

X044/701

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2008

MONDAY, 26 MAY
9.00 AM – 12.00 NOON

HISTORY
ADVANCED HIGHER

Candidates should answer **two** questions from **Part 1** and **all** the questions in **Part 2** of their chosen field of study.

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(1) Northern Britain from the Romans to AD 1000

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. How far does the evidence support the view that Agricola's achievements are still "of great renown"?
2. "Separating Romans from Barbarians." To what extent does this explain why there were two major Roman frontiers in North Britain?
3. To what extent was the emergence of tribes and kingdoms in North Britain c 300 AD to c 550 AD influenced by external factors?
4. How far was the conversion of North Britons to Christianity due to the activities of a few outstanding individuals?
5. Who contributed more to the emergence of the kingdom of Alba, the Picts or the Scots of Dal Riata?
6. What factors best explain why the peoples of North Britain were unable to mount effective resistance to Viking incursions?

(2) Scottish Independence (1286–1329)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. To what extent were Anglo-Scottish relationships marked more by friendship than hostility before 1291?
2. Why did it take so long for the “Great Cause” to be settled in favour of John Balliol?
3. How successfully did the Scots resist English occupation between 1296 and 1298?
4. How far do the actions of Robert the Bruce before 1306 undermine his reputation as a great patriot?
5. To what extent were King Robert’s skills in diplomacy and propaganda as important as his military achievements in winning independence for Scotland?
6. “A period of prolonged crisis.” How accurate is this description of King Robert I’s government of Scotland between 1314 and 1329?

(3) The Renaissance in Italy in the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. To what extent did artistic developments in Florence in the first half of the fifteenth century represent a break with the past?
2. How important was competition between the city states of Italy to the flowering of the arts during the fifteenth century?
3. To what extent has the perception of women during the Renaissance been distorted by historians focusing on a few exceptional examples?
4. To what extent can Venice's cultural achievements be explained by its geographic position?
5. How accurate is the image of court life presented in Castiglione's "The Book of the Courtier"?
6. How great an impact did the French invasion of 1494 have on Florentine political, religious and cultural life?

(4) France in the Age of Louis XIV

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. “When Colbert died, there was little to show for all his efforts.” To what extent is this an accurate assessment of Colbert’s achievements?
2. To what extent did Louis XIV pursue a consistent policy towards the Catholic church?
3. How far is it true to say that Louis XIV reduced the French nobility to “mere adulators, absorbed in the ceremonial trappings of court life”?
4. How successfully did Louis XIV’s government use the arts to promote the image of monarchy?
5. How far can it be argued that Louis XIV’s foreign policy was “provocative and insensitive”?
6. To what extent does the evidence support the view that “for most of his subjects the reign of the Sun King was an epoch of hardship, often of despair and untimely death”?

(5) Georgians and Jacobites: Scotland (1715–1800)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. What factors best explain why there was such uneven support for the Jacobite cause in Scotland?
2. How successful were the Improvers in changing Scottish agriculture?
3. How far was Glasgow's pre-eminence in the tobacco trade due to the commercial abilities of a few individuals?
4. To what extent were the radical movements of the late eighteenth century caused by French Revolutionary influences?
5. "The change in Scotland's religious climate in the eighteenth century was vital to the nation's transformation." How valid is this claim?
6. Who best deserves to be considered the most significant thinker of the Scottish Enlightenment?

(6) “The House Divided”: USA (1850–1865)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. How influential were the Abolitionists up until the outbreak of war in 1861?
2. To what extent did a distinct Southern identity exist in the ante-bellum period?
3. How valid is the view that the breakdown of the two party system was a major cause of the Civil War?
4. Assess the importance of the issue of reconstruction as an issue in the presidential election of 1864.
5. Compare the impact of the war on women in the North and South.
6. To what extent did the nature of warfare change during the Civil War?

(7) Japan: From Medieval to Modern State (1850s–1920)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. How rigid was the social structure of Japan in the mid-nineteenth century?
2. To what extent were accusations of excessive westernisation in relation to the Meiji social, political and economic reforms justified by the late 1890s?
3. How significant was militarism within Meiji Japan up to 1890?
4. How far has Japan's progress, from a backward agricultural economy to a modern industrial one by 1920, been exaggerated?
5. What factors best explain why popular rights movements had so little success in Japan by 1920?
6. "By 1920 Japan was still not regarded as a full equal by Western nations, but she was now accorded greater respect." How valid is this view?

(8) Germany: Versailles to the Outbreak of the Second World War

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. “Ebert’s hasty and timid deals with the old order severely weakened the German Revolution.” How valid is this view?
2. Can the years 1924–1929 justifiably be seen as a period of economic and political recovery for the Weimar Republic?
3. “The Nazis said they were the only true *volkspartei* [people’s party], drawing support from all social classes.” How well does this describe the growth of the Nazi Party before 30th January 1933?
4. Was Nazi foreign policy mainly determined by economic factors?
5. To what extent had the Nazis achieved their aim of creating a “*volksgemeinschaft*” [national community] by 1939?
6. To what extent did Hitler’s popularity by 1939 rest on image-building by the Ministry of Propaganda?

(9) South Africa (1910–1984)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. “A defence against the threats of imperialism, capitalism and blacks.” How fully does this explain the popularity of the Pact government 1924–1929?
2. What factors best explain the growing appeal of Afrikaner nationalism in the 1930s?
3. How significant an impact did participation in the Second World War have within South Africa?
4. How distinctive was African urban culture by the 1960s?
5. What factors best explain the limited success of African resistance between 1948 and 1964?
6. What were the most significant consequences for black South Africans of the “homelands” policy established by the Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act of 1959?

(10) Soviet Russia (1917–1953)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. “A revolution that no-one expected, planned or controlled.” How valid is this view of the February Revolution?
2. To what extent was Bolshevik foreign policy between 1917–1924 faithful to the ideology of international revolution?
3. How successful was NEP in tackling the economic and political problems facing the Bolsheviks in the 1920s?
4. To what extent was Trotsky responsible for his own downfall in the 1920s?
5. Were the Purges and the Terror no more than a product of Stalin’s paranoia?
6. What factors best explain the Soviet Union’s recovery from its initial defeat by Nazi Germany in 1941–1942?

