



CRANBROOK SCHOOL
HISTORY AND LEGAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT

Candidate Number

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MODERN HISTORY

Year 11 (Preliminary Course)

Term 3 Examination 2012

Time allowed: One and a half hours.

Reading time: five minutes.

Directions to Students

- Complete all sections:

Section I – Core Study: The World at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century – 20 marks. Answer this section on the examination paper.

Section II – Case Study: Yankees and Confederates in the American states in the mid-nineteenth century OR The Meiji Restoration: nature and impact – 25 marks. Answer this section in examination booklets. You will be given TWO booklets for this section.

Section III – Case Study: Bismarck and the unification of the German States – 15 marks. Answer this section in an examination booklet. You will be given ONE booklet for this section.

ATB, DGMN, AR

SECTION I – DOCUMENT STUDY

THE WORLD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

This section is worth a total of 20 marks. Allow 30 minutes to complete this section.
This section is **COMPULSORY**.

Part A- 10 marks

Attempt Questions 1-6

Allow about 15 minutes for this part

For multiple-choice questions, fill in the response circle next to the alternative that best answers the question.

For other questions, answer in the spaces provided. These spaces provide guidance for the expected length of response.

The sources are located in the separate Source Booklet

1 What can be concluded about Churchill from Source A?

1

- (A) he was determined to increase tension with Germany
- (B) he was determined that Germany would maintain its empire
- (C) he was determined Great Britain would have a larger fleet than Germany
- (D) he was determined Great Britain would have larger empire than Germany

2 What information about Source A would be most significant for a historian evaluating its reliability in providing evidence about the world at the beginning of the twentieth century?

1

- (A) it is a secondary source
- (B) it is about Germany's navy
- (C) it was about Britain's navy
- (D) it was part of a speech given by Churchill

3 Which of the following statements best reflects the view of the cartoonist in Source B?

1

- (A) John Bull was the commander of the British navy
- (B) John Bull was responsible for the size of the British empire
- (C) Britain and Germany were competing over naval supremacy
- (D) Britain and Germany were competing over their empires

4 Which of the following statements best reflects Marshall's conclusion in Source C about Europe in the period before the outbreak of war in 1914?

1

- (A) relations between the European powers deteriorated
- (B) relations between European powers improved
- (C) the system of alliances resulted in German isolation
- (D) the system of alliances caused conflict in the Mediterranean

5 Which TWO of the following statements are supported by Source D?

1

- i Austria and Russia were rivals in the Balkans
- ii France wanted territory from Russia
- iii Italy, Germany and Austria - Hungary formed the Triple Alliance
- iv Italy, Britain and Russia formed the Triple Entente

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (i) and (iii)
- (C) (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (ii) and (iv)

SECTION II – EXTENDED RESPONSE

This section is worth a total of 25 marks.

Allow 45 minutes to complete this section.

This section is COMPULSORY.

Write your answer to this question in the examination booklets provided.

EITHER

Yankees and Confederates in the American states in the mid-nineteenth century

(1) Assess the causes of the outbreak of war in the American states in 1861.

OR

The Meiji Restoration: nature and impact

(2) Assess the impact of Meiji Restoration on Japan between 1868 and 1912.

SECTION III – EXTENDED RESPONSE

This section is worth a total of 15 marks.

Allow 15 minutes to complete this section.

This section is COMPULSORY.

Write your answer to this question in the examination booklet provided.

Bismarck and the unification of the German States

(1) How was Germany unified by 1871?

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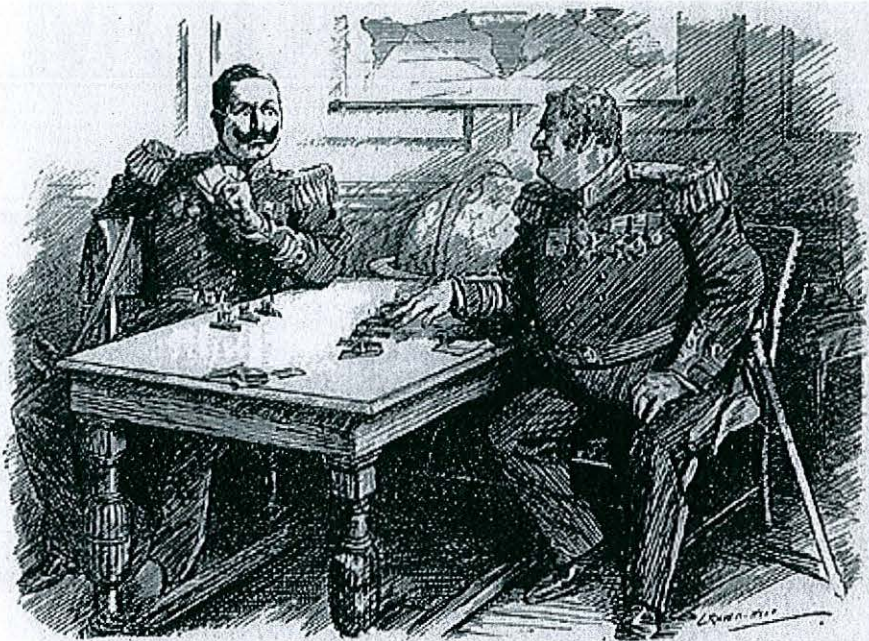
Source Booklet

