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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2022**

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** the questions on **one** option only.
  - Option A: Nineteenth century topic
  - Option B: Twentieth century topic
- 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 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages.

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

WHAT WERE GERMANY'S MOTIVES IN THE MOROCCAN CRISIS OF 1905–06?

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

Background Information

In 1904 Britain signed an entente with France. The agreement included France recognising British control of Egypt while France was granted a 'free hand' in Morocco. In secret clauses, Britain agreed to support France diplomatically over Morocco. Germany was unhappy with the entente because it brought Britain and France closer together.

On 31 March 1905, William II caused a crisis over Morocco by landing at Tangier and declaring his support for Moroccan independence. In August there were rumours that Germany was increasing its involvement in Morocco by granting the Sultan a huge loan. Some historians have argued that Germany's main aim in interfering in Morocco was to test, and even destroy, the Anglo–French entente. However, Germany also had other concerns. It needed a success to raise its international status and many in Germany felt that it had legitimate interests in Morocco. Germany was also particularly concerned about the expansion of French power.

Why did Germany interfere in Morocco?

SOURCE A

Bülow decided to test whether Britain would prove a true friend to France if Germany applied pressure. It was risky to attempt such a test, especially in light of his own advice to William about never doing anything that might endanger peace while the German fleet was not strong. However, Bülow trusted his own skill to avert a general war. When the French told the Sultan of Morocco that his troops should be placed under French officers, Bülow struck. He realised that he could use William, who happened to be sailing at the time in the Mediterranean. On 31 March William was sent ashore at Tangier and promised Germany's support for the Sultan's independence. This caused much concern in European capitals. Bülow then stepped up the tension by making it known that Germany did not recognise the right of France, Britain and Spain to settle the Moroccan question by themselves. He demanded a conference. The challenge was clear. Would the Entente hold? Did Germany really mean to force a war? For those in the British Foreign Office who were hostile to Germany the moment was right to act. Some even supported a naval war and landing troops on the north German coast.

From a history book about the Moroccan Crisis. Bülow was head of the German government.

SOURCE B

Germany was competing with other Great Powers for favourable trading rights in Morocco and William was concerned that Germany was not being involved in decisions about North Africa. It was no secret that Germany wanted to occupy Morocco with its prime location in northwest Africa. William, desperate for a diplomatic success, descended on Tangier in March 1905 and assured the Sultan that he supported his sovereignty. The reasons for his action lay in Germany's deteriorating international position, but it proved to be disastrous. The crisis accelerated the change in Britain's strategic planning. It began thinking about a German violation of Belgian neutrality and British action to defend it. A continental role for Britain was seriously being considered. Assurances were given to France that it could rely on British support. A naval war was considered, especially while the German fleet had not been strengthened. The crisis brought Britain and France closer and when the French gave way to the German demand for an international conference on Morocco, the British followed the French lead. There was never any threat to the Entente, which was actually strengthened.

From a recent history book.

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SOURCE C



A cartoon published in a British magazine, 12 April 1905. The title of the cartoon is 'The match-maker despite herself'. France is saying to Britain, 'If Germania is going to glare at us like that, it almost looks as if we might have to be properly engaged.'

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SOURCE D

After landing in Tangier the Kaiser rode through the decorated streets amid the overwhelming joy of the natives and the European population. At the embassy the Kaiser told the French governor that his visit meant that His Majesty wanted free trade for Germany and complete equality of rights with other countries. He continued that he would like to talk with the Sultan, the free ruler of an independent country, as an equal. At these words the French governor became pale. He was about to reply when he was suddenly dismissed. He withdrew with bowed head. His Majesty's brief visit ended splendidly without any unfortunate event and made a great impression on the Moroccans. His Majesty was highly satisfied with the visit, especially with the confidential message from the Sultan that he would not introduce any reforms without consulting the German government.

A report from a German diplomat to the German government, 31 March 1905.

