



Wednesday 14 May 2014 – Afternoon

AS GCE HISTORY A

F964/02 European and World History Enquiries
Option B: Modern 1774–1975

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure 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 **100**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following five Study Topics:
 - The Origins and Course of the French Revolution 1774–95 (pages 2–3)
 - The Unification of Italy 1815–70 (pages 4–5)
 - The Origins of the American Civil War 1820–61 (pages 6–7)
 - Dictatorship and Democracy in Germany 1933–63 (pages 8–9)
 - The USA and the Cold War in Asia 1945–75 (pages 10–11)
- 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 Study 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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Origins and Course of the French Revolution 1774–95

Study the five Sources on the Attempts at Reform by Turgot, Calonne and Necker, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

1 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for issues involving reform in 1776. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Louis XVI's ministers did not serve him well in the years 1776–1789. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Attempts at Reform by Turgot, Calonne and Necker

Source A: The King's finance minister justifies the suppression of Trade Guilds.*

The Guilds exclude from the exercise of a trade anyone who is not a member; they aim to restrict as far as possible the number of master craftsmen, and prevent any except the children of the existing masters becoming masters. They insist on costly and needlessly long apprenticeships, and the prolonged slavery of their workers.

They exclude women from trades most appropriate to their sex, such as that of embroidery. The bizarre arrangements are tyrannical and contrary to humanity. They are based on greed and prevent progress. 5

Turgot, Edict of the King Suppressing Guilds, February 1776

*The Trade Guilds were associations of master craftsmen which controlled wages, prices and entry into their trades.

Source B: The *Parlement de Paris* protests about the suppression of Trade Guilds and the increased authority of the Lieutenant General of Police and his officers to supervise manufacturing areas.

What will become of the authority of the master craftsmen when their workers, always independent, raise themselves up to be the equal of their masters? An apprentice, scarcely trained in his craft, will not be guided by his master but depend on his own talent to work for himself. Who will supervise his domestic life and answer for him to the police? How will the proposed Lieutenant General of Police and his officers be sufficient for the disputes that will arise? There will be arbitrary decisions, contempt for authority, harshness, oppression. There will be terrible ills for all the people. 10

Parlement de Paris, Protest, March 1776

Source C: The King's Controller of Finance explains the benefits of publishing royal accounts.

Having devoted all my time and energy to serving Your Majesty, it is invaluable to offer you a public account of the success of my labours, and the current state of Your Majesty's finances. The publicising of such an account and its genuineness will be infinitely useful. The revealing of finance to the light of day will be of the greatest benefit to France. Secrecy only leads to negligence; openness, on the other hand, is honourable. What is there to fear from such an open account, if it leads to balancing spending with income and gives confidence to lenders? 15
20

Necker, Preface to the King's Accounts (Compte Rendu au Roi), 1781

Source D: The King's Chief Minister addresses the Assembly of Notables with proposals of reform.

Abuses in tax payment oppress the wealth-producing, labouring class: so many unjust exemptions only relieve one section of taxpayers by aggravating the condition of the others. These reforms represent a summary of the plans for the public good long contemplated by experienced statesmen. Some have been attempted in part and all seem to have the backing of the nation. To this end, there will be a general land tax covering the whole area of the kingdom on a proportion of all produce, with no exceptions, even the crown lands. The lands of the Church would necessarily be included. The King also proposes the abolition of the *corvée*,* domestic free trade, customs houses removed from the frontiers of the provinces, and the alleviation of the burden of the *gabelle*.** 25

*forced labour on public highways

**the obligation to purchase salt only from the state at a fixed price

Calonne, Address, 1787

Source E: A Parisian glassmaker recalls his view of the Revolution in 1789. His Journal was begun in 1764 but published later.

The French Revolution came suddenly and revived all our spirits, and the word 'Liberty' invigorated us all. People rushed to arms and supported those who called themselves the fathers of the people. This revolution was supposed to secure the happiness of the French people by restricting the King's power. It was to return all the rights to the *Parlements* that the priests, nobles, and inept and corrupt ministers, who thought only of their own pleasures and ambition, had taken away. 30
35

Jacques-Louis Ménétra, Journal of My Life, published in 1803

The Unification of Italy 1815–70

Study the five Sources on The Role of Garibaldi and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

2 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for Garibaldi's leadership qualities. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that Garibaldi was admired by all. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Role of Garibaldi

Source A: One of Garibaldi's soldiers, who followed him on his patrols into the countryside outside Rome to confront the French Army, records his impressions of Garibaldi.