SECTION I – DOCUMENT STUDY THE WORLD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

SOURCE A On 9 February 1912 Churchill, newly appointed as First Lord of the Admiralty (Cabinet Minister in charge of the Admiralty and with responsibility for the Royal Navy), made a public speech in Glasgow. Below is an excerpt from the speech.

"The purposes of British naval power are essentially defensive. We have no thoughts, and we have never had any thoughts of aggression, and we attribute no such thoughts to other Great Powers. There is, however, this difference between the British naval power and the naval power of the great and friendly Empire - and I trust it may long remain the great and friendly Empire - of Germany. The British Navy is to us a necessity and, from some points of view, the German Navy is to them more in the nature of a luxury. Our naval power involves British existence. It is existence to us; it is expansion to them. We cannot menace the peace of a single Continental hamlet, no matter how great and supreme our Navy may become. But, on the other hand, the whole fortunes of our race and Empire, the whole treasure accumulated during so many centuries of sacrifice and achievement, would perish and be swept utterly away if our naval supremacy were to be impaired. It is the British Navy which makes Great Britain a great power. But Germany was a great power, respected and honoured all over the world, before she had a single ship...As naval competition becomes more acute, we shall have not only to increase the number of ships we build, but the ratio which our naval strength will have to bear to other great naval Powers, so that our margin of superiority will become larger and not smaller as the strain grows greater. Thus we shall make it clear that other naval Powers, instead of overtaking us by additional efforts, will only be more out-distanced in consequence of the measures which we ourselves shall take."

SOURCE B This cartoon originally appeared in *Punch*, 8 January 1908.



Kaiser. 'I go three dreadnoughts.'

John Bull. 'Well, just to show there's no ill-feeling, I raise you three.'

SOURCE C Extract from *World War I* by American historian Brigadier General S.L.A. Marshall. Published 1964

In August, 1891, Russia and France agreed to consult if either party was menaced by aggression. Seventeen months later, in January, 1893, the partners also bound themselves to mobilize together should any member of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy) take that first step....

After the signing of the Franco - Russian agreements, Europe's design against itself simply tightened. Each power's protective armor became its chains. The web of entangling alliances might have been broken. No nation truly tried. Once Russia swung to its side, France bristled with new confidence. Seeing too late that he had blundered, Wilhelm tried to patch things up with Alexander III. The Russians spurned the German overture.

From 1890 until 1914, various incidents that threatened war arose between the Great Powers, the greater number being connected with strategy in the Mediterranean area. There was never a mobilization. Each crisis was resolved with lip service to conciliation and a further diminution of mutual good will.

SOURCE D : A table from the website
<http://www.historyhome.co.uk/europe/causeww1.htm>

Triple Entente			
Name	Head of State	Allies	Disputes
Britain	King George V (1901-1936) Constitutional Monarchy	France, Russia	Naval arms race Economic rivalry with Germany
France	President Raymond Poincare Parliamentary Democracy	Britain, Russia	Wanted the return of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany
Russia	Tsar Nicholas II (1894-1917) Monarchy	Britain, France	Rivals with Austria for control of the Balkans Strained relations with Britain.
Triple Alliance			
Germany	Kaiser William II (1888-1918) Constitutional Monarchy	Italy, Austria-Hungary.	Rivals with France over Alsace, Britain over her navy.
Austria-Hungary	Kaiser Franz Joseph (1848-1916) Constitutional Monarchy	Italy, Germany	Rivalry with Russia over the Balkans, Territorial disputes with her ally, Italy
Italy	King Victor Emmanuel III (1900-1946) Constitutional Monarchy	Austria, Germany	Disputes with France in North Africa large Italian communities lived in the Austrian Empire.