SOURCE E

Without any doubt the Germans would like a port on the coast of Morocco. Such a port would be very dangerous to us from a naval point of view and ought to be a cause of war, unless we get Tangier. The Germans will then ask for more Moroccan ports. This seems like a golden opportunity for fighting the Germans in alliance with the French, so I earnestly hope you may be able to bring this about. Of course, I don't pretend to be a diplomat, but it strikes me that the German Emperor will greatly injure the splendid Anglo–French Entente if he is given any concessions. I hope that you will send a message to Paris that the English and French fleets are united. We could have the German fleet, the Kiel Canal and Schleswig-Holstein within a week.

Admiral Fisher writing to Lord Lansdowne, who was in charge of British foreign policy, April 1905. Fisher was head of the British navy.

SOURCE F

A promise in advance committing this country to take part in a Continental war is very serious. It is very difficult for the British Government to give a commitment of that kind. It changes the entente into an alliance and alliances are not in accordance with our traditions. My opinion is that if France is let in for a war with Germany arising out of our agreement with it about Morocco, we cannot stand aside, but must take part with France. But a deliberate engagement, pledging this country in advance before the actual cause of war is known, goes far beyond anything envisaged in the Anglo–French agreement.

Sir Edward Grey, who had followed Lansdowne as British foreign minister, writing to Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador in Paris, 15 January 1906. Grey wrote this letter in response to the French Ambassador asking if Britain would support France if war broke out with Germany.

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SOURCE G



A cartoon published in a British magazine, 29 April 1905. France is shouting, 'Forbidden to walk on the grass!'

SOURCE H



A cartoon published in a British magazine, August 1905. The title of the cartoon is 'The spreader of harmful weeds'. The figure represents the Kaiser.

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Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

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. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Do you trust this account? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

4 Study Sources E and F.

Does Source E make Source F surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Sources G and H.

How far do these two cartoonists share the same opinion of the Kaiser? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Germany's aim in interfering in Morocco was to break the Anglo–French Entente? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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Option B: Twentieth century topic

WHO CAUSED THE DIFFICULTIES PRESIDENT WILSON FACED DURING THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS?

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

Background Information

When President Wilson arrived in Paris in December 1918 for the peace talks he knew what he wanted to achieve. He did not want the peace treaty to be an act of revenge – he believed that this would lead to future war. Above all, he wanted a League of Nations so that international disputes could be settled without countries going to war.

During the talks Wilson faced difficulties in achieving his aims. Britain and France had their own objectives and both Lloyd George and Clemenceau could be difficult to work with.

Wilson ended up having to compromise over many issues in the Treaty and facing criticism from many countries. How far was Clemenceau responsible for this?

SOURCE A

Colonel House believed that Clemenceau was likely to be more reasonable than Lloyd George. Wilson met Clemenceau first. The crafty Frenchman listened quietly as Wilson did most of the talking, intervening only to express approval of the League of Nations. Wilson was favourably impressed and House, who hoped that France and the USA would make a common front against Britain, was delighted. However, Wilson soon came to the conclusion that he and the French were not as close in their views as House claimed. The French government had drawn up an agenda which placed the League of Nations well down the list of important issues to be decided.

House disliked Lloyd George and called him ‘a mischief maker who changes his mind all the time’. Lloyd George, who recognised the supreme importance of a good relationship with the USA, set out to charm Wilson. Their first conversation went well. Lloyd George reported with relief to his colleagues that Wilson seemed open to compromise on the issues the British considered important, such as freedom of the seas and the fate of Germany’s colonies. Wilson had given the impression that his main concern was the League of Nations, which he wanted to discuss as soon as the peace conference opened. Lloyd George had agreed.

From a history book published in 2001. Colonel House was Wilson’s chief advisor during the negotiations.

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SOURCE B

The negotiations were difficult. The three men were very different and never warmed to one another. They often argued and fought. Wilson was cold and remote. Clemenceau was an old cynic and did not trust Wilson's idealism. The President's self-important confidence crashed against Clemenceau's rock-like obstinacy. His only aim was to defend France and his lack of interest in other issues would annoy and frustrate Wilson. Lloyd George did not really believe in the League of Nations but he understood that he had to be seen to be a League supporter. He called for a new international organisation suggesting that the League would be a central part of an Anglo–American agreement. Lloyd George hoped that in return there would be American support for the issues Britain was interested in. However, Lloyd George was difficult to work with because of the swiftness and frequency with which he could change his position.

