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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/22**

Paper 2 Document Questions **October/November 2025**

1 hour 45 minutes

1034821125

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question 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 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

1 What was the attitude of people in the North towards escaped slaves?

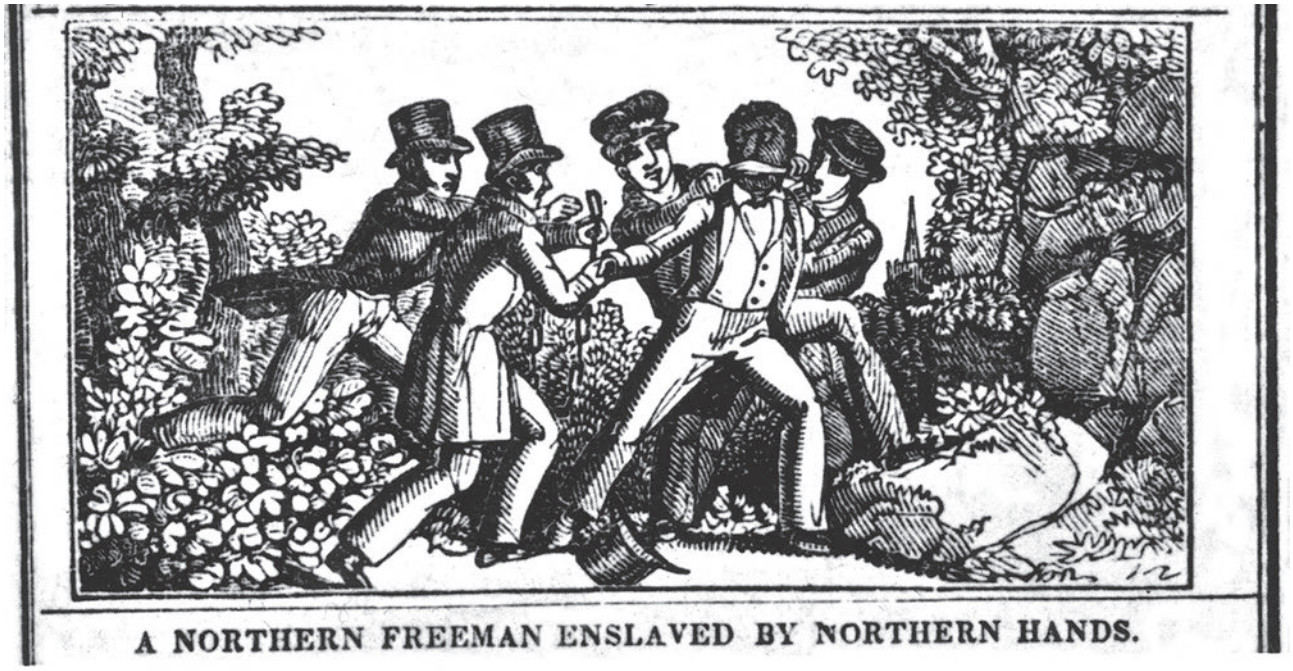
Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Background Information

The Underground Railroad was crucial in the first half of the nineteenth century in supporting the efforts of abolitionists to help slaves escape to safety. It was a network of secret routes and safe houses established to help runaway slaves escape into free states or Canada. In 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law was passed by the US Congress to increase support for slaveowners who were trying to recapture escaped slaves. It stated that officials and citizens of free states had to cooperate in the arrest and return of the slaves. Those accused of being fugitive slaves were taken before a commissioner who decided if they were fugitives.

Did the officials and citizens of Northern states obey the law or did they help the escaped slaves?

SOURCE A



A NORTHERN FREEMAN ENSLAVED BY NORTHERN HANDS.

From a yearly publication, published in 1839 in Boston. Underneath the caption it said, 'Peter John Lee, a free black man of Westchester County, New York, was kidnapped by four men of New York and hurried away from his wife and children into slavery. One of the kidnappers went up to shake hands with him, while the others were ready to use the gag and chain. This is not a rare case. Many northern freemen have been enslaved.'

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SOURCE B



An illustration entitled 'The road to liberty. A station on the Underground Railroad.' It was published in the 1850s in Detroit, Michigan. The figures on the left are 'conductors' on the Underground Railroad.