If the enemy was at hand he remained constantly on horseback, giving orders and visiting outposts. Often disguised as a peasant he risked his own safety in daring reconnaissances, examining the landscape for hours. Orders to march were arranged the day before and men set off without knowing where they might arrive. Garibaldi appeared more like a chief of a tribe of Indians than a General; but at the approach of danger, and in the heat of combat, his presence of mind and courage were admirable: he was always calm. However, he was deficient in those qualities which are generally supposed to be essential in a good General. 5

E Dandolo, diary, 4 May 1849

Source B: A Swiss writer recalls the response of Neapolitans to Garibaldi four days after he entered Naples on 2 September 1860.

He is quite admirable, like a lion, with a firm voice and strong physique. When angry he is terrible. More than a genius, he is an apostle. If there is any real danger he goes to the spot at once and cannot be held back. He lacks none of the qualities of a leader. He is utterly natural in character. In talking, he uses high-sounding language, but out of real conviction. He is friendly and always prepared to meet anyone. Although landlords and town councillors were fearful of Garibaldi, the recent explosion of popular excitement here was the exaggerated expression of genuine support. To the people, Garibaldi was a saint sent to deliver them. 10

M Monnier, History of the Conquest of the Two Sicilies, 1861

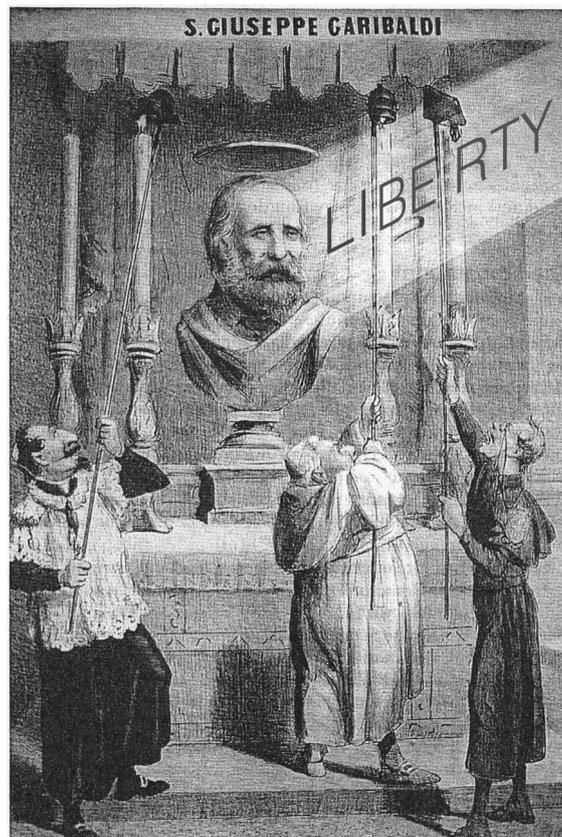
Source C: The British ambassador, who was very supportive of Italian unification, reports the comments of Victor Emmanuel II, King of Italy, on Garibaldi's expedition to Rome.

Garibaldi does more than I ever told him to do. Yes – he carried out my orders to a certain extent, but Garibaldi added something of his own to them and makes a mess of everything. I will destroy him. It was proposed to me that I should permit Garibaldi to lay down his arms and pass into Naples, from where he would proceed peacefully to Rome at the head of an enormous mass of Italians. I have not given any support to such a scheme.

15

Sir James Hudson, memorandum, 10 August 1862

Source D: In this cartoon Napoleon III, Pope Pius IX and Prime Minister Ratazzi of Italy try to snuff out the candles that symbolise devotion to 'Saint Giuseppe Garibaldi'.



An Italian cartoon, The Worship of Garibaldi, 1863

Source E: In command of 3,000 volunteers Garibaldi reflects on the impact of the defeat of the Piedmontese army at Custoza in 1866, by Austria.

Loyal to me, the volunteers, who were abundantly supplied with patriotism and enthusiasm but nothing else, advanced with forced marches, and reached our destination. The volunteers never doubted my orders. The disaster at Custoza weighed heavily on them but, trusting in me, their confidence in their country's destiny and the enthusiasm which had led them to leave their homes in the first place never faltered – if anything our dangerous and uncertain situation served to increase it. 'Let's fight on!' was the universal cry.

20

25

G Garibaldi, My Life, 1872

The Origins of the American Civil War 1820–61

Study the five Sources on Abolitionism then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

3 (a) Study Sources A and D.

Compare these Sources as evidence for reasons for opposing slavery. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that the activities of abolitionists undermined their cause. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

Abolitionism

Source A: In the first edition of a magazine dedicated to the cause of the abolition of slavery, its founder explains his position.

In defending the great cause that ‘all men are created equal with certain unalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness’*, I wish for the assistance of all religions and all parties. Many object to the severity of my language. I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. It is thought that I hinder the cause of abolition by the coarseness of my argument. The charge is not true. Time will show that I was right. I thank God that He enabled me to speak His truth in its simplicity and power. 5

W L Garrison, The Liberator, 1 January 1831

* Extract from the Declaration of Independence, 1776

Source B: A Senator for South Carolina, and champion of States Rights, provides an assessment of the movement for the abolition of slavery.

