

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**HISTORY B**

Using Historical Evidence – Non-British History

F984

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 20 January 2010
Morning

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer both sub-questions from **one** Study Topic.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following four Study Topics:
 - The Vikings in Europe 790s–1066 (pages 2–4)
 - The Italian Renaissance c1420–c1550 (pages 5–7)
 - European Nationalism 1815–1914: Germany and Italy (pages 8–10)
 - Race and American Society 1865–1970s (pages 11–13)
- 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 Topic 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 document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Vikings in Europe 790s–1066

The impact of the Vikings on other cultures.

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–6, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: The Vikings imposed their own culture on the territories they settled.

- (a) Explain how far sources 1–6 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A record of events in France.

The king had at first wished to give to Rollo the province of Flanders, but the Norman rejected it as being too marshy. Rollo refused to kiss the foot of Charles when he received from him the duchy of Normandy. “He who receives such a gift,” said the bishops to him “ought to kiss the foot of the king.” “Never,” replied he, “will I bend the knee to anyone, or kiss anybody’s foot.” Nevertheless, impelled by the entreaties of the Franks, he ordered one of his warriors to perform the act in his stead. This man seized the foot of the king and lifted it to his lips, kissing it without bending and so causing the king to tumble over backwards. At that there was a loud burst of laughter and a great commotion in the crowd of onlookers. King Charles, Robert, Duke of the Franks, the counts and magnates, and the bishops and abbots, bound themselves by the oath of the Catholic faith to Rollo, swearing by their lives and their bodies and by the honour of all the kingdom, that he might hold the land and transmit it to his heirs from generation to generation throughout all time to come. When these things had been satisfactorily performed, the king returned in good spirits into his dominion, and Rollo with Duke Robert set out for Rouen.

From the Chronicle of St. Denis based on Norman accounts from the 11th century recording events which took place in 911.

Source 2: A record of the baptism of a Viking leader.

In the year of our Lord 912 Rollo was baptized in holy water in the name of the sacred Trinity by Franco, archbishop of Rouen. Duke Robert, who was his godfather, gave to him his name. Rollo devotedly honoured God and the Holy Church with his gifts. The pagans, seeing that their chieftain had become a Christian, abandoned their idols, received the name of Christ, and with one accord desired to be baptized. Meanwhile, the Norman duke made ready for a splendid wedding and married Gisela the daughter of the king according to Christian rites.

From the Chronicle of St. Denis based on Norman accounts from the 11th century recording events which took place in 912.

Source 3: A modern account comments on Viking settlement in Ireland.

In Ireland in the eleventh century there were many independent kingdoms owing some kind of allegiance to a 'high king'. The Norse settlements brought a new kind of life to Ireland: in the eleventh century the settlers built towns and many of them became peaceful merchants; they prospered above all on the traditional traffic of the Irish Sea, the slave trade. But neither by influence on them nor reaction to them did the Vikings in Ireland help the island to unity.

From a book published in 1987.

Source 4: A poem about a Viking king on pilgrimage.

I describe how the king, bold in conflict, to cure his soul's scars, from the north set out with his soldiers: he prepared himself for Paradise, and went to explore the peace of Jerusalem, to make his life pure.

