

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

- 1 Progress towards the unification of Italy before 1858 was slow.
- (a) Describe events leading to the Plombières meeting of 1858. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Plombières Agreement important? [6]
 - (c) 'Garibaldi deserves to be seen as the creator of the Kingdom of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2 After 1850 Germany made steady progress towards unification.
- (a) What actions were taken between 1859 and 1862 to increase the strength of the Prussian army? [4]
 - (b) Why did Frederick William IV accept the Treaty of Olmütz? [6]
 - (c) 'The most important outcome of the Treaty of Prague (1866) was that Schleswig-Holstein became Prussian.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 Slavery was a controversial issue for American people after 1820.
- (a) What issues arose when Missouri applied to be admitted to the Union? [4]
 - (b) Why was the publication of the novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' significant? [6]
 - (c) How successful was John Brown in aiding the abolitionist cause? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 Tension between the Great Powers in Europe increased between 1890 and 1914.
- (a) What was the impact of the introduction of the German 'Weltpolitik' policy in 1890? [4]
 - (b) Why was Italy a member of the Triple Alliance? [6]
 - (c) 'Instability in the Balkans was to blame for the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option A: 19th Century topic**DID THE 1848 REVOLUTIONS IN GERMANY ACHIEVE ANYTHING?**

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

Background Information

In 1847–48 there were uprisings in a number of German states including Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. Across Germany princes promised to grant constitutions. In March 1848 politicians from all over Germany met at Frankfurt and arranged elections to a National Assembly. By March 1849 this assembly, known as the Frankfurt Parliament, had drawn up a constitution for Germany. In April it offered the position of constitutional monarch of Germany to Frederick William IV of Prussia. He disdainfully rejected it on the grounds that the Parliament had no right to offer it to him. By this time both the Austrian and Prussian monarchies had recovered and crushed the revolutions. In the summer of 1849 what was left of the Frankfurt Parliament was dispersed by troops.

Some historians believe the revolutions achieved nothing. In fact, some argue that the progress of German liberalism was set back by decades. Others argue that the established order had been given a sharp shock and that the ideas supported by the revolutionaries lived on. Some argue that the way forward had been established – a united Germany under Prussian, rather than Austrian, leadership.

SOURCE A

The outstanding achievement of the German people in the nineteenth century was the creation of the nation-state, and 1848 was a milestone on the road. It is the story of a courageous experiment with high ideals. In March 1848 the pent-up dissatisfaction of Berlin broke into open revolt. The March Days buried the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings and encouraged reformers all over Germany to act. Frederick William IV capitulated at the first challenge. The supreme achievement of the Year of Revolution was the Frankfurt Parliament. Its members agreed to summon a National Assembly elected by universal suffrage. A new spirit was revealed when Germany witnessed a major political initiative by private citizens without seeking permission from their Hohenzollern masters.

However, the triumph of reaction in Austria and Prussia sealed the fate of the Frankfurt Parliament. It was now little more than a debating society, for at any moment it might be dissolved. Neither Prussia nor Austria felt the slightest obligation to preserve its life. Frederick William's refusal of the offer of the Imperial crown was the final end of the Frankfurt Parliament. Its members melted away, with only the radicals remaining. The revolution never had a chance because the real power was on the other side.

German liberalism received a blow from the failure of the German revolution from which it never recovered. However, the desire for a nation-state survived in the hearts and minds of millions.

From a history book published in 1948.

SOURCE B

1848 was the decisive year of German history. It anticipated Germany's future. The failure of the revolution discredited liberal ideas. After it, nothing remained but the idea of Force, and this stood at the helm of German history from then on. The refusal of Frankfurt to go with the masses, the failure to offer a programme of social reform, was a decisive moment in the failure of the German liberals. If they had allied with the masses they might have succeeded. There was another, and even more important, cause of failure. The Frankfurt Parliament had come into being when the armed power of Austria and Prussia collapsed. Its prestige declined as Austrian and Prussian armed power revived. Germany had to hitch itself to one of them and so the Frankfurt Parliament excluded Austria from Germany and offered the Imperial Crown to Frederick William IV of Prussia. Thus even at the moment of its failure, the Frankfurt Parliament predicted the future of Germany: Prussia would dominate Germany. With Frederick William's refusal of the Crown, the Frankfurt Assembly was over. The moderate men went home. Only the radical minority was left. When they tried to put into effect a revolutionary programme they were chased by the Prussian army out of existence. The German revolution had been defeated, and liberal Germany was never to be renewed.

From a history book published in 1946.

SOURCE C



A cartoon published in Germany, March 1848. King Frederick William IV is saying to the revolutionaries, 'You up ahead! Hurry to me because I want to lead the movement.'

- 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.

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

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HISTORY

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

0470/42

February/March 2018

Answer **one** question from your chosen Depth Study.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–1918

- 1 How important was Belgian resistance in 1914 to the outcome of the war? Explain your answer. [40]
- 2 How significant were the Allies' improved military tactics as a cause of German defeat in 1918? Explain your answer. [40]

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–1945

- 3 How important was President Ebert in ensuring the Weimar Republic had not collapsed by the time of his death in 1925? Explain your answer. [40]
- 4 How significant was the role of the SA in bringing Hitler to power in January 1933? Explain your answer. [40]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–1941

- 5 How important was the Russo-Japanese War as a cause of the 1905 Revolution? Explain your answer. [40]
- 6 How significant was Lenin to Bolshevik success in November 1917? Explain your answer. [40]