From a recent history book.

SOURCE C



A British cartoon published in March 1919. The Quai d'Orsay was the address of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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SOURCE D

An example of the lengths to which compromises designed to win acceptance for a League of Nations occurred was when Colonel House sent us the following proposal: That the United States, Britain and France enter into a formal alliance to resist any aggressive action by Germany against France or Belgium.

We agreed that if such an agreement was made, the chief reason for a League of Nations disappeared. The proposal was doubtless made to remove two provisions on which the French were most insistent: an international military staff to be prepared to use force against Germany, and the creation of an independent Rhineland. To gain French support for the League, House was willing to destroy the League. It seemed to me that here was utter blindness as to the consequences of such an action.

A note made by Robert Lansing, 20 March 1919, about a proposal sent to him and two colleagues by Colonel House. Lansing was head of the US commission to the Paris Peace Conference, although he fell out of favour with Wilson, who made Colonel House his chief advisor.

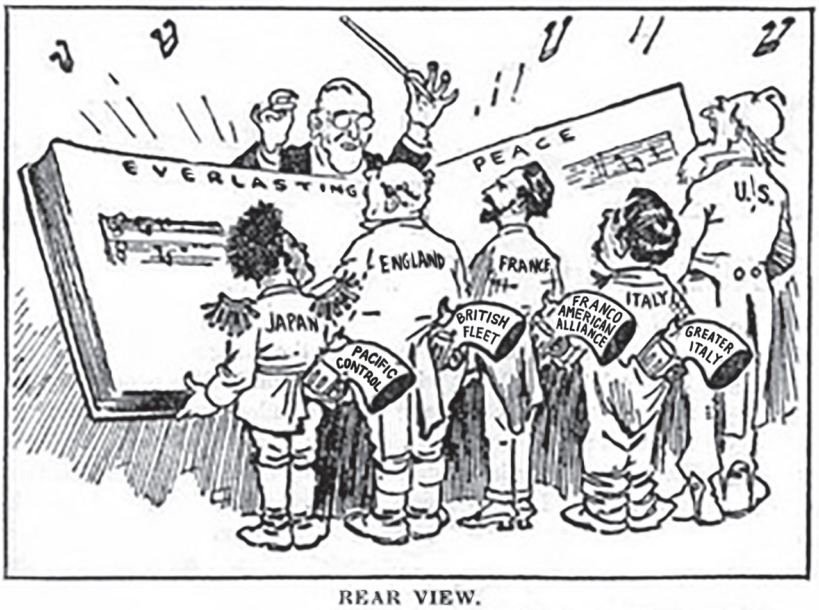
SOURCE E

One morning the premiers of France, Great Britain, and Italy grew so passionate in their opposition to Mr. Wilson's calmer, forward-looking policy that they accused him of being pro-German. Mr. Wilson told me what had occurred. I could see that his emotions were profoundly stirred. He told me, 'They have gone a step too far and I don't know what may happen.' His jaw set, his eyes fixed, his fighting blood was circulating.

After lunch he began to speak – he had never liked Germany, no man in the room was less German-minded than he, he resented deeply the accusations which they had brought against him. Turning to Clemenceau, with his eyes ablaze, he said: 'And yet you this morning told me that I should be wearing the Kaiser's helmet. And why? Because I have protested against a taxation upon Germany which will make life so difficult for the children that dreams of vengeance will become an obsession. I am not thinking only of Germany. I am thinking about the future of the world.'

An account by President Wilson's personal doctor of a meeting in April 1919 during the peace talks.

SOURCE F



REAR VIEW.

A cartoon published in an American newspaper, May 1919.