From the 1830s, societies were organised, presses established, lecturers sent forth to excite the people of the North, inflammatory publications sent through the mail, petitions were made to Congress to abolish slavery. This small fanatical party gained strength. In a short time they had sufficient influence to persuade legislatures in most Northern States to ignore the Fugitive Slave Laws. Also, Congress is constantly being urged to restrict the extension of slavery into the territories and deny any State admission to the Union if its constitution does not prohibit slavery. The abolitionists are stronger now than in the 1830s. 10

J Calhoun, speech, 4 March 1850

Source C: A Senator for Massachusetts, speaking during the debates that finally led to the Compromise of 1850, in which he argued for unity, criticises the abolitionists.

The abolition societies for the last twenty years have produced nothing good or valuable. I do not know how true it is, but it is said that they send out inflammatory publications into the slave States: they have aroused very strong feelings. What was the result? The bonds of the slaves are bound more firmly than before. Public opinion, which in Virginia had begun to move against slavery, drew back and shut itself up in its castle. Everything that these agitating people have done has been not to set free, but to bind faster, the slave population of the South.

15

Daniel Webster, speech, 7 March 1850

Source D: In his final statement to the court in which he was tried for treason, the defendant pleads his innocence.

In the first place, I deny everything except what I have all along admitted – the design on my part to free the slaves. I never intended murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite slaves to rebellion. The New Testament teaches me ‘to remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them’. I believe to have interfered on behalf of God’s despised poor – as I have done – was right not wrong. If it is thought necessary that I should forfeit my life to achieve justice then let it be done. I feel no consciousness of guilt.

20

25

John Brown, speech, 2 November 1859

Source E: Although the struggle between the Unionists and the separatists in Georgia was intense, the people of one county in the State justify secession.

The abolitionist sentiment of the Northern States has, for the last forty years, steadily increased in volume and in hostility to the society of Southern States. There has been continued abuse of the Southern people: ceaseless war against their constitutional rights and the shameless nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. Also, abolitionists have prompted armed invasion of Southern soil which encouraged large numbers of Northern people to turn against the South and have now organised a party confined to the hostile North. We declare that Georgia is and of right ought to be a free, sovereign and independent State.

30

Floyd County, Georgia, resolutions, December 1860

Dictatorship and Democracy in Germany 1933–63

Study the five Sources on Life in the Federal Republic of Germany and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

4 (a) Study Sources **D** and **E**.

Compare these Sources as evidence for West German reactions to economic problems. **[30]**

(b) Study **all** the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that West Germany was an unqualified success under the chancellorship of Adenauer (1949–1963). **[70]**

[Total: 100 marks]

Life in the Federal Republic of Germany

Source A: A daily newspaper, sympathetic to the Christian Democrats, praises the achievements of Erhard, Minister for Economics under Adenauer.

For five years the German economy has been growing and regaining strength at a rate that has astonished the world. At a personal level every one of us has experienced this in regard to clothing and food. Dr Erhard has done decisive things for us. Five years of hard work lie behind us but they were not in vain. The spectre of unemployment has been banished. Nearly three million new jobs have been created. Housing for more than five million people has been built. Erhard watches relentlessly over the value of the currency. German exports, without which we would have starved, have risen seven fold in four years. **5**

Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung, 5 September 1953

Source B: A leading German manufacturer reports on the company's achievements.

As a consequence of the general growth in the economy there has been a rise in the demand for parts for motor vehicles and engines as well as other Bosch products. Altogether our turnover increased by nearly 25 per cent. Foreign and domestic trade in household equipment made gratifying progress. The sales of fridges and other kitchen equipment has increased steadily and we have begun to market these products abroad. **10**

Bosch Company, annual report, 1955

Source C: In a newspaper, Adenauer's Minister of Labour outlines proposed pension reforms.

The new pension insurance is exactly tailored to the needs of our working people. Means testing of pensions is rejected and a legal right to pensions is established. As a worker's wage is his only source of income during his working life, the pensions law ensures that in old age or serious illness the pension will secure the worker's basic needs. The size of the pension is calculated so that after a normal working life, it is not only sufficient to sustain a living in old age, but also guarantees a standard of living comparable to the lifestyle of someone who is still working.

15

Anton Storch, article, 1957

Source D: Adenauer's Minister of Housing explains problems in the housing market.

Rents for rented accommodation have been kept artificially low by the government and this legislation to protect tenants has led to a lack of available housing to rent. State-controlled housing, which has lasted now for more than forty years, has made the housing market completely static. It is especially unsatisfactory that a high proportion of larger flats remain blocked by single occupants and small families who would not keep them if a more realistic rent could be charged. They are hoarding living space because it is cheap.

