

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Document Studies 1774–1945

MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008

2582

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): None

Additional materials (required):
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, on the separate Answer Booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- 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 1900–1918 (pages 12–13)
 - Nazi Germany 1933–45 (pages 14–15)
- Answer **both sub-questions** from **one** Option.
- 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.
- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.

This document consists of **16** printed pages.

The Origins of the French Revolution 1774–92

Study the four Sources on the Monarchy and the Problems of France between 1774 and 1788, and then answer **both** the sub-questions.

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

1 (a) Study Sources A and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Marie Antoinette's qualities as Queen of France.

[20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the problems faced by the French government between 1774 and 1788 stemmed **mainly** from the weaknesses of the King and Queen.

[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Monarchy and the Problems of France between 1774 and 1788

Source A: The Austrian ambassador writes to the Empress Maria Theresa about Marie Antoinette, her daughter, now Queen of France.

There are widespread complaints that the Queen spends a great deal of money. At first the people were pleased that the King gave her the Trianon palace. However, they were alarmed at the costs: the new gardens she ordered cost 50,000 francs. The allowance of the Queen has been more than doubled, but she still runs up huge debts. These have given rise to complaints and criticisms. She has bought many diamonds. Her gambling has increased and she has encouraged her ladies in waiting and courtiers to gamble with her and to lose more than they can afford.

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Count Mercy, letter, 1776

Source B: The American ambassador to France writes to the US Secretary of State about the reasons for discontent in France.

The American war seems first to have awakened the thinking part of France from the sleep of despotism in which they were sunk. Because of the war, the press began to spread common sense; conversation assumed new freedoms; politics became the talk in all social gatherings, male and female. People became aware of the abusive government under which they lived and they longed for chances to reform it. At the same time, the extravagance of the royal court had exhausted the money and credit of the state.

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Thomas Jefferson, report, 1788

Source C: A British writer, philosopher and Member of Parliament who opposed the Revolution gives a favourable view about Marie Antoinette.

It is now sixteen years since I saw the Queen of France at Versailles; and surely a more delightful vision never lighted on the earth. She glittered like the morning star, full of life, splendour and joy! Little did I dream that such disasters would have fallen upon her in a nation of gallant men. I thought ten thousand swords of men of honour must have leaped to avenge a look that even threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. The Age of Reason with its insincere politicians, economists and cynics has succeeded it; the glory of Europe which the Queen represented has gone for ever. 15

Edmund Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution, 1790

Source D: A modern historian offers a balanced view about Louis XVI.

Louis XVI was not the stupid and lazy king that he has been made out to be. He was fairly intelligent and fairly hard-working. However, the immediate cause of the fall of the *Ancien Régime* was the financial deficit, and Louis contributed to its increase by his decision to enter the War of American Independence. The fact that the financial deficit was so great suggested that the problem was deeper than just bad accounting, which the King could have corrected. By trying to tackle the deficit, Louis discovered that there was no longer a widespread belief in the theory of absolute monarchy. 25

John Hardman, Louis XVI, 1993

The Condition of England 1832–53

Study the four Sources on Public Health Reform 1832–53, 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 B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for attitudes towards Public Health and the dangers of an outbreak of disease in 1849. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that dislike of Chadwick's methods and policy were the **main** reason for the slow progress of public health reform during the period from 1832 to 1853. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Public Health Reform 1832–53

Source A: From a published article in which the writer, a supporter of Chadwick, argues the advantage of central direction in public health.

The utter failure of local self-government for sanitary purposes is an open scandal. Even if parish government were perfect for all other purposes it must necessarily fail when applied to sanitary improvement. Drainage and sewerage cannot be carried out by parishes because an extensive area, surveyed with scientific skill, is required, for which the support of parish ratepayers is extremely unlikely. We are not supporters of unpopular centralisation but we would rather trust to the central government than to local authorities. Both are about as corrupt as the other but government appointment would secure a better class of officials than parish election and it can authorise the higher costs.

