



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

October/November 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

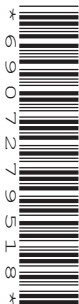
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

The total mark for this paper is 40. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** insert.

International Relations and Developments**The Treaty of Versailles**

In answering the questions, you should use your own knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources, as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

What can you learn from the cartoon about the Treaty? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are Sources B and C? Explain your answer. [8]

3 Study Source D.

How trustworthy is this source? Explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Source E.

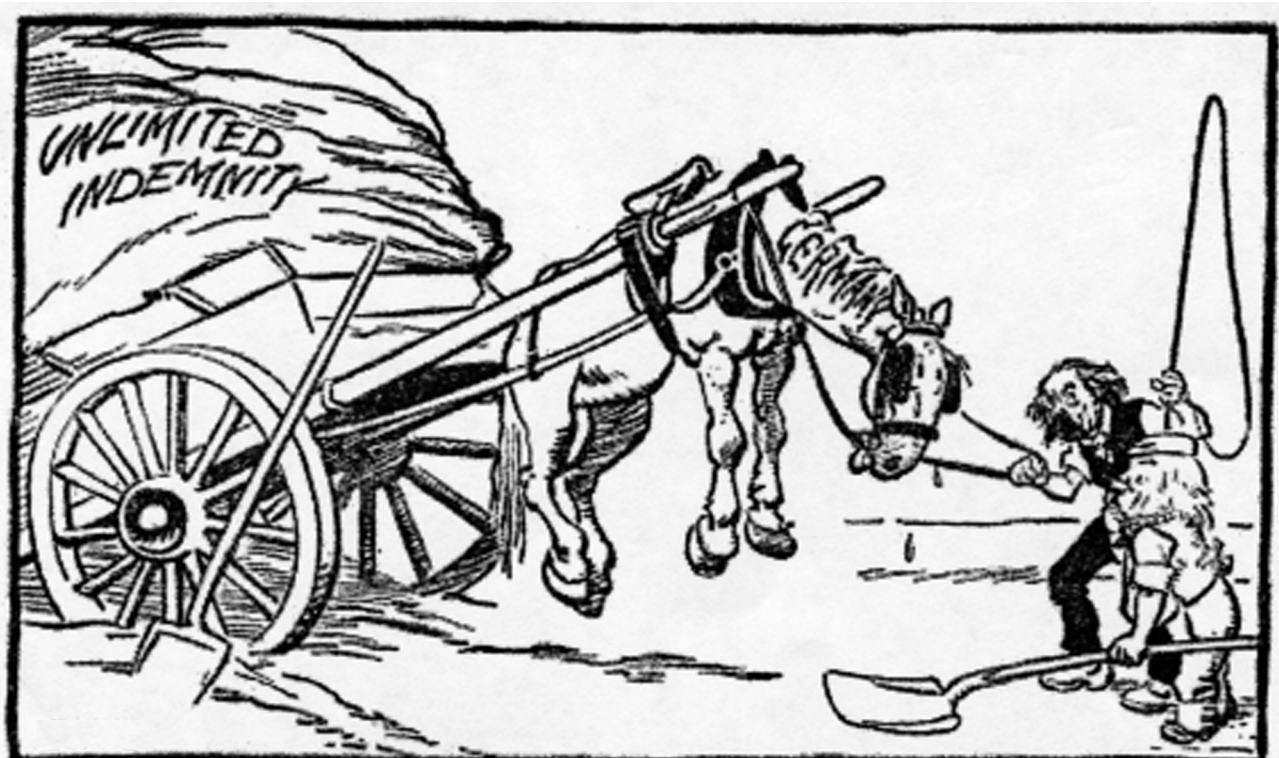
What is the message of the source? Explain your answer. [7]

5 Use **all the sources.**

'The Treaty was unfair to Germany.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

SOURCE A: A cartoon published in Britain in 1921. Lloyd George is speaking to Briand, the French Prime Minister, and he is saying 'Perhaps it would walk better if we let it touch earth.'



SOURCE B: From a British newspaper, May 1919.

The military and naval conditions are undeniably severe but not in our opinion too much for the safety of Europe and the rest of the world. The articles on reparations may not seem so fair. The principle that Germany is to accept responsibility for all loss and damage she has done appears to be accepted. At the same time, we are told that the Allies recognise Germany's inability to pay for the loss and damage.

SOURCE C: Lloyd George speaking to the British parliament in July 1919.

The terms are in many respects terrible terms to impose upon a country. Terrible were the deeds which Germany has to pay for. Germany not merely provoked, but planned the most devastating war the earth has ever seen. She deliberately embarked upon it, not to defend herself against attack, but to increase her power at the expense of her neighbours. I cannot think of a worse crime. The aim of the Treaty is to force Germany, in so far as it is in her power, to restore, to repair and to redress. Yes, and to take every possible precaution of every kind that is in our power against the recurrence of another such crime – to make such an example as will discourage ambitious peoples from ever attempting to repeat this disgrace.

SOURCE D: *From the memoirs of Philipp Scheidemann, written in 1920. Scheidemann was the Social Democratic Chancellor of Germany for five months in 1919. He resigned in June 1919, rather than sign the Treaty of Versailles.*

The Peace Treaty handed to these delegates on 7 May was the most unfair piece of work ever produced by blind hatred and senseless fury. The German government, in its communications with Wilson, took as its basis the solemn assurances of the President of the USA that 'the Allies were not waging war against the German people, but against Kaiserism and Prussian militarism.' The Kaiser had fled and was therefore non-existent. Prussian militarism lay dead on the ground, while the Allies were armed to the teeth. A Parliament elected by the people and a government with a Social Democratic President and Premier represented the German nation. But in spite of all these, here was this dictated Treaty, by which a nation of seventy million was to be enslaved and deprived of its honour and defence for years.

SOURCE E: A cartoon published in an English magazine in April 1919. Germany is saying 'Monstrous, I call it. Why it's fully a quarter of what we should have made them pay, if we'd won.'



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