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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/23**

Paper 2 **May/June 2015**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

This paper has two options.
Choose **one** option, and then answer **all** of the questions on that topic.
Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p6]
Option B: 20th Century topic [p7–p11]

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

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **11** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

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Option A: 19th Century topic

HOW IMPORTANT WAS THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE OF 1904?

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

Background Information

In 1904 Britain and France signed the Entente Cordiale. This consisted of a series of agreements over colonial matters. Although it was a friendly understanding and symbolised improving relations between the two countries, it was not an alliance. Nor did it commit Britain to any involvement on the continent. However, it did end Britain's 'splendid isolation' and was seen by Germany as an anti-German alliance.

But was the Entente Cordiale really a threat to Germany?

SOURCE A



A cartoon published in Britain in 1904. Britain is shown with France.

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SOURCE B



A cartoon published in Germany in 1903. The title of the cartoon is 'See the French-English alliance'.

SOURCE C



A British cartoon published in April 1905. Its title is 'The Matchmaker, despite herself.' The French woman sitting says to Britain, 'If she's going to glare at us like that, it almost looks as if we might have to be properly engaged.'

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SOURCE D

The Anglo-French Agreement of 8 April 1904 was the outcome of the general tendency of British Governments to take advantage of every opportunity of living in honourable peace with all other States. The attempt has been made to represent this decision as mainly, if not solely, influenced by the desire to strengthen the hands of France in a struggle with Germany, since, as a result of the impending collapse of the Russian power in the Japanese war, she was incurring the danger of finding herself alone, face to face with her great enemy. This criticism, even if it does not go so far as wrongly to ascribe to the Entente an originally offensive character directed against Germany, will be seen to be founded in error.

But even if the weakening of the Franco-Russian alliance had been the principal reason why France sought an understanding with England, this would not justify the charge that the conclusion of such understanding constituted a provocation and deliberate menace to Germany. That the association of so peace-loving a nation as England with France and Russia, or still less that the substitution of England for Russia in the association with France, would have the effect of turning an admittedly defensive organisation into an offensive alliance aimed directly at Germany, cannot have been the honest belief of any competent student of contemporary history.

From the 'Memorandum on the Present State of British Relations with France and Germany' by Sir Eyre Crowe, 1907. Crowe was an important official in the British Foreign Ministry.

SOURCE E



A British cartoon, entitled 'Solid', published in August 1911. The Kaiser is saying 'Donnerwetter! It's rock. I thought it was going to be paper.'

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SOURCE F

It was impossible as ever to give any pledge to France that Britain would take part in a continental war. The fact that we remained unpledged must be made quite clear. Neither these nor other consultations between British and French authorities ever amounted to anything like a political agreement involving any obligation on the Governments; and later attempts to make them appear so are wrong.

From Sir Edward Grey's memoirs published in 1925. This is his account of what he said in a meeting with members of the French government, April 1914. Grey was in charge of British foreign policy.

SOURCE G

Whatever we may think of the merits of the Austrian charges against Serbia, France and Russia consider that these are mere excuses, and that the bigger cause of Triple Alliance versus Triple Entente has definitely begun. I think it would be dangerous for England to attempt to contradict this opinion, or to try and hide the real issue. Our interests are tied up with those of France and Russia in this struggle, which is not for the possession of Serbia. It is a struggle between Germany, aiming at a political dictatorship in Europe, and the Powers who desire to retain individual freedom.

A note written for ministers in the British government by an official in the British Foreign Ministry, 25 July 1914.

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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 agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [8]

2 Study Source C.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

3 Study Source D.

Why was this source written in 1907? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

4 Study Source E.

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

5 Study Sources F and G.

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

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence the Anglo-French Entente was a threat to Germany? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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Option B: 20th Century topic

WHY WAS HITLER ABLE TO ACHIEVE ANSCHLUSS WITH AUSTRIA IN 1938?

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

Background Information

One of the Nazis' most treasured ambitions was Anschluss – the unification of Germany and Austria. In 1934 the Austrian Chancellor was assassinated by Austrian Nazis in an attempted coup. Mussolini opposed the attempted Anschluss and even threatened war. Hitler backed down.

There followed a campaign of terrorism by the Austrian Nazis while Hitler maintained pressure for the union. As a desperate attempt to preserve Austria's independence, in 1938 the Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg planned to hold a plebiscite on the issue of Anschluss but on 11 March Hitler demanded that it be postponed and that Seyss-Inquart replaced Schuschnigg as Chancellor. The new Chancellor then claimed there was disorder in Austria and asked for German troops to restore order. On 12 March Hitler sent in German troops. This time Mussolini did not object to Anschluss.

Was Hitler able to achieve what he wanted because of Mussolini's change of attitude?

SOURCE A

Everyone knew that Hitler intended to move and that Austria would be one of his first victims. Hitler had made diplomatic preparations including the winning over of Italy. Mussolini's journey to Berlin in September 1937 sealed Austria's fate. Hitler could be confident that Mussolini would not object to Anschluss. Italy's heavy involvement in Spain could have only encouraged his optimism. France and Britain were already adjusting to the prospect of a German move into Austria. As early as February 1937, the French Foreign Minister told the American Ambassador that France would not fight for Austrian independence and in late April admitted that Germany could take Austria any time. By early 1937, the British too had accepted the idea of German expansion, although they hoped that Hitler would refrain from armed aggression and any resort to force.