From The Knytlinga Saga, written by a Viking in Iceland c.1260

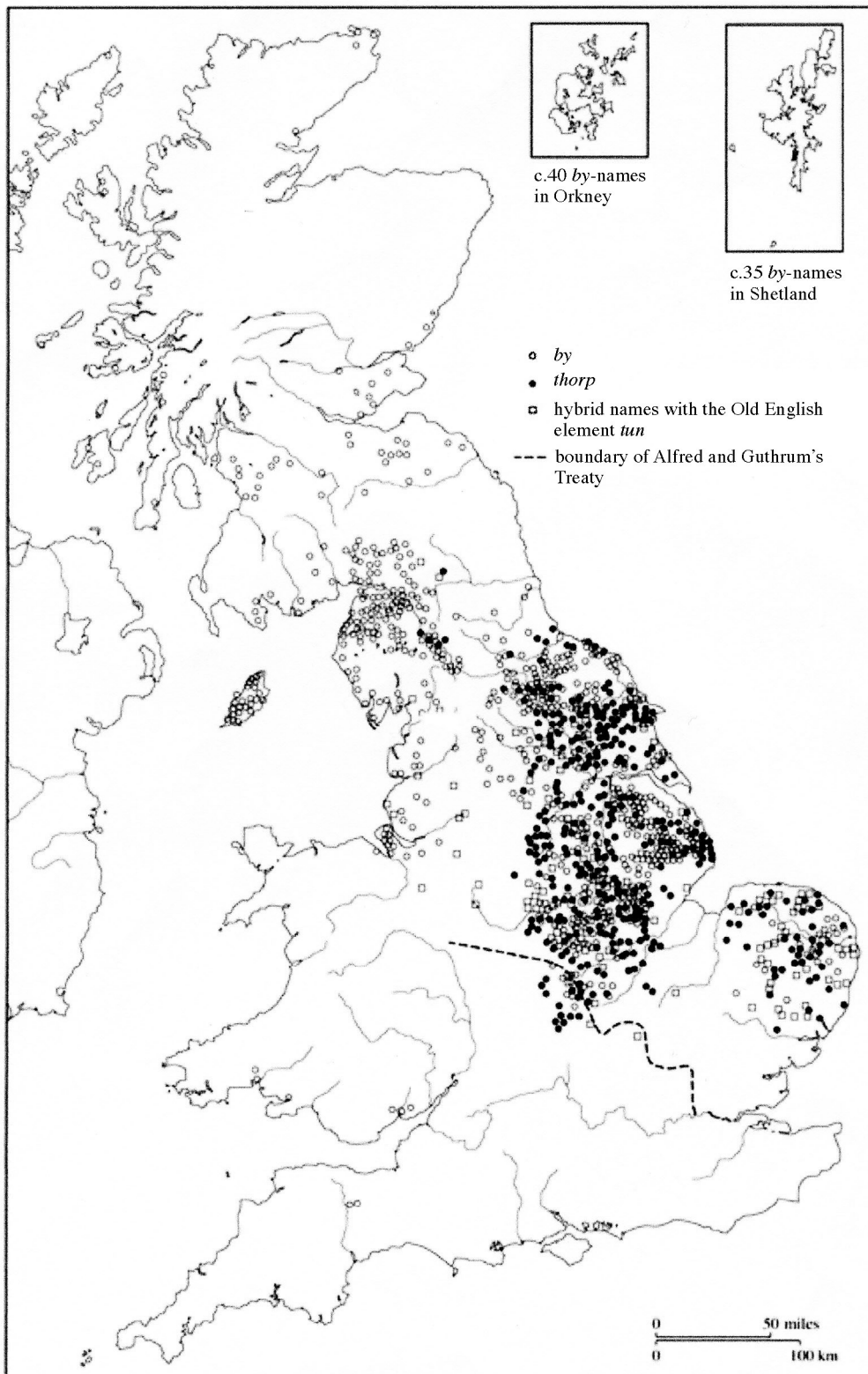
Source 5: An account of an invitation to Vikings to rule over parts of Russia.

Discord thus ensued among the locals, and they began to war one against another. They said to themselves, 'Let us seek a prince who may rule over us, and judge us according to the law.' They accordingly went overseas to the Varangian Rus: these particular Varangians were known as Rus, just as some are called Swedes, and others Normans, Angles, and Goths, for they were thus named. The Chuds, the Slavs, and the Krivichians then said to the people of Rus: 'Our whole land is great and rich, but there is no order in it. Come to rule and reign over us.' They thus selected three brothers, with their kinfolk, who took with them all the Rus, and migrated. The oldest, Rurik, located himself in Novgorod; the second, Sinaeus, in Beloozero; and the third, Truvor, in Izborsk. On account of these Varangians, the district of Novgorod became known as Russian (Rus) land. The present inhabitants of Novgorod are descended from the Varangian race, but aforesaid they were Slavs.

