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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/11**

Paper 1 Document Question **October/November 2024**

1 hour 15 minutes

6941491910

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.

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

Section A: European option

The Industrial Revolution in Britain, 1750–1850

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

Source A

The informer said he had to take an oath and the Luddites explained to him that his duty as a secret committee man would be to attend all meetings when called upon. He was also told that it was the business of the committee to bring in new members. He reports that a very great number of Luddites are local militia men. The Luddites have in view ultimately to overturn the system of government by revolutionising the country. Certain delegates at Ashton-under-Lyne, on 4 August last year, told the informant that the first measures adopted would be to send people to the homes of Members of Parliament and destroy them. Then the Luddites in London would overthrow the government.

From a report of the evidence of a government informer who attended a Luddite meeting held in the north of England in 1812.

Source B

That morning we set off to the loom-breaking. We saw soldiers on horses coming along the road towards us. We came to a stop. The soldiers came forward, their drawn swords glittering in the air. The people let the soldiers through. Some of us threw our pikes over the hedge and some didn't.

When the soldiers came into the midst of the people, the officers called out 'Halt!'. All expected that the soldiers were going to charge, but the officers made a speech and told us what the consequences would be if we persisted in what we were going to do. Some of the old fellows spoke. They said, 'What are we to do? We're starving. Are we to starve to death?'. The soldiers were fully equipped with canvas bags and they emptied their sandwiches among the crowd.

Then the soldiers left and there was another meeting. Were the power looms to be broken or not? Yes, it was decided they must be broken at all costs.

From the memoirs of one of the handloom weavers involved in the riots at Haslingden in April 1826.

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Source C

At Haslingden yesterday, despite a troop of cavalry being in the area, a mill was attacked and the machinery destroyed. This morning, as early as seven o'clock, almost 3000 people destroyed the power looms of three mills. The troops were placed in position to defend a mill at Chatterton. They were immediately attacked with a volley of stones which made it necessary for the colonel to order them to fire. Several of the mob were killed and it is to be feared from the incessant firing, which was kept up for more than quarter of an hour, that a considerable number must have been wounded. The mob dispersed gradually but with the intention of returning in greater numbers. They were equipped mostly with clubs and pikes but no firearms were observed. The desperation and determination of the rioters was most extraordinary, and such as I could not have believed had I not witnessed it myself.

From a report for the Home Secretary written by an army officer who was present at Haslingden, April 1826.

Source D

A: But what is the reason for farm workers not being better off?

B: The rents are not the cause so much as the taxes. One of the shopkeepers told me the price of his sugar and tea was half tax.

A: What, then, becomes of all this money they collect in taxes?

B: It is given to people who give nothing in exchange, some fine ladies and gentlemen who live without working. So long as they make the working class pay the present amount of taxes there will be no better times. The new government is going to make an alteration. If it does its duty and does not deceive us, we should have better times again.

A: And do you think so?

B: Yes, I do. It would put a stop to all that rick burning and mobbing that is going on at present.

Extracts from a poster which was displayed in farming areas in the south of England in 1830. It relates a supposed conversation between two farm workers about their conditions.

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

(a) Read Source **B** and Source **C**.

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about events in Haslingden in April 1826. [15]

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

How far do these sources show that working-class protest was a reaction against mechanisation? [25]

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Section B: American option

The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal policies, 1920–41

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

Source A



SOMEBODY HAD TO SAVE HIM FROM HIMSELF!

A newspaper cartoon published in February 1929.

Source B

The causes of the current crisis in our stock markets are well known. They are greed, incompetence, dishonesty and above all a lack of effective regulation. This situation has been worsened by the inactivity of the President and his administration. The President makes vague plans and suggestions to Congress about public works and economy drives, designed to restore confidence. There is no action. Congress is in a mood to act, is prepared to act, but it needs the leadership which the President is unwilling to provide. The President looks to Treasury Secretary Mellon, a man of great influence in these matters, for solutions, but he also is not prepared to act. Both men evidently believe that inactivity by government is the best solution to the problem.

From an article written by a successful businessman and economic historian, August 1930.

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Source C

In 1927, the Governors of the Banks of England, France and Germany put enormous pressure on the US Federal Reserve Board to cut its interest rates and lend more money. The Board gave in to this foreign pressure. This was one of the most costly errors made by any banking system in the past seventy-five years. This meant millions of dollars were made available to help finance the purchase of millions of shares in the United States. Provided with this cheap money, Americans rushed wildly into their stock markets. From that date the situation got totally out of control and led to the crisis of 1929.

