

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY

9489/01

Paper 1 Historical Sources

For examination from 2027

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 15 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question from **one** section only.
 - Section A: European option
 - Section B: American option
 - Section C: International option
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **one** question from **one** section only.

Section A: European option

France, 1774–1814

- 1 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

The Estates-General shall meet at three-yearly intervals. Public opinion has recognised the necessity for voting by head to compensate for the disadvantages of distinction of orders.

All men are equal in rights. No citizen may be arrested or punished except by legal judgement. No citizen, not even a soldier, may be dismissed without a trial. No citizen may be arrested, nor his home entered, on the orders of the king. The civil and religious liberty of each man, his independence of every other authority except that of the law, prohibits all enquiry into his opinions, speech, writings and actions, provided they do not disturb public order and do not harm the rights of others.

Any special tax, whether personal or on property, such as the poll tax, military service, forced labour or the billeting of troops, shall be replaced by general taxes paid equally by citizens of all classes.

From the Cahier de doléances of the Third Estate of Paris, 1789.

Source B

The Estates-General shall meet at fixed periods. Votes shall be counted by head and not by order in the national assembly and in all political assemblies in the provinces.

No attempt shall be made upon the liberty of any citizen without giving him means of defence at the moment of his detention. Freedom of the press should be established on the condition that every man signs his writing. Only the Catholic religion should be publicly practised in France. We request proper and effective means of giving young people in town and country an education that will be solid and useful to religion and to the state.

At each meeting of the Estates-General an account shall be given to the nation of the use made of public money since the previous meeting. It should be a fundamental law of the kingdom that no tax will be imposed without the agreement of the assembly. The people should be protected from the distress caused by feudal fees relating to the use of pigeon-houses, flour mills, olive presses and ovens.

From the Cahier de doléances of the First Estate of St Malo, April 1789.

Source C



A cartoon titled 'In times past, even the most useful were trampled underfoot', published in France in 1789. The words on the stone read 'Taille, Impôts and Corvées', which were all types of taxation.

Source D

The crowd, besieging every baker's shop, received a small amount of bread, always with warnings about possible shortages next day. Some spent the whole day waiting at the baker's door without receiving anything. There was frequent bloodshed. Food was snatched from the hand as people came to blows. Workshops were deserted. Workmen wasted their time trying to get hold of small amounts of food. By losing working time in queuing, they found themselves unable to pay for the next day's supply.

At the height of the shortage, I went to Versailles for a short visit. I was curious to see what sort of bread was being eaten at court. Everywhere I saw only beautiful bread, of the finest and most delicate quality. It was served in great abundance and delivered by the bakers themselves.

From an article published in a Paris newspaper in 1789.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

(a) Read Sources A and B.

Compare these two sources as evidence about the intentions for the Estates-General. [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

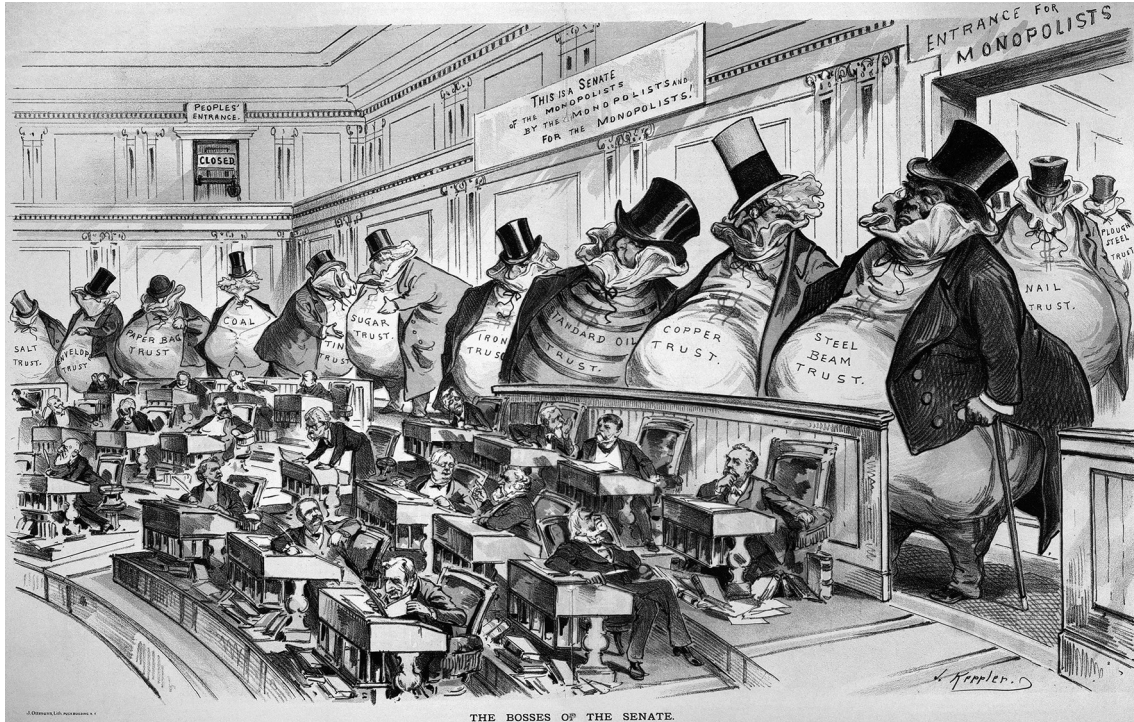
How far do these sources agree that economic problems were responsible for the growth of discontent before the Revolution? [25]

Section B: American option

The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, 1870–1920

2 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A



A cartoon titled 'The Bosses of the Senate' published in a magazine in 1887. The words on the plaque read 'This is a senate of the monopolists by the monopolists for the monopolists.'