(11) The Spanish Civil War (1931–1939)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

1. What factors best explain the fall of the monarchy in 1931?
2. How great a threat did the desire for regional autonomy pose to the Spanish Republic in 1931?
3. “A godsend to conservatives searching for a decent stick with which to beat the Republic.” How fair is this assessment of Azaña’s attempts to reform the Church between 1931 and 1933?
4. Robles declared that “Socialism must be defeated at all costs”. To what extent does this explain the events of the *Bienio Negro* of 1933–1935?
5. How effectively did each side use propaganda during the Spanish Civil War?
6. Did Communist support during the Spanish Civil War harm more than help the Republican cause?

(12) Britain at War and Peace (1939–1951)

Part 1

Answer TWO questions.

Each question is worth 25 marks.

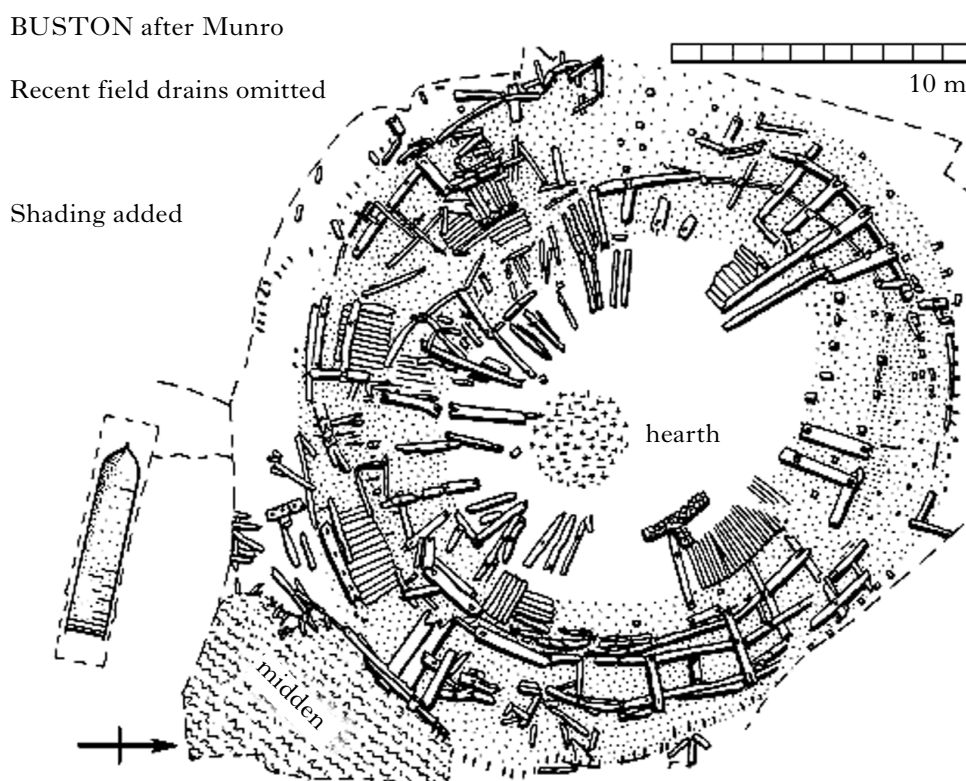
1. To what extent had the Labour Party experienced a political revival under Attlee's leadership by 1939?
2. "The importance of the Battle of Britain in ensuring Britain's survival in the war in 1940 has been exaggerated." How valid is this view?
3. How effectively did the Coalition Government mobilise Britain's resources for war between 1940 and 1945?
4. "A People's war required a People's peace." To what extent is this an accurate assessment of the reasons for post-war social reform?
5. How successful was Ernest Bevin in preserving Britain's status as a world power in the post-war period?
6. How important a factor in the Conservative election victory of 1951 was the party re-organisation carried out by Butler and Woolton?

(1) Northern Britain from the Romans to AD 1000

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from an archaeologist's plan from the 1890s of an excavated crannog at Buston, near Kilmaurs in Ayrshire.



SOURCE B from *Surviving in Symbols* by Martin Carver (2005)

The Class II stones provide enticing glimpses of Pictish life and thought – but must be used with care. We cannot just read off the activities, because the pictures may have originated somewhere else. This is especially true with pictures of Christian subjects, which must have been copied from books or ornamental carvings depicting people and events a long way from Scotland. So every scene on a Pictish stone has to be systematically checked to see if its images have been “borrowed” from another culture . . . images [of] carvings made in Pictland in the eighth to ninth century may have first occurred in Roman or Byzantine Art, or in England, Ireland, France or Scandinavia. The Picts were Europeans and up to date. Some things, like hunting scenes, can be accepted as home-grown, and used to evoke the life and ways of the Picts; and, even when exotic or Christian subjects are chosen, that choice is the choice of the Picts and not without interest in itself.

SOURCE C from the *Epitome of Dio Cassius* LXXVI, 13 and 15 (3rd century AD)

Wishing therefore to subdue the whole of Britain, Severus invaded Caledonia, and as he passed through it, he experienced untold difficulties. In fact the Romans suffered great hardships because of the water and any stragglers became a prey to ambush. Then, unable to go on, they would be killed by their own men so they might not fall into enemy hands. As a result as many as 50,000 died in all. When the inhabitants of the island again rose in rebellion, Severus called together his troops and ordered them to invade their territory and kill everyone they found, and he quoted these lines: "Let no one escape total destruction at our hands, not even the child carried in the mother's womb, if it be male. . ." When this had been done and the Caledonians had joined the Maeatae in revolt, Severus prepared to make war on them in person

SOURCE D from *Rome's North-west Frontier: the Antonine Wall* by WS Hanson and GS Maxwell (1983)

Whether Severus intended a permanent re-occupation of Scotland has been much debated . . . However, it is conceivable that by the time the campaigns were mounted, Severus may have been compelled to reappraise the situation, for a number of permanent forts were built in Scotland at this time, which indicates that something beyond a punitive campaign was intended. In addition, a study of the samian ware from the fort of Newstead has led Hartley to suggest that there was a Severan presence somewhere in its vicinity.