Evidence given by a member of the Federal Reserve Board to a Senate Committee investigating the 1929 crisis, March 1933.

Source D

Our banks were the weakest link in our whole economic system. We were slow to recognise the many dangers present in them before 1929. They included a weak and badly organised system of deposits and a willingness to lend money to anyone. There were no safety or security measures, and, above all, a lack of honesty amongst some of the leading bankers. I had regularly urged Congress to reform banking to make it safe for savers, but it would not act. After the crisis of 1929, I recommended co-operation between business and States to prevent speculation. I suggested increased public works and greater economy by government departments to help restore confidence. I urged Treasury Secretary Mellon to do all he could to restore stability and confidence to our banking system, but he had limited powers in that respect. Only Congress had the power to act, and it was reluctant to do so in spite of my requests.

From 'The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover' published in 1952.

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

(a) Read Source **B** and Source **D**.

To what extent do these two sources agree about the government's management of the stock market crisis of 1929? [15]

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

'Speculation on the stock market caused the Wall Street Crash of 1929.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

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Section C: International option

The League of Nations and international relations in the 1920s

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

Source A

Chamberlain felt that Kellogg's proposals marked the increased participation by the United States in the question of world peace. The force of the Pact lay in the attitude of the United States towards any nation breaking it. If, Chamberlain said, the words of American leaders and press should indicate that this would be condemned as merely 'naughty' and the United States continued to export material to the country breaking the Pact, its effect would be small. On the other hand, if the American attitude were to condemn completely a nation which broke the Pact, then the potential of its force was very great.

My reply was that this was an election year in the United States; both the Republican and Democratic parties pledged to outlaw war in their platforms and many prominent people had enthusiastically endorsed the attitude of the Secretary of State.

From a conversation in London between a US diplomat and the British foreign minister, Austen Chamberlain, as reported to the US foreign ministry, July 1928.

Source B

The original proposition of Secretary Kellogg was an unconditional rejection of war. The Pact, with all the French and British reservations, is not a rejection but a justification for all wars mentioned in the exceptions and qualifications. These include wars of self-defence, as well as wars under the League Covenant or the Locarno Treaties. If self-defence could be defined as 'to defend its territory from attack or invasion', as suggested by Kellogg, it would be of some value, but no specific definition of self-defence is necessarily accepted, each country being free to make its own interpretation.

This cannot be blamed on Secretary Kellogg, whose intentions were of the best, but is a result of the reservations insisted upon by European powers, which, it is still to be feared, understand peace as a condition of affairs achieved through war or the threat of war.

From a lecture by a professor of law at the University of Chicago, August 1928.

Source C

The United States is taking a worldwide responsibility which it shunned during the last ten years. The League Covenant is confirmed and strengthened by the Kellogg–Briand Pact, and the US government becomes the moral guardian of the Versailles Treaty and subsequent treaties. Briand was very skilful in bringing the United States to recognise all existing treaties.

We should not belittle the risks which may result from this new burden nor underestimate the responsibilities and duties which will fall on the United States. The citizens of that country should especially avoid the illusion that war can be eliminated by pacifist ideals. We must indeed be optimistic not to see real possibilities of war in different parts of Europe. As the Bolsheviks work constantly to create conflicts, we can see what a grave thing, but what a magnificent thing, the United States has undertaken in seeking to prevent another war in Europe.

From an article by a French journalist in 'The New York Times', December 1928.

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Source D

Warned by the disaster of the last great war, statesmen of all nations have been taking measures to prevent the return of another such calamity. These measures may not be an absolute guarantee of peace, but they constitute the greatest preventive measures ever adopted. The League of Nations has helped to solve international problems, and progress has been made towards the reduction of armaments.

Our Pact was a sacred promise between all nations and to all peoples not to go to war for the settlement of their differences. It aimed to 'outlaw' war so that any nations which violated it would be condemned by the public opinion of the world. I regret very much to hear so many people, many of my own countrymen, predicting war, stating that Europe is preparing and arming for conflict. I share the opinion of those of broader vision who see hope for peace.

From Kellogg's acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize, December 1930.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about the role of the United States in maintaining peace. [15]

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

'The Kellogg–Briand Pact would prevent a future war.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

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