Source B

Professor Ely argued that the many great new discoveries and inventions, such as the application of steam to industry and transportation, could only be achieved by these great combinations, known as 'Trusts'. They had the capital and resources needed. He agreed with the economists who felt that these combinations were the only way to prevent excessive and wasteful competition and the chaotic economic conditions it caused. The professor thought the most practical way to get the positive advantages of large-scale production was through the trusts. He concluded that they were not only inevitable, but in most instances really beneficial. They maintained stable prices and guaranteed delivery. They also provided employment to many, as well as dividends to their shareholders.

From a report of a debate on trusts, published in a magazine, 1887.
Ely was Professor of Economics at an American university.

Source C

Within the last few days it has been announced that both the cracker [biscuit] trust and the barbed wire trust have perfected their plans for cheating the public. The manufacturers of crackers have long been trying to compete with each other, as have the barbed wire makers. They have now ended all of their differences. They have come up with the usual plan of 'the big fish eat up all the little ones'. As a result, the people are called upon to reward the worst pair of commercial vampires that this state has ever seen. It will be interesting to see how this new law deals with these concerns. The law is much needed and seems broad enough to reach these offenders. We note with pleasure that the administration of President Harrison is inclined to make it as difficult as possible for the trusts, given that the common people have some rights which these organised and dreadful monopolies must respect. The law appears very clear in its intention of making illegal any attempt to restrain interstate trade. We fear that much will depend on the Federal Government's determination to enforce it.

From an American newspaper commenting on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, published in August 1891.

Source D

The issue of trusts had dominated politics for decades. They had powerful supporters and bitter critics. Producers argued their merits, stressing their efficiencies and productivity. Consumers complained about the soaring prices which monopolies could impose and their destruction of fair competition. A law was very necessary to resolve the issue. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was designed to end the worst excesses of the monopolists and, above all, to prevent any restraint on interstate trade. However, the law looked backwards and not forwards. Much depended on the willingness of the Harrison administration to enforce it, and there was real reluctance there. The law did not define a trust carefully. The monopolistic corporations had already created a new type of company, the holding company, which could avoid any of the possible restraints which the law was designed to impose.

From a book titled *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court*, by former President Taft, 1914.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

(a) Read Sources **C** and **D**.

Compare these two sources as evidence about the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. [15]

(b) Read all of the sources.

'Trusts brought many benefits.' How far do these sources support this view? [25]

Section C: International option**Imperialism and the emergence of world powers, c.1870–1918**

- 3 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

In 1871, in the joy over the newly created German Reich, calls for colonies were heard in our press. At that time both the Reich government and public opinion showed little enthusiasm. Today the situation is substantially different. Public sentiment fully supports the German Reich's need for colonial possessions. The reasons for this change of mood are our economic position and our navy which is growing mightily.

In these colonies, white immigrants must necessarily displace the small number of natives. These natives are granted equality with the white man before the law, though not in political rights, and are either scattered over the colony as labourers, or restricted to certain specific areas. This, when accompanied by humane aspirations for the intellectual and moral development of the natives, is entirely beneficial. The exchange of colonial products for the industrial products of the mother country will grow rapidly and a firm and steady interchange will develop between the consumption and sales of both sides.

From *Does Germany Need Colonies?*, a pamphlet by the director of the Rhine Missionary Society, published in 1879.

Source B

The resolutions which we are about to approve to secure free access to the interior of the African continent. The guarantees by which freedom of trade will be assured in the Congo basin will give the commerce and industry of all nations the most favourable conditions for their development and security.

You have shown your concern for the moral and material welfare of the native population. We may hope that those principles, adopted in a spirit of wise moderation, will help to familiarise those populations with the benefits of civilisation.

I cannot speak on this subject without acknowledging the noble efforts of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the founder of a work which now has gained the recognition of almost all the Powers, and which as it grows will provide valuable service to the cause of humanity.

From Bismarck's closing speech to the Berlin Conference, February 1885.

Source C

If some enthusiasm possibly existed four or five years ago, the events and disappointments that have taken place in the meantime have caused it to disappear. Today, the colonial question leaves the vast majority of the German people cold to the very core. The essence of all colonial policy is the exploitation of a foreign population. Wherever we look at the history of colonial policy over the last three centuries, we see the violent oppression of native peoples, which frequently ends in their complete extermination. And the driving force is always the acquisition of gold, gold, and more gold. Now, to continue exploiting the African population to the fullest possible extent, millions are to be spent from the pockets of the taxpayers; the East Africa Company is to be supported with funds of the Reich in order to secure its business of exploitation. You will readily appreciate that we, as opponents of any form of oppression, will not support this.

From a speech to the Reichstag by a socialist politician, 1889.

Source D



A photograph published in a German newspaper showing local people working on the construction of a railway in German East Africa, 1911.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

(a) Read Sources **A** and **C**.

Compare these two sources as evidence about German attitudes to the acquisition of colonies.

[15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

'European powers wanted to benefit the native populations.' How far do the sources support this view?

[25]

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- Question 2, Source A Ref: FF75FB; GRANGER - Historical Picture Archive / Alamy Stock Photo; *The Bosses of the Senate. American anti-trust cartoon, 1889, by Joseph Keppler; www.alamy.com*
- Question 3, Source D Ref: ulls273859; ullsteinbild / TopFoto; *German East Africa, Tanganyika: Native railway workers during the construction of the Tanganyika Railway, supervised by whites – probably in the 1910s – Published by: 'Berliner Illustrirte Zeitung' 42/1911 Vintage property of ullstein bild; www.topfoto.co.uk*

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