The skeletal disposition of Severan forts in Scotland, perhaps eked out by an as yet undiscovered example guarding the crossing of the Forth at or near Stirling, presents at first sight an alarmingly vulnerable appearance. The potential success of such a policy lay not so much in its return to positive, aggressive thinking, although there is much in that, as in its ability to rely on a secure base.

Marks

1. How useful is **Source A** for understanding pre-Roman Iron Age society in North Britain? **12**
 2. How fully does **Source B** illustrate the problems of understanding the nature of Pictish life and culture? **12**
 3. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing views on the success of the Severan invasion of North Britain? **16**
- (40)**

(2) Scottish Independence (1286–1329)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from a letter issued by King John at Kincardine or Brechin, July 1296

John, by the grace of God king of Scotland, greets all who shall see or hear this letter. In view of the fact that through bad and wrong advice and our own foolishness we have in many ways gravely displeased and angered our lord Edward by the grace of God king of England, in that while we still owed him fealty and homage we made an alliance with the King of France against him . . . we have defied our lord the king of England and have withdrawn ourselves from his homage and fealty by renouncing our homage . . . we have sent our men into his land of England to burn, loot, murder and commit other wrongs and have fortified the land of Scotland against him . . . for all these reasons the king of England entered the realm of Scotland and conquered it by force despite the army we sent against him, something he had a right to do as lord of his fee.

Therefore acting of our own free will we have surrendered the land of Scotland and all its people with the homage of them all to him.

SOURCE B from Edward I's Ordinance of Scotland, Lent 1305

Now that our lord and king, in his parliament which he held at Westminster made it known to the good people of the land of Scotland that they should cause the community of the land to assemble, and that acting together they should elect a certain number of persons to come, on behalf of the community to the parliament at Westminster.

It was agreed that the sheriffs of the country shall be natives of Scotland, or of England and shall be appointed or dismissed by the King's Lieutenant, and by the Chamberlain at their discretion . . . and those who are made sheriffs shall be the most capable, suitable and efficient that can be found for the good of the king and the people, and for keeping and maintaining the peace . . .

And the King's Lieutenant, in concert with the council that shall be there, composed of English and Scots, shall reform and amend the laws and customs, and those customs which they cannot amend or dare not undertake without the king, together with those that they have agreed on, shall be put in writing and taken to the King at Westminster by the Lieutenant and certain people of Scotland.

SOURCE C from a letter written by a Scot on the English side, after the Battle of Loudon Hill, 15 May 1307

I hear that Bruce has got the good will of his own followers and of the people generally much more than he ever had. It appears that God is with him, for he has destroyed King Edward's power both among the English and Scots. The people believe that Bruce will carry all before him, encouraged by "false preachers" from Bruce's army, men who have previously been charged before the justices for advocating war and have been released on bail, but are now behaving worse than ever.

I fully believe, as I heard from Reginald Cheyne, Duncan of Fren draught and Gilbert of Glencarnie, who keep the peace beyond the Mounth [Grampians] and on this side, that if Bruce can get away (from the south west) in this direction or towards the parts of Ross, he will find the people all ready at his will more entirely than ever, unless King Edward can send more troops; for there are many people living loyally in his peace so long as the English are in power.

May it please God to prolong Edward's life for men say openly that when he is gone the victory will go to Bruce . . .

SOURCE D from *The Wars of the Bruces* by Colm MacNamee (1997)

The Earls of Athol, Menteith and Lennox, and the bishops of Glasgow and Moray were King Robert's foremost allies. He may have had the support of James, the hereditary Stewart of Scotland, if tenants and family adhered to their traditional alliance with the Bruces; but James himself was infirm and in no position to offer open allegiance. Many lesser nobles supported Bruce, who were to become his close companions. Most others seem to have joined him out of fear or intimidation. Vital segments of the Scottish aristocracy would have nothing to do with the Bruce monarchy. The Comyns and their allies the MacDougalls of Argyll bayed for revenge against the murderer of John Comyn; other lords such as Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and Malise, Earl of Strathearn recognised Edward I as the only legally constituted king. Whatever sympathy Robert might have stirred, most Scots must have considered resistance to Edward I futile.

Marks

1. How useful is **Source A** for understanding the downfall of King John? **12**
 2. How fully does **Source B** illustrate the attitude of King Edward I towards Scotland between 1298 and 1306? **12**
 3. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing views on the nature of support for King Robert I during the Scottish Civil War between 1306 and 1309? **16**
- (40)**

(3) The Renaissance in Italy in the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from *The Lives of Illustrious Men of the Fifteenth Century* written by
Vespasiano da Bisticci about 1475

Having attended to the temporal affairs of the city—which inevitably burdened his conscience, as they are bound to burden all those who govern states and want to play the leading role—Cosimo became increasingly aware of the fact that if he wanted God to have mercy on him and conserve him in the possession of his temporal goods, he had to turn to pious ways, otherwise he knew he would lose them. So—although I cannot say where it came from—his conscience pricked him about some money which he had come by not quite cleanly. Wanting to lift this weight from his shoulders, he went to talk to Pope Eugenius who was then in Florence . . . Pope Eugenius remarked to Cosimo that, if he was bent on unburdening his soul, he might build a monastery . . .

SOURCE B from *The Renaissance in Europe* by Margaret L. King (2003)

In many ways, humanists discovered anew the importance of the city for human existence, and redefined the intellectual life as a civic endeavour . . . Humanism, then, was both lay and urban . . . Given this context, it is not surprising that many humanists challenged the notion dominant throughout the Middle Ages that the “contemplative life”—the life of religious seclusion, perhaps in a monastery—was superior to the active life of merchants, artisans, and statesmen . . . As the value of civic life and the possibility of leading a virtuous life while in the world became widely accepted in humanist culture, some humanists turned still more boldly against the religious values of an earlier era . . . Most humanists preferred rhetoric, the art of persuasive prose and speech-making, as being more useful for the civic life than its rival discipline, dialectic, or the method of logical argumentation, which had been the intellectual discipline of scholastic philosophers.