This extract was based on the Russian Primary Chronicle written some time after these events.

PLEASE TURN OVER FOR SOURCE 6

Source 6: A distribution map of Viking place names.



The main Scandinavian settlement-names south of the Forth and Clyde from an archaeological survey of place name evidence.

The Italian Renaissance c1420–c1550

The main developments in science and medicine.

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Renaissance scientists, inventors and engineers made little practical progress.

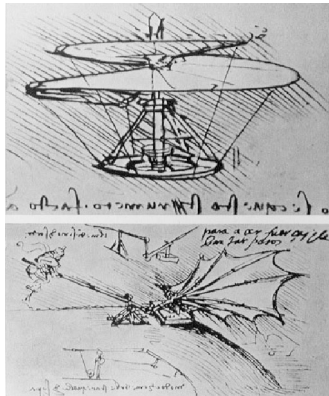
- (a) Explain how far sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: A description of the completion of Brunelleschi's masterpiece – the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence – in 1436.

How beautiful is this building it demonstrates by itself. From the level of the ground to the base of the lantern it is one hundred and fifty-four braccia in height; the body of the lantern is thirty-six braccia; the copper ball, four braccia; the cross, eight braccia; and the whole is two hundred and two braccia. And it can be said with confidence that the ancients never went so high with their buildings, and never exposed themselves to so great a risk as to try to challenge the heavens, even as this structure truly appears to challenge them, seeing that it rises to such a height that the mountains round Florence appear no higher. And it seems, in truth, that the heavens are envious of it, since the lightning keeps on striking it every day.

From Giorgio Vasari, 'Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects', 1568.

Source 2: Drawings of flying machines.



From Leonardo da Vinci's sketches made in the 1490s

Source 3: A pioneer in medicine responds to attacks by the medical establishment.

You are serpents and I expect poison from you. With what scorn you have proclaimed that I am the Luther of physicians, with the interpretation that I am a heretic. I am Paracelsus and more defiant than him to whom you compare me. I am a monarch of physicians as well, and can prove what you are not able to prove. I will let Luther justify his own affairs, and I will account for mine, and will rise above the charges that you level against me. Who are Luther's foes? The very rabble that hates me. And what you wish him you wish me – to the fire with us both. The heavens did not make me a physician, God made me one: it is not the business of the heavens but a gift from God. I can rejoice that rogues are my enemies, for the truth has no enemies except liars.

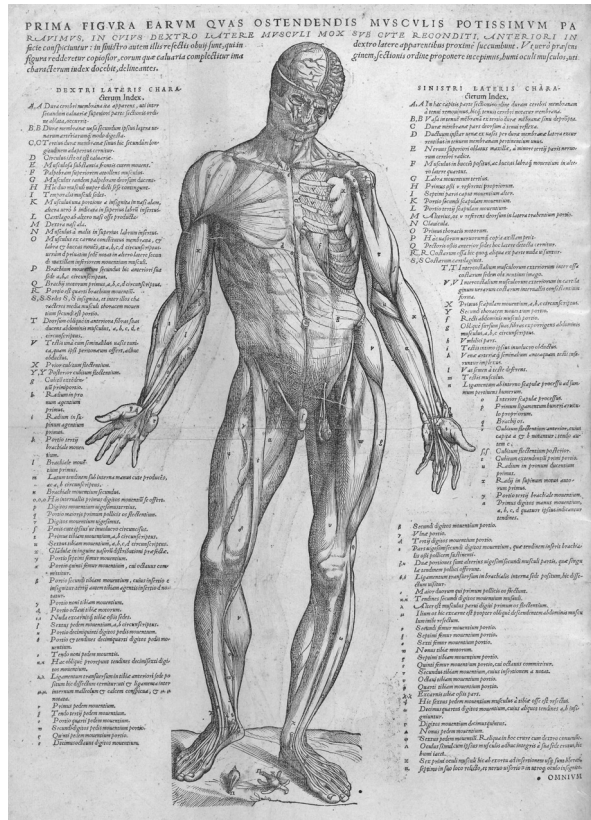
From Paracelsus, 'On Medical Reform', 1529–30.