On 12 March 1938 German troops marched into Austria to cheering crowds. Steps were taken to reassure Mussolini, who had been promised that he would be consulted before any action was taken over Austria. In fact, the decision to march was taken before Mussolini's reply was received. Nonetheless, Hitler was relieved and grateful to receive Mussolini's positive response.

Hitler had taken only the most modest of gambles when he sent his army into Austria, though the army was ill-prepared even for this limited action. Though Schuschnigg's later critics have argued that even a brief struggle might have cast doubts on the story of a 'festive entry', the welcome given to Hitler suggests otherwise. The Austrian National Socialists had done their job well; those who opposed Anschluss were scattered and powerless. The 'Anschluss from inside' worked better than the invasion of the German army.

From a history book published in 2011.

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SOURCE B

Hitler's decision to force a resolution of the Austrian problem took shape in November 1937. By that time he was relatively certain that Mussolini would not lift a finger to save Austria, and he strongly suspected the other major powers would not come to its defence either. On 6 November Mussolini told the Germans that he had told the French that Italy would not move against Germany if a crisis should arise in Austria. On 19 November, Lord Halifax met Hitler. Germany's intentions, Hitler suggested, were entirely peaceful. Moved by Hitler's solemn promises to preserve peace, Halifax made the extraordinary admission that Britain saw no reason why Germany's grievances in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Danzig could not be appeased. Also in November, the French said that they had no objection to a further assimilation of certain of Austria's domestic institutions with Germany's.

Why was Hitler able to achieve this act of aggression without a single determined protest from the Western powers? Schuschnigg had laboured under the illusion that Mussolini was still the protector of Austrian independence when, in reality, he had long shifted his focus from Austria to the Mediterranean. As a result of this shift, Mussolini had drawn closer to Germany and initiated the Rome-Berlin axis. Thus, when Austria's day of reckoning came, Italy had deserted it. Yet Hitler seems to have had considerable doubts on the day of the Austrian Anschluss, dispatching a personal letter to Mussolini in which he tried to justify his action. When Hitler was told that Mussolini had accepted the whole thing, he was overcome with gratitude, pledging his support for Mussolini through thick and thin.

From a history book published in 1995.

SOURCE C

Please tell Mussolini I will never forget him for this. Listen, I shall make any agreement. I am no longer in fear of the terrible position which would have existed militarily in case we had got into a conflict. You may tell him that I thank him ever so much. Never, never shall I forget.

Hitler speaking on the telephone to the official whom he had sent with a message to Mussolini on the day of the Anschluss. Hitler's message to Mussolini had given a justification for his action.

SOURCE D

The Government of the German Reich presented us with an ultimatum with a time limit according to which we had to appoint as Chancellor a candidate named by the German Reich. Otherwise it was intended that German troops should march into Austria at the hour named.

I declare before the world that the reports which have been spread in Austria that there have been troubles and that the Government was not in control and could not maintain order are lies. We yield to force. Because we do not want to shed German blood, we have ordered our armed forces, in case invasion is carried out, to withdraw without resistance.

So I take my leave in this hour of the Austrian people. God protect Austria.

Schuschnigg's final radio broadcast, on 11 March 1938.

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SOURCE E

Certain foreign newspapers have said that we fell on Austria with brutal methods. I can only say that even now they cannot stop lying. I have in the course of my political struggle won much love from my people, but when I crossed the former frontier into Austria there met me such a stream of love as I have never experienced. Not as tyrants have we come, but as liberators.

From a speech by Hitler on 25 March 1938.

SOURCE F

His Majesty's government cannot take responsibility for advising the Chancellor to take any course of action which might expose his country to dangers against which it is unable to guarantee protection.

The reply of the British government to a request from Schuschnigg for advice, 11 March 1938.

SOURCE G

His Majesty's Government have throughout been in the closest touch with the situation. The Foreign Secretary saw the German Foreign Minister on 10 March and addressed to him a grave warning on the Austrian situation. Late on 11 March our Ambassador in Berlin registered a protest in strong terms with the German Government against such use of coercion, backed by force, against an independent state.

The events which are in our minds today will be the cause of regret and of sorrow. They cannot be ignored by His Majesty's Government. They are bound to have effects which cannot yet be measured. The immediate result must be to intensify the sense of uncertainty and insecurity in Europe. This is not a moment for hasty decisions or for careless words. We must consider the new situation quickly, but with cool judgement. The hard fact is that nothing could have stopped what has actually happened in Austria unless this country and other countries had been prepared to use force.

From a speech in the House of Commons by Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, 14 March 1938.

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SOURCE H



GOOD HUNTING

Mussolini. "All right, Adolf—I never heard a shot"

A British cartoon published in February 1938.

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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 agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Source C.

How far do you trust what Hitler is saying in this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

Does Source D prove that Hitler is lying in Source E? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources F and G.

Does Source F make you surprised by Source G? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Source H.

Why was this cartoon published at this time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Hitler achieved the Anschluss because of the attitude of Mussolini? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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