SOURCE C from *The Prince* by Niccolò Machiavelli (1513)

He should appear to be compassionate, faithful to his word, kind, guileless, and devout. And indeed he should be so. But his disposition should be such that, if he needs to be the opposite, he knows how. You should realize this: that a prince, and especially a new prince, cannot observe all those things which give men a reputation for virtue, because in order to maintain his state he is often forced to act in defiance of good faith, of charity, of kindness, of religion. And so he should have a flexible disposition, varying as fortune and circumstances dictate. As I said above, he should not deviate from what is good, if that is possible, but he should know how to do evil, if that is necessary.

SOURCE D from *Renaissances: The Cultures of Italy 1300–1600* by Richard Mackenney (2005)

The degree of political expertise that Cosimo, Piero [I] and Lorenzo all demonstrated is revealed by the speed of the regime’s collapse within two years of Lorenzo’s death in 1492 owing to the political blunders of his son Piero [II]. The distinctive features of the early Medicean regime with regard to the cultural expression of its power are subtlety and understatement, self-assured irony: qualities in keeping with their control of the political system from behind the scenes. The “court” seemed to defer... to the Republic . . . The strident self-advertisement of other princes is lacking . . . The Medici presided over and fostered significant changes in Florentine culture. They squeezed the life out of the civic spirit while apparently promoting the virtues of Neoplatonism. Civic projects faded, and private commissions, not for general display, came to predominate.

	<i>Marks</i>
1. How useful is Source A as evidence of the motives of Cosimo de’ Medici as a patron?	12
2. How fully does Source B explain the values held by humanists in the fifteenth century?	12
3. How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing views on the exercise of political power in Renaissance Italy?	16
	(40)

(4) France in the Age of Louis XIV

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from the *Memoires* of Louis XIV

I resolved at all costs to have no prime minister; and if you will believe me, my son, the name shall be banished for ever from France, for there is nothing more undignified than to see all the administration on one side, and on the other, the mere title of King.

To effect this, it was necessary to divide my confidence and the execution of my orders without giving it entirely to one single person, applying these different people to different spheres according to their diverse talents. I could, doubtless, have discovered men of higher consideration, but not of greater capacity than these three [Lionne, le Tellier, Fouquet]; it was not in my interest to choose subjects of a more eminent quality. Before all else it was needful to establish my own reputation, and to let the public know from the very rank from which I chose them, that it was my intention not to share my authority with them.

SOURCE B from *Memoires* of the Duc de Saint-Simon (1715)

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, decided upon without the least excuse or any need, was the outcome of a terrible plot which depopulated a quarter of the kingdom; ruined its commerce; authorised the tortures and torments in which thousands of innocent people died; tore apart families in order to seize their property and let them die of hunger; caused our manufacturers to emigrate so that foreign states flourished at the expense of ours; and gave them the spectacle of a remarkable people being proscribed, stripped of their possessions, exiled, and forced to seek refuge far from their native land, without being guilty of any crime. And to crown all these horrors it filled every province with perjurers and sacrilegers who dragged themselves to adore what they did not believe in.

SOURCE C from *Louis XIV* by Geoffrey Treasure (2001)

Louis deserves to be judged in the context of the political and religious culture of these last decades before the Enlightenment. Into the reckoning should come, not only his ingrained and tutored sense of what was right, but the advice he was receiving, the near-universal applause of the time, and the lasting appreciation of the majority of his Catholic subjects, many of whom had little else to be thankful for. Louis would have been a man of exceptional independence of mind, and moral courage, an enlightened autocrat before his time, to have resisted the pressure to enforce the conformity which was generally held to be desirable—and attainable. Behind the stern rhetoric of public pronouncements, we can see a cautious man, still capable of listening, up to a point sensitive to foreign reactions. To continue to tolerate the Huguenots would be to protect a subversive element in the community.

SOURCE D from *Louis XIV and Absolutism* by William Beik (2000)

The most important limitation on absolutism was not theoretical but practical. Whatever their claims, French kings had only gradually established their authority over the territory of France. Through the centuries, they had laboriously pieced together a patchwork of provinces. Each province struck a different deal with the crown when it was incorporated into the realm. Privileges and laws were confirmed, existing institutions maintained, powerful groups bought off with favours. Faced with a different situation in each of their provinces and towns, the kings had to work through existing institutions, or create new ones that duplicated the functions of the old ones, if they wanted to establish any sort of uniform control. The government of Louis XIV was superimposed on a complex, pre-existing society comprising many overlapping power centres.

- | | <i>Marks</i> |
|---|--------------|
| 1. How useful is Source A as evidence of the “revolution” in French government that took place in 1661? | 12 |
| 2. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of Louis XIV’s policies towards France’s Protestant minority? | 16 |
| 3. How fully does Source D explain the limitations of absolute monarchy under Louis XIV? | 12 |
| | (40) |

(5) Georgians and Jacobites: Scotland (1715–1800)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from *Culloden and the '45* by Jeremy Black (1990)

Cope discovered that the Jacobites were south of his position, and in conventional military terms he had a more balanced force than Charles Edward with dragoons and six cannon, whereas the Prince had no guns and only forty horsemen. However, neither arm was of much value to Cope. The nautical gunners fled and their untrained army replacements did little damage before they were overrun, while most of the dragoons refused to charge. Some attempted to do so but they were met by Highlanders slashing at their mounts. A Highland charge, the formation unbroken by the fire of Cope's infantry, led the infantry to flee in panic a few minutes after the first impact of the charge.

SOURCE B from *Wild Scots* by Michael Fry (2005)

What happened overall was the spontaneous emergence of a new agrarian order through the devolved actions of many economic agents unknown to one another. The resulting market emerged at different times in different places, but emerge it did and had to do because of the change in the conditions of supply and demand, a fixed extent of land and ever more people on it. Most Scottish historians abandon their determinism and ascribe everything to the malice of landlords. But they would do better to stick with determinism. The economics is elementary, and landowners were no more able to resist the workings of the invisible hand than anyone else. Even Dukes as benign as Argyll and Atholl could not in the end sit back and watch their neighbours' rents rocket. For the tacksman, too, the day was bound to come when he had to pay an economic rent for his land or lose it.