Source 4: An appeal to Pope Paul III.

I can readily imagine, Holy Father, that as soon as some people hear that in this volume, which I have written about the revolutions of the spheres of the universe, I ascribe certain motions to the terrestrial globe, they will shout that I must be immediately condemned together with this belief. Those who share the belief of many centuries that the earth remains at rest in the middle of the heaven as its centre would, I reflected, regard it as an insane pronouncement if I made the opposite assertion that the earth moves. Therefore I debated with myself for a long time whether to publish the volume which I wrote to prove the earth's motion.

From Nicholas Copernicus, 'On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres', 1543.

Source 5: An anatomical drawing.

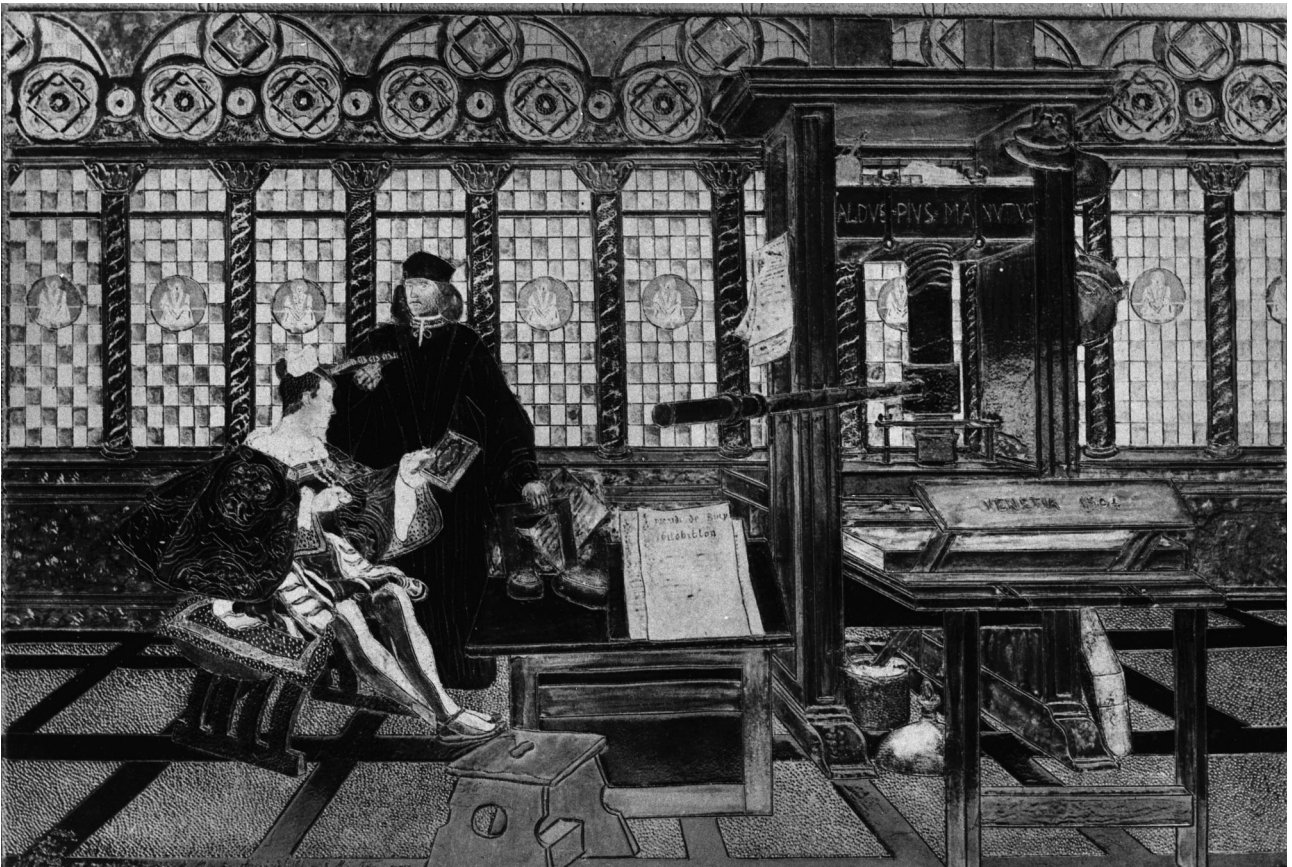


From Andreas Vesalius, 'Fabric of the Human Body', 1543.

Source 6: A revisionist view.

In recent years, the view of Vesalius and his place among scientific ‘greats’ has undergone radical revision. Whilst no one has seriously challenged the significance or novelty of Vesalius’s findings, it is now generally acknowledged that the impact of his anatomical investigations, and that of his successors, was largely ineffective in terms of practical benefits in the art of healing. Indeed, despite Vesalius’s clear correction of many aspects of Galen’s ideas about physiology, the medical establishment continued to depend heavily on ancient authorities, particularly Galen, throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

From Peter Elmer, ‘Challenges to Authority: the Renaissance in Europe’, 2000.

Source 7: A painting of the Aldine Printing Press in Venice.

A painting showing the Aldine Press in Venice founded by Aldus Romanus in 1490.

European Nationalism 1815–1914: Germany and Italy

The role of popular movements in developments in Germany and Italy.

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Popular movements drove developments in Germany and Italy.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. [35]
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. [15]

Source 1: The basic principles of Young Italy.

Young Italy is a brotherhood of Italians who are convinced that Italy is destined to become one nation – convinced also that she possesses sufficient strength within herself to become one. The great aim is to remake Italy as one independent sovereign nation of free men and equals.

Young Italy is Republican because it is the only form of government that ensures a free and equal community of brothers and the aristocracy is the source of inequality and corruption to the whole nation.