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W. A. Guy, On the Sanitary Question, Fraser's Magazine, 1847

Source B: A letter written in poor English to the main national newspaper, signed by 54 people living in central London where the new Public Health Act of 1848 did not apply, describes conditions there.

Sir,

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May we beg your proteckshion and power. We are Sir, as it may be, livin in a wilderness so far as the rest of London knows anything of us, or as the rich and great people care about. We live in muck and filthe. We aint got no privies, no dust bins, no water supplies, no drain or sewer in the whole place. The Sewer Company, Soho Square, all great and powerful men, take no notice watsoever of our complaints. The stenche of their gully hole* is disgustin We all of us suffer and numbers are ill and if the Cholera comes lord help us.

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* ['gully hole' = an open sewer]

Letter to the Editor of The Times newspaper, 5 July 1849

Source C: An active local Poor Law Guardian and Chairman of Ormskirk Poor Law Union Sanitary Committee petitions for the adoption of the new Public Health Act. He secured a 'Board' and was assisted by Chadwick's favoured engineer.

Sir,

I beg to forward the petition for the adoption of the Public Health Act from the inhabitants of Ormskirk, signed by 164. The rate paying inhabitants are 1,100 so that it will be seen that it is signed by more than the required amount. Unlike elsewhere there appears to be a very favourable feeling towards its adoption. We need the Act's power to deal quickly with Irish lodging houses which have become, from our nearness to Liverpool, quite a pest to the town. We also want sewers and an ample supply of water without which no efficient sanitary measures can be carried out.

W. L. Welsby, Petition to the General Board of Health, Oct 1849

Source D: A satirical article heavily exaggerates Edwin Chadwick as an overbearing public health reformer.

Unquestioning, blind, passive obedience is required to the orders of the Emperor and Pope of sanitary reform, Edwin Chadwick, lawyer and commissioner. He was determined that the British people should be clean and live a century, but on the following conditions – that they consented to purchase his own brand of Chadwickian soap, the Chadwickian officially gathered soft water and the watertight telescopic earthenware pipe. When they died they were to be buried by his official undertakers in the Chadwickian City of the Dead.*

* [As a public health reformer Chadwick had also investigated overcrowded burials in urban churchyards in 1843 with recommendations for new cemeteries around London]

Article in the Journal for Engineers and Officials, 1856

Italian Unification 1848–70

Study the four Sources on The Contribution of Piedmont to 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 D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Cavour's aims. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Italian unification was dependent on the leadership of Piedmont. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Contribution of Piedmont to Unification

Source A: The author was a Piedmontese priest who wrote the book, 'Of the Moral and Civil Primacy of the Italians' (1844), in which he proposed a federation led by the Pope. In a later book, he expresses his disillusionment with the Papacy following the revolutions of 1848–9.

Now that the ideal of leadership by the Pope has failed and Rome is again oppressed, this heavy task belongs to Piedmont, which must be both the military force and the guiding light of the nation. The Piedmontese monarchy, hitherto conservative, aristocratic and provincial, must become as progressive, democratic and national as possible. Piedmont has only one way of achieving leadership: to proclaim the national unity of Italy and open up the path to its creation by force of arms. Either Piedmont must be Italian or the House of Savoy must lose Piedmont.

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V. Gioberti, The Rebirth of the Italian Civil State, 1851

Source B: The Prime Minister of Piedmont asks the Chamber to approve the entry of Piedmont into the Crimean War.

The principal condition for the improvement of Italy's fate is to act so that other powers will want to help her achieve justice. You have done Italy one service by your conduct over the last seven years. You have shown Europe that Italians are capable of parliamentary government. It remains for you to do Italy an equal, if not greater, service; it is our country's task to prove that Italy's sons can fight valiantly on battlefields. The glory that our soldiers will win in Eastern Europe will help the future state of Italy more than speeches and writings.

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C. Cavour, Speech to the Chamber of Deputies, 6 February 1855

Source C: The founder of 'Young Italy', dedicated to the unification of the whole peninsula as a republic, clarifies his views of the way ahead for Italian nationalists.