SOURCE C from *Clanship to Crofters Wars* by T. M. Devine (1994)

The role of the landed classes was fundamental in accelerating social change. As earlier discussion has shown, they were in a position of virtual complete power over their people with full legal authority to transform their estates when they willed it. In theory, however, the hereditary duties attached to their position in the clan structure were a powerful impediment. The roles of chief and capitalist landlord were completely incompatible, and there is evidence in the historical record of landed families agonising over the conflicts between these two functions. However, the forces making for the triumph of landlordism were eventually triumphant.

SOURCE D from *The Statistical Account of Scotland, Volume 3 No XX, United Parishes of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorick* (1792).

There are two schools in this district; a parochial school at Lochgoilhead and a school at Cairndow, supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. The parochial schoolmaster teaches Latin, English, Gaelic, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, navigation and church music; and the Society schoolmaster teaches all these branches of education, except Latin. Some of the tacksmen employ young men to teach their children in their own houses; and the tenants and cottagers, who live at a distance from the established schools, usually join in hiring a teacher at their own expense, at least during the winter season. The salary of the parochial and Society schoolmasters is £10 Sterling each; and their other perquisites amount to about £10 more. It must be acknowledged that £20 is too little for the decent and comfortable support of a schoolmaster, and too small an allowance for the great trouble and importance of his charge.

	<i>Marks</i>
1. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for the victories of the Jacobite army during the 1745 Rebellion?	12
2. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing views of the causes of social change in the Highlands in the last three decades of the eighteenth century?	16
3. How useful is Source D for a historian studying the state of schooling in Scotland in the late eighteenth century?	12
	(40)

(6) “The House Divided”: USA (1850–1865)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* by Jefferson Davis, written in the early 1880s

The ground on which Fort Sumter was built was ceded by South Carolina to the United States in trust for the defence of her own soil and her own chief harbour. The claim to hold it as “public property” of the United States was utterly untenable, apart from a claim of coercive control over the state. If there existed any hope for a peaceful settlement of the question between the states, there should have been no hostile grasp upon its throat. This grasp had been held on the throat of South Carolina for almost four months from the period of her secession, and no hostile act on the part of South Carolina had been made. Our efforts had been met, in Washington, by evasion, prevarication and perfidy.

SOURCE B from Lincoln’s recollection of Cabinet discussions in the summer of 1862.

I said to the Cabinet that I had resolved upon this step (of an emancipation proclamation) and had not called them together to ask their advice but to lay the subject matter of a proclamation before them. Secretary Chase wished the language stronger in reference to the arming of the Blacks. Mr Blair deplored the policy on the ground that it would cost the Administration the autumn elections. Mr Seward approved the proclamation but questioned the wisdom of its issue at this juncture. The depression of the public mind consequent upon repeated reverses might have viewed it as a last measure of an exhausted government. Mr Seward suggested a postponement till it could be supported by military success.

SOURCE C from the account of the retreat from Petersburg by Robert E Lee.

It is easy to see that the movement of an army in such a plight must have been slow and slower. The scenes of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th (of April) were of a nature which can be apprehended in its vivid reality by men who are thoroughly familiar with the harrowing details of war. Behind and on either flank an increasingly adventurous enemy, exhausted men, worn-out mules and horses lying down side by side, gaunt famine glaring hopelessly from sunken lack-lustre eyes, and death everywhere—who can wonder if many hearts, tried in the fiery furnace of four years’ unparalleled suffering and never hitherto found wanting, should have quailed in the presence of starvation, fatigue, sleeplessness and misery.

SOURCE D from *The American Civil War* by Peter J. Parish (1975)

In political life and in social order, as in military strategy, the Confederacy faced but never solved the problem of reconciling means and ends. The South helped to defeat itself by the very nature of the things for which it stood, and the impossibility of protecting them intact while prosecuting a war. The idea of Southern nationalism had not put down deep enough roots. To defeat the North, the South would have to become more like the North. The barriers against outside influences erected by the ante-bellum South led to fatal misunderstandings of the outside world; the Confederacy which set such store by foreign recognition had no realistic idea how to obtain it.

Marks

1. How useful is **Source A** in explaining Southern actions over the issue of Fort Sumter? **12**
 2. How fully does **Source B** explain the pressures on Lincoln in the summer of 1862 concerning the issue of emancipation? **12**
 3. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing viewpoints on the reasons for the defeat of the South in 1865? **16**
- (40)**

(7) Japan: From Medieval to Modern State (1850s–1920)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from the Japanese reply to President Fillmore's letter of July 14, 1853, written by Tokugawa official and translator, Moriyama Einosuke.

The return of your Excellency as Ambassador of the United States to this Empire has been expected . . . It is quite impossible to give satisfactory answers to all the proposals of your government.

Although a change is most positively forbidden by the laws of our imperial ancestors, for us to continue attached to ancient laws, seems to misunderstand the spirit of the age . . . His majesty the new Emperor at his succession to the throne promised to the princes and high officers of the empire to observe the laws; it is therefore evident that he cannot now bring any alterations in the ancient laws.

The Russian ambassador arrived recently at Nagasaki to communicate a wish of his government. He has since left the said place, because no answer would be given to whatever nation that might communicate similar wishes. We recognise necessity, however, and shall entirely comply with the proposals of your government concerning coal, wood, water, provisions, and the saving of ships and their crews in distress.