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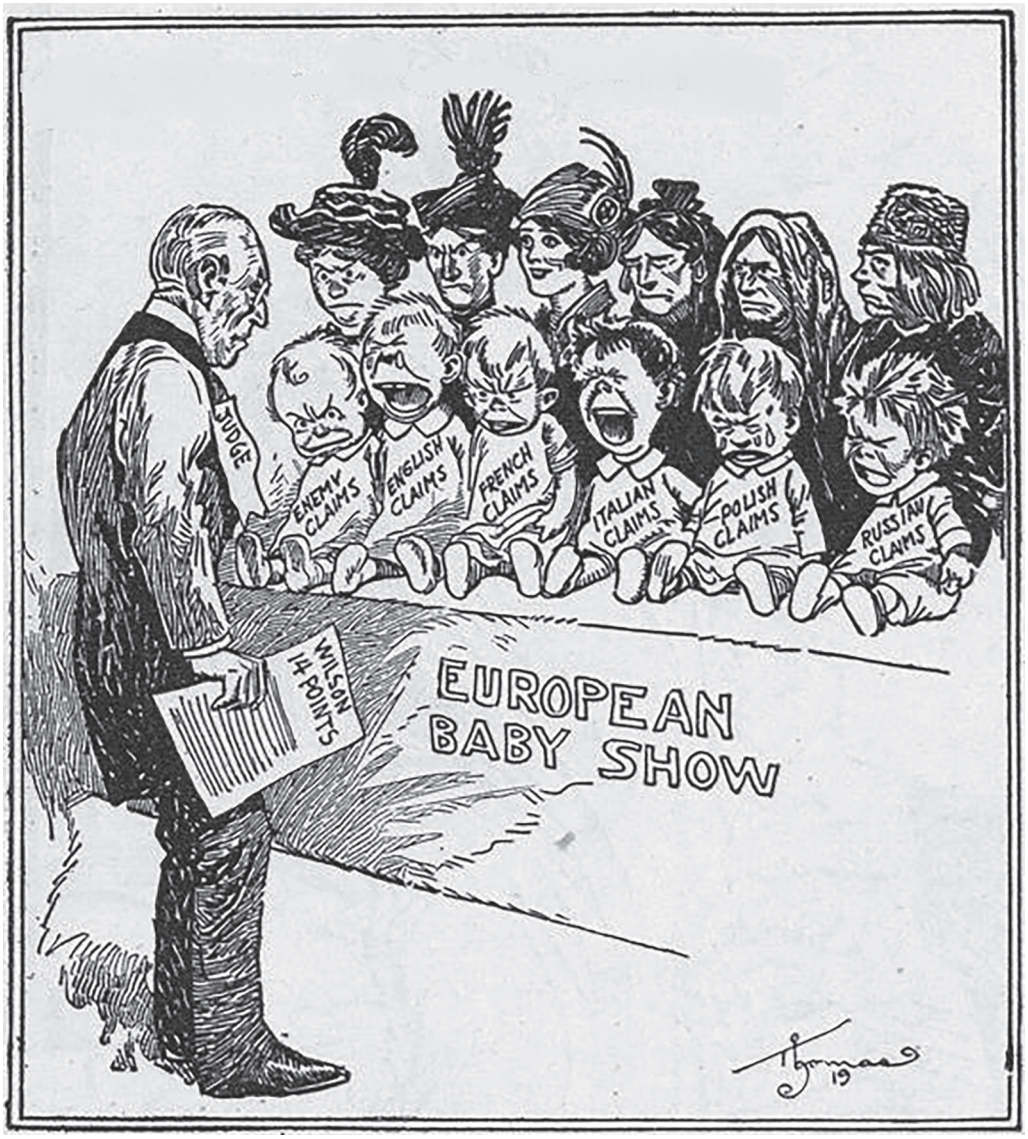
11

SOURCE G



A cartoon published in an American newspaper, June 1919.

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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.

Why was this cartoon published in March 1919? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source E.

What impressions does this source give of Wilson? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Sources F and G.

How far would these two cartoonists have agreed? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Wilson's difficulties were mainly caused by Clemenceau? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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