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International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY 0470/2

PAPER 2

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002
2 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

This paper has two options.

Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p6]

Option B: 20th Century topic [p7– p10]

Choose **one** of these options, and then answer **all** the questions on that topic.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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Option A: 19th Century topic

DID BISMARCK PLAN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer all the questions.

Background Information

Historians disagree about whether war against France was part of Bismarck's long-term plans. This war was brought about by the issue of the succession to the Spanish throne. One of the candidates was Prince Leopold, a member of the Hohenzollern family. Leopold was completely unacceptable to Napoleon III of France because William I of Prussia was head of the Hohenzollern family. The French feared that they would be surrounded by enemies if Leopold became King of Spain.

The war, which started in 1870, enabled Bismarck to complete the unification of Germany. Nationalist feeling led to the southern German states joining Prussia in the war and in January 1871 the German Empire was established with William I as Emperor. Had Bismarck planned the war to help bring about the unification of Germany?

SOURCE A

There is not a scrap of evidence that Bismarck worked deliberately for a war with France, still less that he timed it precisely for the summer of 1870. Bismarck showed no sign of increasing hostility towards France. On the contrary, he made several attempts to win the friendship of Napoleon. The Hohenzollern candidature, far from being designed to provoke war with France which would complete the unification of Germany, was intended rather to make German unification possible without a war.

Once war was inevitable, Bismarck wanted the 'Ems telegram' to be presented as the cause of war. He did not plan the war, but he claimed it as his own once it became certain. He wished to present himself as the creator of Germany.

From a biography of Bismarck published in 1955.

SOURCE B

For long after the Franco-Prussian war the Prussians always maintained that the negotiations had only concerned King William in his capacity as head of the Hohenzollern family. Towards the end of the century, however, evidence emerged to show that Bismarck had encouraged the Hohenzollern candidature. Napoleon III had informed him that he would never tolerate a Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne. In view of later events it is tempting to assume that Bismarck intended to use the issue to provoke war between Germany and France, after which France would be unable to prevent the unification of the south German states within Germany.

From a history book published in 1964.

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SOURCE C



A cartoon showing Death thanking Bismarck for the thousands killed in the course of unification.

SOURCE D



A statue of Bismarck as Germany's creator. It shows him making weapons which would be used to unify Germany.

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SOURCE E

We shall have that war with France. Do not believe that I love war. I have seen enough of war to hate it. The terrible scenes I have witnessed will always trouble me. I shall never consent to a war that is avoidable, much less seek it. But this war with France will surely come. It will be clearly forced upon us by the French Emperor. I see that clearly. I do not think he is personally eager for war but his dangerous situation will drive him to it. The crisis will come in about two years. Of course we have to be ready for it — and we are. We shall win and the result will be the total unification of Germany (except Austria) and probably also Napoleon's downfall. These are the opposite of what Napoleon aims at.

From a report of an interview given by Bismarck to an American politician on 28 January 1868, and published in 1908.

SOURCE F

I think it is obvious that German unity could be promoted by actions involving force. However force can end in disaster if used at the wrong time, and Germany is not yet ready for unification. If the time that lies ahead works in the interest of unity as much as it has over the last one hundred years then we can look to the future calmly and leave the rest to our successors.

Bismarck to the Prussian representative in Munich, February 1869.

SOURCE G

His Majesty (the King of Prussia) wrote to me: 'The French Ambassador spoke to me in order to demand from me that I should agree to send a telegram at once that I promise for all future time never again to give my consent to the Hohenzollerns to renew their candidature. I refused as it is neither right nor possible to give promises of this kind. I told him that as I had not yet received any news, and as he knew about Paris and Madrid before I did, he could clearly see that my government had no involvement in the matter.'

His Majesty has since received a letter from Prince Leopold. His Majesty has decided not to see the French Ambassador again, but to inform him through one of his officials that his Majesty has now received from the Prince confirmation of the news which the ambassador already had. His Majesty has nothing further to say to the ambassador. His Majesty leaves it to your Excellency whether the ambassador's demand and its rejection should be communicated to the press.

The original text of the Ems Telegram from an official in the Prussian government to Bismarck, July 1870.

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SOURCE H

Urgent

For open publication (including newspapers). Copies to be sent to Prussian Embassies.

When the Imperial French Government was officially informed by the Royal Spanish Government that Prince Leopold had given up his claim to the throne, the French Ambassador demanded that His Majesty the King authorise him to telegraph Paris with the message that His Majesty the King agreed that he would never allow a Hohenzollern to put himself forward as a candidate for the throne of Spain. In response His Majesty the King refused to see the French Ambassador and sent a message saying that His Majesty had nothing more to communicate to the Ambassador.

Bismarck's version of the Ems Telegram, published on 13 July 1870.

