in my person, so shall I always regard it as my highest duty to support the continued existence of the armed forces. This is consistent with the will of the late Field Marshal Hindenburg and with my own intention to establish the Army as the sole bearer of arms in the nation.

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Hitler, message to General von Blomberg, August 1934

Source D: A modern historian identifies key points in Hitler's successful consolidation of power by August 1934.

Between March 1933 and.....

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Details:

An extract from, 'Hitler: A Study of Tyranny' by Alan Bullock. ISBN: 0140135642

.....the dictator of Germany.

Alan Bullock, Hitler: A Study in Tyranny, 1952

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