SOURCE B from *Japan: The Story of a Nation* by Edwin Reischaur (1976)

The constitution has usually been regarded by later historians as having been so conservative that it doomed democracy in Japan to failure from the start. Western commentators of the time, however, felt that the Japanese were trying to move too fast in changing their political system and usually counselled a slower pace. The real wonder is not why the oligarchs did not create a more liberal system, but why they shared as much power as they did with the elected representatives of the people. One reason, of course, was the continual pressure from the parties founded by Itagaki and Okuma and a rising public opinion in favour of representative government . . . Another reason was the conviction . . . a constitution and national assembly would strengthen Japan by winning greater support for the government from the people . . . Perhaps most important, however, was the hope of impressing the West with Japan's progress towards "civilisation".

SOURCE C from *Inventing Japan: from Empire to Economic Miracle* by Ian Buruma (2003)

Japanese democracy, then, as defined in the Meiji constitution, was a sickly child from the beginning. The spirit of the constitution was a mixture of German and traditional Japanese authoritarianism. But the greatest danger, in the long run, lay in its vagueness. For the Emperor, though empowered with absolute sovereignty, was not really a royal generalissimo . . . The Emperor was not supposed to be directly involved in politics; he was expected to stand above worldly affairs, while a bureaucratic elite made political decisions in his name. At the same time, Japan's armed services owed their loyalty only to the monarch and not the civilian government. This made for a politics of veils and smokescreens, behind which power could be exercised more or less unchecked, without any individual having to take final responsibility for his actions.

SOURCE D from *Japan 1868–1956, From Isolation to Occupation* by John Benson and Takao Matsumura (2001)

[The Russo-Japanese war] was another resounding victory, showing once again the advances that Japan had made since the Meiji Restoration, and demonstrating, for the first time in modern history, that it was possible for an Asian country to defeat one of the world's great powers. Nonetheless, the failure to secure still better terms—and especially better financial compensation—in the Treaty of Portsmouth led to a great deal of domestic criticism, two days of unprecedented rioting in Tokyo, and the resignation of prime minister Katsura . . .

Such responses confirmed once again the contradictory position in which Japan found herself. “Victory in her first war with one of the European powers”, it is explained, “had the paradoxical effect not of reassuring Japan that she was now a major player able to compete effectively with others as at least an equal but, instead, of convincing her of her continuing vulnerability and the need to strengthen further her military capability.”

Marks

1. How useful is **Source A** as evidence of the severity of the problems faced by the Tokugawa Bakufu by the middle of the nineteenth century? **12**
 2. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about different interpretations on the development of Japanese democracy after 1889? **16**
 3. How fully does **Source D** explain the significance of the Russo-Japanese war for Japan? **12**
- (40)**

(8) Germany: Versailles to the Outbreak of the Second World War

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from a speech made in Munich, Bavaria by Adolf Hitler on 21st August 1923

When you offer the farmer your million scraps of paper with which he can cover the walls of his closet on his dung-heap, can you wonder that he says “Keep your millions and I will keep my corn and my butter.”? And when the people in its horror sees that one can starve even though one may have billions of marks, then it will perforce make up its mind and say: “We will bow down no longer before an institution which is founded on the delusory majority principle. We want a dictatorship.” A Reichstag which for four and a half years has failed us, such a Reichstag has no longer the confidence of the German people . . . (Today) the last decisive struggle rests between the Swastika and the star of (Communist) Russia. Between them Parliament is collapsing: it must and will be crushed.

SOURCE B from Gustav Stresemann’s address to the foreign press, October 1925.

Yet I am convinced on one thing . . . that the progress of mankind can only be founded on the idea of peace and that this alone can capture men’s hearts. This conviction stems from my own personal experience and knowledge of European politics. I am also certain that those leaders who approved the policy leading to Locarno do so still, and that the achievements of Locarno must remain the basis for future foreign policy . . . Locarno and all the agreements relating to it, including the various arbitration treaties, offered a way which we chose deliberately, believing that the portion of the globe which we inhabit was condemned to sterility unless the road to peace can be found . . . I believe that the spirit of these agreements is far more important than the text itself.

SOURCE C from *The Illusion of Peace* by Sally Marks (1976)

It is often said that a diplomat must lie for his country and Stresemann was a superlative liar, dispensing total untruths to the Entente (Britain and France), the German people and his diary with even-handed aplomb [coolness]. He had substantial political difficulties, as the German left distrusted his conservative past and the German right thought he was conceding too much to the Entente. Stresemann made the most of these to gain foreign concessions. Entente leaders, anxious to keep in office this “good European”, who was in fact a great German nationalist, generally gave way.

Stresemann invariably had a list of concessions to Germany necessary to achieve the pacification of Europe. Stresemann gained most of his list, and no man in the Weimar Republic did more to destroy the Versailles Treaty.

SOURCE D from *Hitler 1889–1936* by Ian Kershaw (1998)

The Nazi leaders were all convinced that the [Reichstag] fire was a signal for a Communist uprising. Fears that the Communists would not remain passive, that they would undertake some major show of force before the [5th March] election, had been rife among the Nazi leadership—and among non-Nazi members of the national government. The panic reaction of the Nazi leadership to the Reichstag fire, and the rapidity with which the harsh measures against the Communists were improvised, derived directly from those fears.

The emergency decree, “For the Protection of People and State”, was the last item dealt with by the cabinet on 28th February. With one brief paragraph, the personal liberties enshrined in the Weimar Constitution were suspended indefinitely. With another brief paragraph, the autonomy of the Länder* was overridden by the right of the Reich government to intervene to restore order . . . The hastily constructed emergency decree amounted to the charter of the Third Reich.

* state governments

	<i>Marks</i>
1. How useful is Source A as evidence of the political consequences of the Great Inflation of 1923?	12
2. How well do Sources B and C illustrate differing viewpoints on the motives behind the foreign policy of Gustav Stresemann?	16
3. How fully does Source D explain how Hitler and the Nazis were able to consolidate their hold on power in 1933–34?	12
	(40)

(9) South Africa (1910–1984)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from *The Rise of African nationalism in South Africa* by Peter Walshe (1971)

Congress's own ambitions had from its foundation been essentially reformist, involving an expectation of emancipation through growing African unity and self-help leading to the participation of an increasing number of individuals in the European-dominated economy and established political institutions.