Young Italy is Unitarian because without unity there is no true nation or strength. Italy, surrounded by powerful nations, has need for strength. Federalism would place her under the influence of one of the neighbouring nations.

The means by which Young Italy proposes to reach its aims are education and insurrection. Education must always be directed to teach by example, word and pen, the necessity of insurrection. Insurrection – by means of guerrilla bands - is the true method of warfare for all nations wanting to free themselves from foreign control.

From Mazzini's 'General Instructions for Members of Young Italy' published in 1831.

Source 2: A description of events in Milan in 1848.

We have conquered. We have compelled the enemy to fly, oppressed as much by his own shame as our valour; but scattered in our fields, wandering like wild beasts, united in bands of plunderers, he prolonged for us the horrors of war. This makes it easy to understand that the arms we have taken up, and still hold, can never be laid down as long as one of his band shall be hid under cover of the Alps. We have sworn, we swear it again, with the generous Prince who flies to associate himself with our glory – all Italy swears it and so it shall be.

To arms then, to arms, to secure the fruits of our glorious revolution – to fight the last battle of independence and the Italian Union.

From an appeal by the provisional government of Milan to its fellow citizens, March 1848.

Source 3: Leopold II of Tuscany explains his position in 1848.

My position was difficult and dangerous. I had to try and prevent Tuscany falling into anarchy. This would have been fatal for Tuscany itself, a dreadful example to the other states in Italy, and would have made the situation more difficult for everybody. Either I had to take part in the war, or go into exile and bring the government down. Tuscan neutrality was impossible. I had received no request to join my forces with those of the Austrian army. The Austrians did not offer their troops to Tuscany to suppress the revolution, and I could not believe that Austria was in a position to send any troops.

I thought of my family, and the dangers that my dynasty might incur if the situation changed; I thought of the anarchy that was imminent in Tuscany. That evening, 29 March, I issued a decree which proclaimed war with Austria. I had already granted a free press, a Civic Guard and a Constitution; now I granted war. I intended to raise 2,000 conscripts and nobody complained, not even about the extra cost, such was the popular enthusiasm.