We are not opposed to Piedmont; how could we be so? Is not Piedmont an Italian province? Nor are we refusing the help of its government in the struggle. We only say that a *National* revolution is never achieved without an appeal to arms; that neither the Austrians, nor the King of Naples, nor the Pope, can ever be driven away from Italy by means of diplomacy and treaties. An open struggle cannot be *initiated* by the Piedmontese government; only a popular insurrection can offer an opportunity for action by Piedmont. 15
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G. Mazzini, Letter to an Englishman, November 1857

Source D: The Prime Minister of Piedmont explains the outcome of talks with the French Emperor, Napoleon III, at Plombières.

We agreed to form a kingdom of Upper Italy under the House of Savoy and to leave Rome to the Pope. The other Papal States with Tuscany would become a kingdom of central Italy, leaving the Neapolitan frontier unchanged. These four Italian states would form a confederation with the Pope as president. Your majesty would rule the richest half of Italy and would dominate the whole peninsula. I agreed that Savoy, and possibly, Nice, ought to be reunited with France. The Emperor emphasised the need for us to isolate Austria and, if achieved, he would provide the forces needed to drive them out of Italy. 25

C. Cavour, Letter to Victor Emmanuel, 24 July 1858

The Origins of the American Civil War 1848–61

Study the four Sources on Sectional Tensions 1848–54, 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 B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Southern attitudes to the Compromise of 1850.

[20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Northern opposition to slavery was the **main** cause of increasing sectional tension from 1848 to 1854. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Sectional Tensions 1848–54

Source A: A Senator from New York, later to be Lincoln's Secretary of State, explains his reasons for opposing the Compromise of 1850 on the issue of the extension of slavery into the new territories.

The question is this: shall we permit slavery to be established in the new territories? Our forefathers would not have hesitated. They found slavery existing here, and they left it only because they could not remove it. Our own experience has proved the dangerous influence of slavery. All our fears, present and future, begin and end with slavery. If slavery, limited as it yet is, now threatens to undermine the Constitution, how can we, as prudent statesmen, enlarge its boundaries, and thus increase already impending dangers? I cannot consent to introduce slavery into any part of this continent which is now exempt from so great an evil.

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William H. Seward, speech in the Senate, 13 March 1850

Source B: Following the Compromise of 1850, conventions (meetings of leading citizens) were held in the South to consider their response. These are three of the resolutions passed by a convention in Georgia.

The state of Georgia, whilst she does not wholly approve, will abide by the compromise measures as a permanent adjustment of this sectional controversy.

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Georgia will resist, even as a last resort by leaving the Union, any future Act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

This convention believes that the preservation of our much loved Union depends upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Resolutions of the Georgia State Convention, 10 December 1850

Source C: A leading politician from Georgia praises the Compromise of 1850 but criticises its opponents on both sides of the sectional divide.

The dangers which a few months ago threatened the peace of the country, including the very existence of the Union, have been avoided. The series of measures passed by Congress on the slavery question is a fair and honourable settlement of this alarming question. But unfortunately this settlement is not regarded as final by a large proportion of the people. In the North a clamour has been raised for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act by the abolitionists. In the South the spirit of opposition is equally violent and determined. Those in South Carolina who openly support the ending of the Union, and the Southern Rights party of Georgia, consider the settlement violates their rights and honour. 15

Congressman Howell Cobb, Letter to Georgia Unionists, 17 February 1851

Source D: In an appeal which was reprinted in many newspapers, a group of Northern Democrats tries to rally opinion against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

A Kansas-Nebraska bill has been proposed by the Senate Committee on Territories, which will open all the unorganised territory of the Union to slavery. We condemn this bill as part of an atrocious plot to exclude free labourers from the Northern States from a vast unoccupied region and convert it into a dreary region of despotism, inhabited by masters and slaves. 25

We appeal to the people. Do not submit to become agents in extending Legalized Oppression and Systematized Injustice over a vast territory still free from these terrible evils. 30

Appeal of the Independent Democrats, 19 January 1854

The Irish Question in the Age of Parnell 1877–93

Study the four Sources on The Home Rule Bill of 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 A and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for opposition to Home Rule in 1886. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Gladstone was unwise to attempt to introduce Home Rule in 1886. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Home Rule Bill of 1886

Source A: A leading Liberal expresses his discontent about Gladstone's plans for Home Rule.

