

A-level HISTORY

Component 2K International Relations and Global Conflict, c1890–1941

Wednesday 5 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/2K.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From a special edition of the Austrian newspaper *Illustriertes Wiener* (Illustrious Vienna), printed on 28 June 1914, the day of Archduke Ferdinand's assassination.

A catastrophic misfortune has broken over the peoples of our monarchy. This, in its whole brutal reality, has not only sunk our Fatherland into the deepest mourning, but has also aroused a sympathetic response throughout the entire civilised world. From near and far come forth messages, both from those distant from the monstrous assassination, as well as from our nearest neighbours, and all with true sincere sympathy. There is not one among them that would not first express admiration for the sublime personality of our Emperor; after this devastating blow he will mourn the loss of his beloved heir, but in the comfort of his strength and his faithful fulfilment of duty, he is at the centre of our thoughts. And so the grave misfortune that has come to pass in our Fatherland brings a new unbreakable bond between all the nations of this vast empire and renewed faith in our Emperor, on whom we place our confidence and admiration.

Source B

From a report sent by the German Ambassador in Russia to the German Foreign Office, 13 July 1914, summarising his conversation with the Russian foreign minister.

When I first spoke to the Russian foreign minister after the assassination, he briefly condemned the crime, however he could not find enough words of criticism for the behaviour of the Austro-Hungarian authorities who, he said, had acted excessively against the Serbs. He denied the Austrian assertion that the outrage was to be attributed to a Pan-Serb plot. Of this he says there is not the slightest proof and it is utterly unjust to hold the Serbian Government, which is behaving with perfect correctness, responsible for the crime, as the Austrian press is doing; it was the act of a few immature youths. I pointed out that the outrage was a serious warning to monarchies to be mindful of the common dangers which threaten them. He agreed, but with less warmth than I usually find when we are on the subject of monarchical interests. This reserve can only be explained by the minister's considerable hatred of Austria-Hungary, a hatred which more and more clouds all calm judgement.

Source C

From the 'War Memoirs of David Lloyd George' published in 1938. Lloyd George was British Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1908 to 1915 and Prime Minister from 1916 to 1922.

When I first heard of the assassination, I felt that it was a grave matter, and that it might provoke serious consequences which only skilful handling could prevent from developing into an emergency. But my fears were soon satisfied by the calm with which rulers of the world seemed to regard the event. The Kaiser departed for his usual yachting holiday in the Norwegian fiords. His chief minister left for a shooting party in Silesia. The French President and his Prime Minister were on a ceremonial visit to Russia until 29 July. Our Foreign Office preserved its ordinary tranquillity and thought it unnecessary to sound any alarm. I remember that sometime in July, an influential Hungarian lady called upon me at 11 Downing Street, and told me we were taking the assassination much too quietly; that it had provoked a storm throughout the Austrian Empire and that unless something were done immediately to appease resentment, it would result in war with Serbia, with immense consequences in Europe.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying reactions to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in June 1914.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 How significant was the first Moroccan Crisis for international relations in the years 1904 to 1907? **[25 marks]**

0 3 How successful was the 'Spirit of Locarno' in securing international harmony by 1929? **[25 marks]**

0 4 'The only reason why the USA entered the Second World War was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.'
Assess the validity of this view. **[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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