SOURCE C



KIDNAPPING AGAIN!!

A MAN WAS STOLEN LAST NIGHT BY THE

Fugitive Slave Bill COMMISSIONER!

HE WILL HAVE HIS

MOCK TRIAL

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

In the Kidnapper's 'Court,' before the Hon. Slave Bill Commissioner,

AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN COURT SQUARE.

SHALL BOSTON STEAL ANOTHER MAN?

Thursday, May 25, 1854.

A poster published in Boston in 1854. Copies were displayed round the city. 'Mock' means false or unfair.

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SOURCE D

The people of the Northern States wish to shield themselves from the charge of slaveholding, but as they share in the guilt, they should not be let off without their share of the shame. The Fugitive Slave Bill is an unconstitutional measure which places every free black person at the mercy of every unprincipled person who might wish to lay claim to him. It has converted the whole population of the free States into a band of slavecatchers, and every part of these States into hunting-grounds, over which they might chase the fugitive. The Northern States are as deeply implicated in the guilt of slavery as the South. The North has 152 representatives in the House, the South only 81, but the Fugitive Slave Bill was still passed.

From a speech by William Wells Brown in Britain, August 1851. Brown was born into slavery but escaped in 1834 and campaigned as an abolitionist.

SOURCE E

Two months ago, two men from Missouri, Calvert and Bagsby, came to this city in search of their runaway slaves. They hired a person who promised to catch their slaves for them for $40. But he found that slave-catching was not easy, and failed to fulfil his promise. The black people of Chicago concluded that the slaveholders had bothered them long enough and decided to give them a good whipping and send them back to Missouri. So, fifteen gentlemen from Africa waited for them. Mr Calvert, finding himself in rather dangerous company, drew his pistol and attempted to shoot one of his attackers. He was immediately knocked to the ground and one of the attackers gave him and his comrade a sound beating. They were set upon their feet and told to run for their lives, which they did in excellent style. They left for Missouri yesterday, without their slaves, having spent three hundred dollars searching for them, and armed all the time, supported by the United States Court and the powers of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Published in a Chicago newspaper, February 1855.

SOURCE F

If the Bells took part in the business of helping slaves run away from their masters, they are worse than an ordinary thief because they not only commit a wrong on the master, but also stir up bitter sectional strife that could lead to dreadful consequences. We hope that all parties involved in this matter will be fairly dealt with. If this hope is not realised, we fear it may lead to a spirit of retaliation, which would not promote the security of slave property on the borders of Kentucky. We have never placed any obstacle in the way of Kentucky slaveowners reclaiming their fugitive slaves. Indeed, hundreds have been caught and sent back by our citizens. But if our citizens are to be kidnapped and punished on insufficient evidence, we are sure this will damage the good feelings existing between us and our Kentucky neighbours.

An article by the editor of a newspaper published in the free state of Indiana, November 1857. It is about the Bell family from Indiana who were accused by slaveholders in Kentucky of helping two of their slaves to escape. The Kentucky slaveholders arrested the Bells in Indiana and took them back to Kentucky for trial.

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Now answer **all** parts of Question 1. 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 parts **(a)–(e)** you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Sources A and B.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(b) Study Source C.

Why was this poster published at that time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D make Source E surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(d) Study Source F.

How far can this source be trusted? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that people in the North sympathised with escaping slaves? Use the sources to explain your answer. [9]

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Option B: Twentieth century topic

2 Was Germany justified in remilitarising the Rhineland in 1936?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 2.

Background Information

On 7 March 1936, German troops marched into the Rhineland. This caused much concern across Europe. The Treaty of Versailles had designated the Rhineland as a demilitarised zone to provide Belgium and France with some protection. Allied troops occupied the Rhineland until 1930. In 1925, the German Government freely signed the Locarno Treaty, accepting the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1936, Hitler claimed that the Mutual Assistance Pact, signed by France and the Soviet Union in May 1935, broke the Locarno Treaty. He said that this meant he was no longer bound by Locarno and had a right to remilitarise the Rhineland. Many people in Britain thought Germany had a right to have troops there. Hitler was also worried that the French–Soviet agreement could lead to an encirclement of Germany by hostile powers.