Long interview for two hours with Mr Gladstone at his request. He explained much of his policy as to the setting up of a parliament at Dublin. I argued that he was surrendering all along the line. A Dublin parliament would mean constant friction and would oppose any measure he might make to maintain the unity of the United Kingdom. It would set up its own armed force and impose import duties on British goods. 5

I would place no trust in Parnell and the leaders of the Rebel Home Rule Party. Any terms made with them would not be kept. I could not hope for any peace with discontented and disloyal Ireland.

John Bright, Diary, March 1886

Source B: In an article published in a leading Catholic journal, a Catholic Archbishop expresses his fears about Home Rule.

I do not like this new movement for what is called Home Rule. I am convinced, that any future attack on the liberty of the Church and on religion will come first from a native Irish parliament if we ever get one. It will be the duty of the Bishops to speak out to warn their flocks against Home Rule. I can never support this revolutionary movement. 10

Cardinal Cullen, The Tablet, March 1886

Source C: The Prime Minister explains to the House of Commons his reasons for introducing Home Rule.

Agrarian crime has increased in Ireland despite the laws which have been introduced to deal with it. It still threatens the social order and the peace of private and domestic life. The consequence of this crime is to weaken the respect for law. We are losing ground in preventing this crime. We have reached a point where it is necessary that we should take a careful and searching survey of our position. Law is discredited in Ireland because it comes to the people imposed by a foreign power [i.e. England]. Home Rule is necessary to restore respect for law and to bring peace.

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Gladstone, speech, April 1886

Source D: A Protestant MP from Ulster speaks in the House of Commons against the Home Rule Bill.

The party to which the Prime Minister belongs had been voted in to oppose as much as they could the separation of England and Ireland. The fact is that there exists among the great mass of Irish people an inborn hatred of England. The passing of the present Home Rule Bill will be regarded by certain classes in Ireland as merely a step towards the Repeal of the Act of Union. In fact, the result would be an Irish Republic, which would be the focus of foreign intrigue in time of peace and would be a source of imminent danger for England in time of war.

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R. T. O'Neill, speech, April 1886

England in a New Century 1900–1918

Study the four Sources on The Impact of the Labour Representation Committee and the Labour Party 1900–14, 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 B and C.

Compare these Sources as evidence for the view that socialism was believed to be the only answer to poverty. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the Labour party had an important impact upon social reform in the period from 1900 to 1914. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Impact of the Labour Representation Committee and the Labour Party 1900–1914

Source A: The Manifesto of the Labour Representation Committee lays down the socialist approach of the early labour movement.

We call for the following measures. Adequate maintenance from national funds for the aged poor and for children. Public provision of better houses for the people. Useful work for the unemployed. Nationalisation of land and railways. Shorter parliaments and the payment of Members of Parliament. Our eventual object is to create a socialist economy controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the entire community, and the complete emancipation of labour from the domination of capitalism. 5

Manifesto of the Labour Representation Committee, 1900

Source B: A member of the Liberal Government calls for Liberal reforms to defeat the challenge of socialism.

I can tell the Liberals what will make this Labour party a force that will sweep away liberalism among other things. If, by the next election, a Liberal Government has done nothing to cope seriously with the social condition of the people, to remove poverty in a land glittering with upper class wealth, then a real cry would arise in this land for a new party, Labour. But, if we Liberals tackle poverty through a contributory national insurance scheme, then the Labour party will call in vain upon the workers of Britain to desert liberalism for socialism. 10

David Lloyd George, speech at Cardiff, October 1906

Source C: A Labour Member of Parliament suggests that social policy needs a new approach.