SOURCE I



A drawing, from the time, showing French crowds celebrating the declaration of war against Prussia on 19 July 1870.

SOURCE J

I went on to explain: 'If in carrying out His Majesty's order, I at once communicate this text not only to the newspapers but by telegraph to all our embassies, it will be known in Paris before midnight and will have the effect of provoking the French. Success, however, depends on the impression which the start of the war makes upon us and other German states: it is important that we should be the ones attacked.'

From Bismarck's memoirs published in 1898.

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Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources disagree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Sources C and D.

How different are the messages of these two sources? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

3 Study Sources E and F.

Must Bismarck have been lying in one of these two sources? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources G and H.

Are you surprised that Bismarck published the version of the telegram in Source H? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source I.

Does Source I prove that Bismarck was not responsible for starting the Franco-Prussian War? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

'Bismarck planned the Franco-Prussian War.' How far do the sources on this paper support this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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Option B: 20th Century topic

WHY DID THE SOVIET UNION INVADE CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1968?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

Until 1968, Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of the Communist Party leader Novotny, was a one-party state with no free speech and heavy censorship. Its economy was stagnant, its technology out of date, its industries organised for the benefit of the Soviet Union. Few consumer goods were produced and the living standard of most Czechs was low.

In 1968 Alexander Dubcěk became leader of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He knew that economic reforms were needed. He also began to introduce political reforms. Censorship was relaxed, freedom of speech was allowed, and other political parties were given limited freedom. Dubcěk always insisted that one-party rule would remain and that Czechoslovakia would stay in the Warsaw Pact. Yet, on 20 August 1968, 500 000 Soviet and other Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia.

SOURCE A

To the entire people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Yesterday, 20 August at around 11 pm, troops from the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries crossed the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. This happened without the knowledge of the Czechoslovak leadership. The leadership appeals to all citizens not to offer any resistance to the troops. The Czechoslovak leadership regards this act as against international law.

From a broadcast made by the Czechoslovak Communist Party leadership on Prague radio, 21 August 1968.

SOURCE B

The party and government leaders of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have asked the Soviet Union and other allies to give the Czechoslovak people urgent assistance, including assistance with armed forces. This request was brought about by the threat from counter-revolutionary forces working with foreign forces hostile to socialism. The actions that are being taken serve the purposes of peace.

From a Soviet news agency report, 21 August 1968.

SOURCE C

There have long been rumours that Czechoslovak party officials invited the Soviets to invade their country to re-impose hardline law and order. The documents, locked in a top secret folder in the Moscow Communist Party archives, have only recently been made available. It is now known that Vasil Bilak, an anti-reformist Communist Party chief, wrote to Brezhnev asking him to use military force to prevent 'counter-revolution' and to save 'socialism in our country.'

From a British history book published in 1988.

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SOURCE D



A Soviet cartoon published on the day Warsaw Pact troops occupied Prague in August 1968. The armband says 'Imperialism' and the word at the bottom is 'Czechoslovakia'.

SOURCE E



An American cartoon about the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. It shows Brezhnev and his deputy as gangsters. The man in the middle is Dubček. His feet are being dipped in concrete.

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SOURCE F

Developments in your country are causing deep anxiety among us. We are convinced that your country is being pushed off the road of socialism and that this puts in danger the interests of the whole socialist system.

At great sacrifice the people of our countries achieved victory over Hitlerian fascism and won the opportunity to follow the path of socialism. The frontiers of the socialist world moved to the centre of Europe. And we shall never agree to these historic gains and the security of our peoples being placed in danger.

A letter from the Soviet government to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, July 1968.

SOURCE G

Socialism for us is the only possibility. We lived in another system 25 years ago and it wasn't a happy time for Czechoslovakia. We want to stay with other communist countries. The main change is just to bring back a human face to Socialism, to find a more honest, human way to fulfil the aims we have in mind.

From a radio broadcast by a senior official in the Czech government, 1968.

SOURCE H

To the Soviets, Dubcěk's Action Programme was dangerous. It brought personal and political freedom to the centre of a debate which could hardly be confined to Czechoslovakia. Ceausescu of Romania had been making himself awkward, and Tito was still alive and active. Both were to visit Prague in August 1968. The prospect of Czechoslovakia sliding into alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania was alarming.

From a history book published in 1996.

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Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn about the events of 1968 in Czechoslovakia from this source? Explain your answer using details of the source. [5]

2 Study Source B.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources A, B, and C.

How far does Source C prove that Source B is more reliable than Source A? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge. [9]

4 Study Sources D and E.

How different are the messages of these two cartoons? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [8]

5 Study Sources F and G.

Must one of these two sources be wrong? Explain your answer using the sources and your knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

'The Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia only because Dubcěk's reforms were a threat to socialism in Czechoslovakia.' How far do the sources on this paper support this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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