20

Paul Lücke, speech, 1959

Source E: Adenauer's Minister for Economics asks all Germans to work together on economic issues.

It is high time for the German people to come to their senses. It is not possible for people to consume more, for private and public purposes, than the same people can or are willing to produce. In 1959 our wage levels jumped to first place in the Common Market, while our labour costs rose by 21 per cent, whereas our partners were content with increases of 6–13 per cent. As their wealth grows the German people are becoming less and less receptive to the truth. I worked so hard last year to show that we need tighter cost limits for wage and price increases, but the trade unions declared that this did not concern them and that it would not prevent them from pursuing their policy for higher wages.

25

30

Ludwig Erhard, radio broadcast, March 1962

The USA and the Cold War in Asia 1945–75

Study the five Sources on The Korean War 1950–53, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

5 (a) Study Sources A and B.

Compare these Sources as evidence for US views on the Chinese intervention in Korea of October 1950. [30]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that China was to blame for prolonging the Korean War. [70]

[Total: 100 marks]

The Korean War 1950–53

Source A: From Tokyo, the Commander in Chief of US forces in the Far East reports to the Joint Chiefs of Staff concerning the strategy of Communist China in Korea.

The pattern of Chinese strategy is now quite clear. Immediately after the Inchon operation, there was a heavy concentration of Chinese forces northwards into Manchuria. They had infiltrated North Korea secretly by night, under the protection of neutrality. After halting the UN advance toward the Yalu river in late October, following the destruction of North Korean forces, the Chinese went into hiding. They then launched a general attack after having built up overwhelming strength, and probably intend a further spring offensive. Without doubt, their ultimate objective is to completely destroy all UN forces in Korea. 5

General Douglas MacArthur, telegram, 28 November 1950

Source B: The US Secretary of Defense warns the National Security Council, who had recently ordered MacArthur to cross the 38th parallel, against war with China.

Our purposes are to fulfil our UN obligations to suppress Korean aggression, but not become involved in a general war with China, individually or as a member of the UN. To do this would be to fall into a carefully laid Russian trap. While Chinese Communist aggression in Korea is dictated by the USSR, we should not publicly hold the USSR responsible now. We should not go into Chinese Communist territory or use Chinese Nationalist forces. To do either of these things would increase the danger of war with the Chinese Communists. 10

General George Marshall, speech, 28 November 1950

Source C: President Truman and a US Army Captain exchange letters in which they agree that the US should refuse to hand back Communist prisoners of war. This issue was delaying agreement at the Korean Peace Conference.

Captain Ewing writes 'I had to determine whether escaped prisoners were enemy agents. They arrived bleeding from the barbed wires, but smiling at the chance to escape forever a miserable life under the Reds. I believed them when they said they would rather die than live under communism again.'

15

President Truman responds 'Your letter vividly supports the humanitarian stand which United Nations negotiators have taken on repatriating prisoners-of-war. We must not use bayonets to force their return to slavery and almost certain death'.

20

Capt. Charles G Ewing and President Harry S Truman, letters, July and August 1952

Source D: In a popular US magazine, a recently retired US General who had commanded US troops in Korea after the fall of MacArthur, gives his views on the current peace talks.

In our present peace talks with the Chinese Reds, I am absolutely convinced we risk throwing away the future of our nation. Certainly all Americans want peace, to recover our prisoners of war and end the casualties! But consider the price – I think the Chinese Reds wish to end the Korean War to build up their strength and shift their attack to Indochina and Malaya. Why, when we are so completely superior, do we even consider compromise? We missed our chance in May 1951. Korea is, for us, the right war in the right place at the right time, with the right allies.

25

James Van Fleet, 'The Truth about Korea: from a Man Now Free to Speak', Life Magazine, 11 May 1953

Source E: In a popular US magazine, a Polish immigrant recalls his experiences of Soviet involvement in the Korean War, during which time he had been a military attaché to Red China and North Korea.

As an adviser from a friendly communist country I knew secrets carefully kept from the West. Russian pilots flew in Korean air battles and Soviet anti-aircraft batteries were all over North Korea. Soviet engineers constructed bridges, roads and tunnels to move supplies to the front. Soviet advisers trained the North Koreans and planned their attacks. At least 5000 Soviet officers and soldiers fought in Korea. The Soviet ambassador was the real ruler of North Korea. Communist agents provoked violent riots in UN prisoner-of-war camps for propaganda. It was the death of Stalin in 1953 that finally brought the war to an end.

30

Pawel Monat, 'Russians in Korea', Life Magazine, 27 June 1960

**Copyright Information**

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.