From the Memoirs of Leopold II, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, written in the 1860s after he was forced to abdicate.

Source 4: Frederick William's response to the offer of the German crown.

About the crown which the Parliament has for sale; every German nobleman is a hundred times too good to accept such a crown moulded out of the dirt and dregs of revolution, disloyalty and treason. If accepted it demands from me countless sacrifices and burdens me with heavy duties. The German National Assembly has counted on me in all things, which are calculated to establish the unity, power and glory of Germany. I feel honoured by their confidence but I should not justify that confidence if I, violating sacred rights, were, without the agreement of the crowned princes and free states of our Fatherland, to take a resolution, which must be of decisive importance to them and to the states which they rule.

King Frederick William of Prussia's public response in 1849 to the offer of the German crown made by the Frankfurt Parliament.

Source 5: A description of the battle for Palermo in 1860.

There was no sign of any local uprising until quite late in the day. We were on our own, 800 of us at most, spread out over an area as large as Milan. It was impossible to expect any planning let alone any orders, but somehow we managed to take the city against 25,000 well-armed and well-mounted regular Neapolitan soldiers. We ran in ones and twos through alleys and squares chasing Neapolitans and trying to stir up the locals. The Neapolitans were too busy running away and the locals were taking refuge from the gunfire. When Palermo finally fell it was all our doing, ours alone. Garibaldi showed the height of courage and we too were heroes just because we believed in what was impossible.

A description by one of The Thousand of the battle for Palermo in May 1860.