[In the 1920s] Congress leaders were not men with vision or expectation of political power. Their protests, even when passive resistance was resorted to, were aiming at transforming European opinion by the sheer strength of their moral assertions, by the justice of their case. Such a transformation would then open the doors to equal opportunity, not to political assertion and African domination. Rather there would be a growing African contribution to South African society as morality and education triumphed—a reliance on moral claims which unhappily had little to do with the realities of political power.

SOURCE B from *The ANC and the liberation struggle* by Dale McKinley (1997)

The ANC's reluctance and/or perceived inability to set about the long term grassroots organising among the masses of South Africans became the hallmark of ANC strategy and tactics. Lack of grass-roots organising can be traced to two main factors. First, the dominant petit-bourgeois class interests of the ANC leadership (selective landownership, access to capital, a "free market"), to be secured by limited participation in a bourgeois parliament, did not lend themselves to close identification with the interests of the workers and the unemployed. Second, the conscious strategy of adopting a politics of accommodation bound the interests of the ANC much more closely to those classes who held the reins of (or had access to) political and economic power.

SOURCE C from a statement of belief and intention issued by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1947.

Dutch Reformed Church policy amounts to a recognition of the existence of all races and nations as separate units foreordained by God. This is not the work of human beings. Accordingly the Dutch Reformed Church considers it imperative that these creations be recognised for the sake of the natural development through which they could fulfil themselves in their own language, culture and community. Although God created all nations out of one blood, He gave each nation a feeling of nationhood and a national soul.

SOURCE D from *Black Consciousness and the Quest for a True Humanity* by Steve Biko (1973)

Black Consciousness is an attitude and a way of life, the most positive call to emanate from the black world for a long time. Its essence is the realisation by the black man of the need to rally together with his brothers around the cause of their oppression—the blackness of their skin—and to operate as a group to rid themselves of the shackles that bind them to perpetual servitude. It is based on a self-examination which has ultimately led them to believe that by seeking to run away from themselves and emulate the white man, they are insulting the intelligence of whoever created them black. The philosophy of Black Consciousness therefore expresses group pride and the determination of the black to rise and attain the envisaged self.

	<i>Marks</i>
1. How well do Sources A and B illustrate differing views of the strategies pursued by the ANC in the inter-war years?	16
2. How fully does Source C illustrate the theoretical and ideological origins of apartheid?	12
3. How useful is Source D for understanding the changes in African resistance in the 1970s and early 1980s?	12
	(40)

(10) Soviet Russia (1917–1953)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from V. I. Lenin: *The Tasks of the Proletariat in the Present Revolution* (April Theses), 4th and 5th April 1917

In our attitude towards the war, which under the new government of L'vov and Co. unquestionably remains on Russia's part a predatory imperialist war owing to the capitalist nature of that government, not the slightest concession to "revolutionary defencism" is permissible . . . [there can be] no support for the Provisional Government; the utter falsity of all its promises should be made clear, particularly those relating to the renunciation of annexations. The masses must be made to see that the Soviets of Workers' Deputies are the *only possible* form of revolutionary government . . . Not a parliamentary republic . . . but a Republic of Soviets of Workers', Agricultural Labourers' and Peasants' Deputies throughout the country . . .

SOURCE B from Patriarch Tikhon's address to the Council of People's Commissars 26th October 1918

. . . everyone is living in constant fear of searches, robbery, eviction, arrest and shooting. Hundreds of innocent people are being seized, left to rot in prison for months, and often executed without even a nominal trial. These unhappy people, taken as "hostages", are being killed in revenge for crimes committed by others who not only do not share their views, but are often your own supporters or hold views close to yours . . . At your incitement, lands, estates, factories, mills, homes and cattle are being taken away, and money possessions, furniture and clothes are being stolen. . . . you cannot but admit that by ruining such a large number of citizens you are destroying the country's wealth and ruining the country itself . . . You promised freedom . . .

SOURCE C from Isaac Deutscher's *Stalin* (1966)

Stalin's call for industrialisation at first fired the imagination of the urban working classes. The younger generation had long cherished the dream of Russia becoming a Socialist America. The schemes of Dnieprostroy and Magnitogorsk and a host of other ultra-modern, mammoth-like industrial [ventures where] man would subject the machine to his will instead of himself being subjected to the machine and its owner. Multitudes of young workers, especially members of the Komsomol, volunteered for pioneering work in the wilderness of remote lands. They ardently greeted the vision of the new world, even if that world was to be built on their bones.

SOURCE D from *I Chose Freedom: The Personal and Political Life of a Soviet Official* by Kravchenko (1947)

In September, 1935, a “miracle” occurred in the Donetz Basin coal region. A worker named Stakhanov mined 102 tons of coal in one shift—fourteen times the normal output per miner. Few events in all modern history have been greeted with such sustained, hysterical and histrionic acclaim. At eleven o’clock one evening, with reporters and photographers present, the “Stakhanovite” shift got under way. As expected it “over-fulfilled” its quota by 8 per cent . . . As the responsible technical leader I was given a lot of the credit. But this victory . . . merely left me heartsick . . . The other two shifts, deprived of their best personnel and their best tools, lost more than the fevered group had won.

Marks

1. How useful is **Source A** as an explanation of growing support for the Bolsheviks between April and September 1917? **12**
 2. How fully does **Source B** explain the immediate political and social consequences of the October Revolution? **12**
 3. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing viewpoints on the success of the programme of industrialisation during the Stalinist period? **16**
- (40)**

(11) The Spanish Civil War (1931–1939)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from *Agrarian Reform and Peasant Revolution in Spain* by Edward E. Malefakis (1970)

The Agrarian Reform Law of September 1932 was a document of extraordinary complexity. Because it incorporated numerous compromises among strongly opposed forces, some of its provisions were vague and others were mutually contradictory. Nevertheless, because it envisaged so profound a transformation of the existing system of land tenure, the law must be considered revolutionary in its implication. [The Agrarian Reform Law] did fulfil its central purpose: it made available enormous quantities of land at a price the state could afford to pay. If the Azaña government [had] proved willing and able to act energetically, the reform might have proved a success and the many errors committed would be rendered unimportant. It was the misfortune of the Republic that Azaña interpreted the revolutionary document to which his government had given birth in the most limited manner possible and failed to take advantage of the extraordinary powers it conferred on him.