Was Germany justified in remilitarising the Rhineland?

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SOURCE A



VOX POPULI.

A British cartoon, 1 April 1936. The figure in the centre is Stanley Baldwin, who was Prime Minister of Britain. 'Vox populi' means voice of the people. 'Staff consultations' means military talks between Britain and France.

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SOURCE B

The German Government has emphasised its readiness to fulfil all the obligations arising from the Locarno Treaty as long as other countries are ready to maintain the Treaty. This essential condition can no longer be regarded as being fulfilled by France. France has replied to friendly offers from Germany by breaking the Locarno Treaty through a military alliance with the Soviet Union directed against Germany. Because of this, the Locarno Treaty has ceased to exist in practice. Germany regards itself no longer bound by this dissolved treaty. In accordance with the fundamental right of a nation to secure its frontiers, the German Government has today restored the full sovereignty of Germany in the demilitarised zone of the Rhineland. Now that Germany's sovereignty over the German Reich has been restored, the German Government is willing to re-enter the League of Nations.

From a document read to Anthony Eden by the German ambassador to Britain, 7 March 1936. The document had been sent to the ambassador by Hitler. Eden was a leading member of the British Government and in charge of British foreign policy.

SOURCE C

The German assertion that the Franco-Soviet Pact breaks the Locarno Treaty is wrong because of the defensive character of the Pact. Everyone knows that neither the Soviet Union nor France has any claims to German territory. If Germany undertakes no aggression against France or the Soviet Union, the Pact will not begin to operate. But if the Soviet Union is attacked by Germany, the Locarno Treaty gives France the right to assist the Soviet Union.

Some people see Germany's love for peace in its offer of a pact of non-aggression to France and Belgium. These people forget that the Locarno Treaty which Germany has just torn up was just such a pact of non-aggression. Hitler's proposal amounts to this: while depriving France and Belgium of guarantees with which they were provided by the Locarno Treaty, he wants to retain for Germany all the benefits of that treaty. Germany also states its readiness to return to the League of Nations. We shall welcome this when Germany observes international treaties and respect for existing frontiers.

A statement in the Council of the League of Nations by Maxim Litvinov, 17 March 1936. Litvinov was in charge of Soviet foreign policy. He was speaking about Germany's criticism of the Locarno Treaty.

SOURCE D

I asked Flandin how much importance the French Government attached to the demilitarised zone. Did it wish to maintain it at all costs, or would it prefer to negotiate with Germany? I said that Germany had always shown resentment of the Pact with the Soviet Union. Flandin replied that these were just the subjects which he thought our Governments should carefully consider together. This was hardly the attitude of a man determined to fight for the Rhineland. I thought it desirable that the French Government should make up its mind about the Rhineland. If they wished to negotiate with Hitler, they should say so; if they intended to repel a German invasion of the zone, they should prepare military plans. France's army was far superior to that of Germany in experience and equipment. From my talk with Flandin, I had the impression that, while not prepared to use force to defend the zone, he was equally reluctant to negotiate about it.

From Anthony Eden's memoirs, published in 1962. He is describing a meeting on 27 January 1936 with Flandin, who was in charge of French foreign policy.

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SOURCE E

In defiance of the Locarno Pact, the German government has sent considerable forces into the demilitarised zone, without even having looked into entering negotiations on the subject. There can be no more peace in Europe, there can be no more international relations if this method is accepted. Speaking in the name of the French government, I declare that we intend to see this essential guarantee of French security maintained. We are not willing to leave French cities placed under the fire of German cannons.

From a radio broadcast to the French people by Albert Sarraut, the French Prime Minister, 8 March 1936.

SOURCE F

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A cartoon, entitled 'The watch on the Rhine', published in an American newspaper, 10 March 1936. 'The watch' is a group of soldiers whose duty is to offer protection.

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SOURCE G

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A cartoon published in an American newspaper, March 1936.

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Now answer **all** parts of Question 2. 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 parts **(a)–(e)** you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

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

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D make Source E surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(d) Study Sources F and G.

How similar are these two cartoons? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Hitler was justified in remilitarising the Rhineland? Use the sources to explain your answer. [9]

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