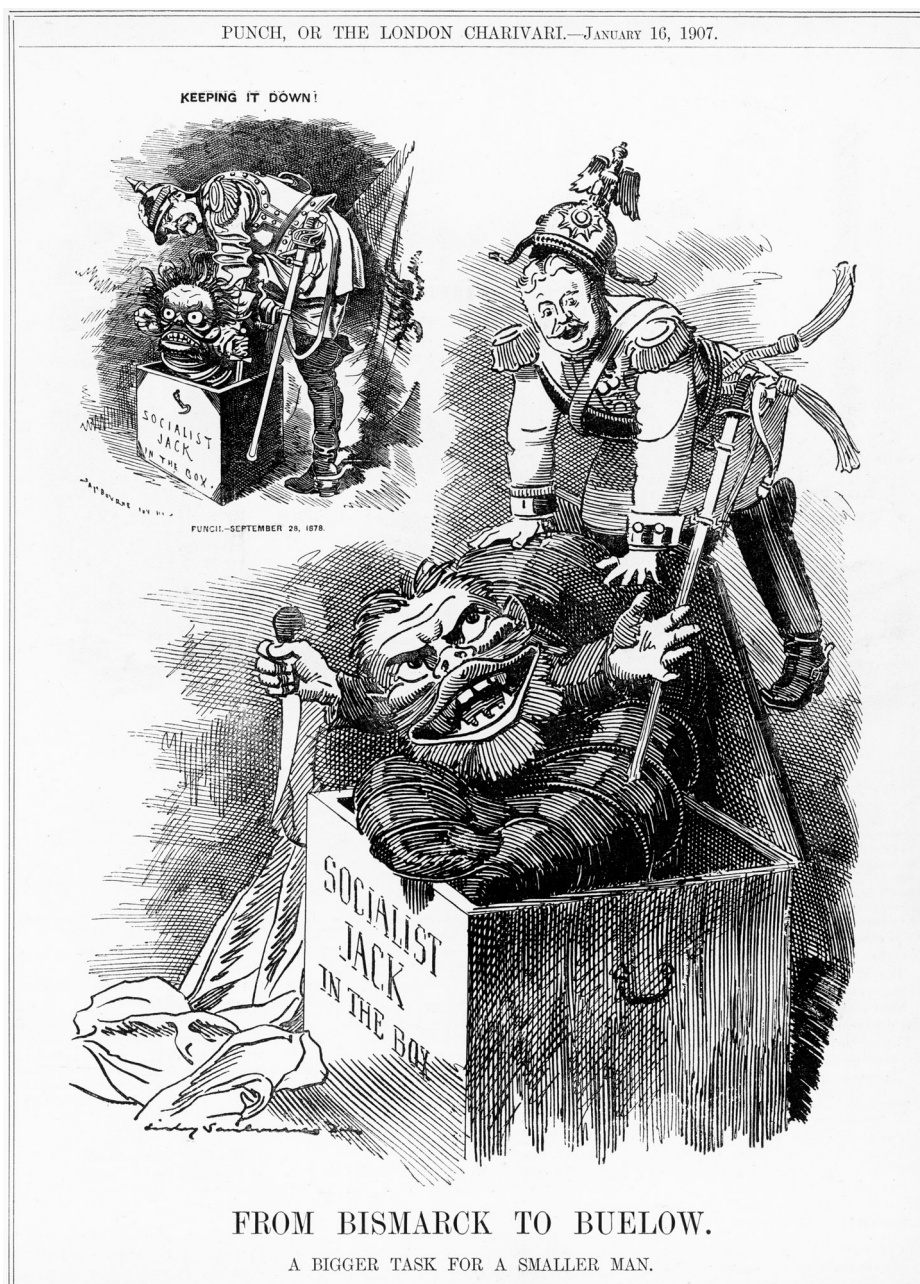
PLEASE TURN OVER FOR SOURCES 6 AND 7

Source 6: A description of the Kingdom of Italy about ten years after it was created.

The Italy which we represent today is a living lie. Foreigners own Italian territory on our frontiers with France and Germany. Italy was put together just as though it were a lifeless jigsaw, and the battles which put the pieces together were fought by foreign rulers who should have been loathed as our common enemies. The best of us fought against France for possession of Rome. Southern Italy was won by volunteers and a real movement of the people, but then it surrendered its early promise and gave in to a government which still refuses to give Italy a new national constitution. In domestic politics we are governed by a few rich men. Ordinary people are disillusioned. They had watched as Italy began to rise again; but now they turn away their eyes and say to themselves: 'This is just the ghost of Italy.'

Mazzini writing in 1871 after he had not been allowed to take the seat in the Italian Parliament to which he had been elected.

Source 7: A cartoon about the situation inside Germany between 1878 and 1907.



A cartoon from a British magazine published in 1907. Buelow was Chancellor of Germany from 1900 to 1909.

Race and American Society 1865–1970s**Changing attitudes to racial minorities.**

Read the interpretation and Sources 1–7, then answer questions (a) and (b). Remember not to simply take the sources at face value. Use your own knowledge of the period to interpret and evaluate them.

Interpretation: Attitudes towards Native and African Americans became more positive from 1865 to the 1970s.

- (a) Explain how far Sources 1–7 support this interpretation. You may, if you wish, amend the interpretation or suggest a different interpretation. If you do this you must use the sources to support the changes you make. **[35]**
- (b) Explain how these sources are both useful and raise problems and issues for a historian using them. **[15]**

Source 1: A report of Ku Klux Klan activity.

There is much excitement among the Negroes and even some of the white folks, all over Attakapas, about the Ku-Kluxes that have lately appeared in this country. I am not superstitious, and will not tell you what I believe about these strange, ghostly appearances, but will give you some general items and rumors.

The Negroes have entirely deserted one prairie in Attakapas since the election, having been run out by the Ku-Kluxes.

White men on white horses have lately been seen sailing through the air at midnight at Pattersonville, Jeanerette, and at various places all over the southern part of this State.

If Negroes attempt to run away from the K.K.K.'s, these spirits always follow them, and catch them, and no living man hears from them again.

From the 'Planter's Banner', 23 May 1868, a Louisiana newspaper.

Source 2: A white man comments on the treatment of Native Americans.