SOURCE B from Franco's *Manifiesto de Las Palmas*, issued on the 18th July 1936.

Spaniards! The nation calls to her defence all those of you who hear the holy name of Spain, those in the ranks of the Army and Navy . . . all those who swore to defend her to the death against her enemies. The situation in Spain grows more critical every day; anarchy reigns in most of the countryside and towns . . . Revolutionary strikes of all kinds paralyse the life of the nation, destroying its sources of wealth and creating hunger, forcing working men to the point of desperation. The most savage attacks are made upon national monuments and artistic treasures by revolutionary hordes who obey the orders of foreign governments . . . The Army, Navy, and other armed forces are the target of the most obscene and slanderous attacks, which are carried out by the very people who should be protecting their prestige.

SOURCE C from *Franco—Profiles in Power* by Sheelagh Ellwood (1994)

Franco [deliberately] caused a temporary delay in the northern campaign while he focussed his full attention on its internal political aspect. As soon as [it] was resolved, he released military operations from their state of suspended animation. In the space of 10 days Franco had demonstrated unequivocally that he was in complete control, militarily and politically. The point was hammered home with the arrest of Hedilla when he refused to accept a position on the Party Political Committee; by the conditions for communication with the Basques which made it abundantly clear that Franco did not want a “separate peace” but total surrender; and, finally, by the *blitzkrieg* bombardment . . . of Guernica. This appalling act . . . was carried out by the Condor legion . . . under command of Richthofen, in regular contact with Mola who was responsible to Franco. [Franco] employed his “long handled spoon” tactic, keeping his own hands clean while using others to impose his will.

SOURCE D from *A Concise History of the Spanish Civil War* by Paul Preston. (1996)

The dour and humourless General Franco had learned to instil discipline through fear during his time in Africa. He was cold, ruthless and secretive. His Galician caution tended to obscure his lack of clearly defined political views. Ponderous as a decision maker, doubts have been cast on his military abilities. Certainly his leadership was dogged, uninspired and the despair of his German allies. Throughout the war he would sacrifice lives and waste time in unnecessary campaigns to gain militarily unimportant territory . . . Hitler is reported to have said that “the real tragedy for Spain was the death of Mola; there was the real brain, the real leader . . .” [After Mola’s death] Franco was left without any serious competition.

Marks

1. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons for the failure of Agrarian reform between 1931 and 1933? **12**
 2. How useful is **Source B** in illustrating the motives of the Right in Spain in 1936? **12**
 3. How much do the views given in **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing assessments of Franco’s leadership abilities during the Spanish Civil War? **16**
- (40)**

(12) Britain at War and Peace (1939–1951)

Part 2

Study the sources below and answer the three questions which follow.

SOURCE A from *Class in Britain* by David Cannadine (1998)

It was widely believed during the Second World War that the united and resolute response to Nazi Germany had rendered [the traditional views] of British society obsolete. “There is”, observed Vivienne Hall in September 1939, “one thing, and one thing only, about this war—it is an instant and complete leveller of classes.” A year later, the London correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune made the same point. “Hitler”, he claimed, “is doing what centuries of British history have not accomplished—he is breaking down the class structure of Britain.” Winston Churchill agreed. “There is”, he told the boys of Harrow School in December 1940, “no change which is more marked in our country than the continual and rapid wearing away of class differences.” That this was how many Britons came to see their society between 1939 and 1945 cannot be denied. Greater social mixing went on, and there was more sympathy between those of different social positions.

SOURCE B from *Churchill and the Admirals* by S. Roskill (1977)

As regards the Far East, [Churchill] took decisions which destroyed not only Britain’s position in the entire area, but that of other European powers as well; while the attempt to defend Greece probably delayed the clearance of the Axis armies from North Africa by some two years, and brought many trials and disappointments in its train. His dedication to the bombing of Germany instead of first securing the safety of our sea communications . . . must also be classed as a major strategic error . . . Last among his major mistakes and misjudgements may be placed his acceptance at Casablanca early in 1943 of the “Unconditional Surrender” dogma.

SOURCE C from *Churchill the Unexpected Hero* by Paul Addison (2005)

There was much truth in the Churchillian myth. Churchill was prophetic in his warnings of the dangers posed by the rise of Hitler. He was the founder and leader of the Coalition government that mobilised Britain for war. At the critical moment his leadership *was* decisive in ensuring that a compromise peace with Hitler was avoided. As a popular leader his inspirational powers were beyond dispute. As Prime Minister and Minister of Defence he successfully resolved the problem of civil-military relations which had bedevilled the politics of the First World War. It is hard to imagine that any Prime Minister could have done more to bind together the alliance of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. By all these measures Churchill was a great war leader.

SOURCE D from a Mass Observation Report, 1944

There is no doubt, however, that a large majority of women factory workers look forward to settling down and making a home after the war. A minority of less than a quarter were ready to continue in their present work. Most of these were women of 35 to 50, unmarried or widows, who had either been in factory work before the war, or found that they preferred it to their previous job. Very few of those who want to stay on at work mention the possibility of marriage; most of them seem resigned to a single existence, and to have arranged their lives accordingly. In spite of this, there is no career-urge towards factory work; one gets the impression that those who choose it have given up ambition and want a quiet life.

- | | <i>Marks</i> |
|---|--------------|
| 1. How fully does Source A illustrate the impact of war on the class structure of British society? | 12 |
| 2. How much do Sources B and C reveal about the differing views on Churchill's success as a war leader? | 16 |
| 3. How useful is Source D as evidence of the lasting impact of the war on women's lives? | 12 |
| | (40) |

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Part 2 Question 1—Archaeologists plan from the 1890s of an excavated crannog at Buston, near Kilmaurs in Ayrshire taken from page 43 of *Landscape with Lake Dwellings: The Crannogs of Scotland* by Ian Morrison. ISBN 0 85224 472 X. Unable to trace copyright holder.

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