At the 1906 general election, the Liberals stated that one third of the people lived on or below the poverty line. Since then the cost of living has risen by over 12%, while the average working-class wage has risen by only 1%. Pensions have been given to those over 70 years old. But the need for pensions is due to low wages. National Insurance carries a burdensome payment which could easily have been covered entirely by a tax on land. We can see no solution to these problems short of socialism. Wealth created should belong to the community so that the workers are properly rewarded.

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Keir Hardie, speech in the House of Commons, 1912

Source D: A modern historian discusses the impact of the emerging Labour party before 1914.

From 1900, the Labour Representation Committee worked to create a distinct Labour group in Parliament. From 1906, the Labour party was strong enough to influence the Liberal Government. However, by 1914, the Labour party had been reduced to 36 Members of Parliament, following a series of unsuccessful by-elections. This has been explained in various ways. To some extent, Liberal reforms had weakened Labour by adopting some of their policies. Also there were divisions within Labour over how far socialism should be adopted. The Fabian socialist Beatrice Webb, for example, accused trade union Members of Parliament of being 'uninterested, stupid folk' who supported cautious policies.

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V. Brendon, The Edwardian Age, 1996

Nazi Germany 1933–45

Study the four Sources on German Attitudes Towards the Jews 1933–39, 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 the attitudes of the German people towards the Jews. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that most Germans actively supported anti-Jewish measures from 1933 to 1939. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

German Attitudes Towards the Jews 1933–39

Source A: A Socialist Party agent, working secretly, reports on anti-Jewish activity in Saxony, a notably anti-semitic area of Germany.

Anti-semitism has undoubtedly taken root in wide circles of the population. If people nevertheless buy from Jews, then it is not in order to help the Jews but to annoy the Nazis. The general anti-semitic feeling affects even thoughtful people, our comrades as well. All are decided opponents of violence. People are, however, in favour of breaking once and for all the supremacy of the Jews and of restricting them to certain activities. Fundamentally people agree to a large extent with Hitler. The Jews have become too influential.

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SOPADE report, January 1936

Source B: Josef Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, makes an official statement about the events of Kristallnacht.

The justifiable and understandable indignation of the German people at the cowardly murder of a German diplomat in Paris was widely displayed last night. In numerous towns and villages of the Reich, reprisals were carried out against Jewish buildings and places of business. The whole population is now firmly asked to abstain from all further action of whatever nature against the Jews. The final reply to the Jewish outrage in Paris will be given to the Jews by legal means.

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Josef Goebbels, press statement, 10 November 1938

Source C: In her post-war memoirs, a former BDM (League of German Maidens) leader, describes her feelings towards the Jews during the Nazi period.

I had learned from the example of my parents that one could have anti-semitic opinions without this interfering in one's personal relations with individual Jews. I blame this confusion for the fact that I later dedicated myself body and soul to an inhuman political system. In preaching that the misery of the nations was due to the Jews, or that Jewish blood was corrupting, I was thinking not of people I knew like old Herr Lewy or Rosel Cohn: I thought only of the hate figure, 'the Jew'. It was only 'the Jew' who was being persecuted.

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Melita Maschmann, Account Rendered, 1964

Source D: A modern historian comments on reactions of ordinary people to the increasingly violent anti-Jewish policies in the 1930s.

The increasingly radical anti-Jewish policies found remarkably little echo in the mass of the population. However, popular opinion was guided by an instinctive anti-Jewish feeling. It was further strengthened by propaganda and provided the climate within which growing Nazi aggression towards the Jews could take place unchallenged. Most Germans were opposed to the Jews during the Third Reich. They welcomed their exclusion from society and the economy. They saw the Jews as natural outsiders to the German National Community. However, most would have drawn the line at physical mistreatment.

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Ian Kershaw, Popular Opinion and Political Dissent in the Third Reich, 1983

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