The most shameful chapter in American history is that recording our dealings with the Indians. The story of our government's dealings with this race is an unbroken narrative of injustice, fraud, and robbery. Our people have disregarded honesty and truth whenever they have come in contact with the Indian, and he has no rights because he never had the power to enforce any.

Protests against governmental swindling of these savages have been made again and again, but have attracted no general attention. Almost everyone is ready to acknowledge that in the past the Indians have been shamefully robbed, but it appears to be believed that this no longer takes place. This is a great mistake. We treat them now as we have always treated them. Within two years I have been present on a reservation where government commissioners, by means of threats, by bribes given to chiefs, and fraud, succeeded after months of effort in securing votes enough to justify them in asserting that a tribe of Indians, entirely wild and totally ignorant of farming, had consented to sell their lands, and to settle down each upon 160 acres of the most utterly arid and barren land to be found on the North American continent.

From a book by George Bird Grinnell, describing from personal observation the results of the Allotment Act of 1888.

Source 3: A view on how African Americans might help themselves.

It is true of the colored man, as it is true of the white man, that in the long run his fate must depend more on his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend. Every vicious or ignorant colored man is an even greater foe to his own race than to the community as a whole. The colored man's self-respect entitles him to do that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the prime requisite of his race is an improvement in morals and work ethic.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding black men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against law-breaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure.

From a speech made by President Theodore Roosevelt at the Lincoln dinner in the Republican Club of New York City, 13 February 1905.

Source 4: An account of African American troops in the US army in Europe.

Negro troops are participating in the eastward sweep by General Hodges' force. If comments of white personnel of these divisions are any indication, the plan of mixing white and colored troops in fighting units, a departure from previous United States Army practice, is operating successfully.

Negro reinforcements reported a sincere, friendly welcome everywhere. They also spoke of excellent relations with their white fellow soldiers, of the making of inter-race friendships.

The integration of the Negro platoons into their units was accomplished quickly and quietly. There was no problem.

'I was damned glad to see those boys,' said the CO of K company, Capt. Wesley J. Simons, of Snow Hill, Maryland. 'They fit into our company like any other platoon, and they fight like hell. Maybe that's because they're all volunteers and wanted to get into this.'

From a US army magazine published for American soldiers in 1945. This reports the first time African American troops were used in combat in the European theatre in World War II.

Source 5: A report to the government about the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In the opinion of the Task Force, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should seek attainment of the following related objectives:

1. Maximum Indian self-sufficiency.
2. Full participation of Indians in American life.
3. Equal citizenship privileges and responsibilities for Indians.

The Task Force strongly emphasises that the aid of the tribe – or, more properly, the Indian community – is crucial to the achievement of these objectives and this support should be secured before projects are commenced. The Indians can retain their tribal identities and much of their culture while working toward a greater adjustment, and, for the further enrichment of our society, it is in our best interests to encourage them to do so.

From the report of a government task force headed by the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, July 1961.

Source 6: A speech about civil rights.

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy. There is no Negro problem. There is only an American problem. And we are met here tonight as Americans, not as Democrats or Republicans, we are met here as Americans to solve that problem.

Every device of which human ingenuity is capable has been used to deny the right to vote.

On Wednesday I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote. But even if we pass this bill, the battle will not be over. What happened at Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and state of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life. Their cause must be our cause too. Because it is not just Negroes, but really it is all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome.

From Lyndon B. Johnson, 'Remarks of the president to a joint session of Congress', 15 March 1965.

Source 7: A comment on the quality of Indian reservations.

We feel that this so-called Alcatraz Island is more than suitable for an Indian reservation, as determined by the white man's own standards. By this we mean that this place resembles most Indian reservations in that:

1. It is isolated from modern facilities, and without adequate means of transportation.
2. It has no fresh running water.
3. It has inadequate sanitation facilities.
4. There is no industry and so unemployment is very great.
5. The population has always been held as prisoners and dependent upon others.

From the Proclamation issued by Native Americans who occupied Alcatraz Island on 9 November 1969. Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay had once been the site of a famous high security jail.

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