
HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

May/June 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 Impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany, 1919–1923**

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 is the message of the cartoon? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use details from the sources to explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Source D.

How far do you trust this source? Explain your answer. [7]

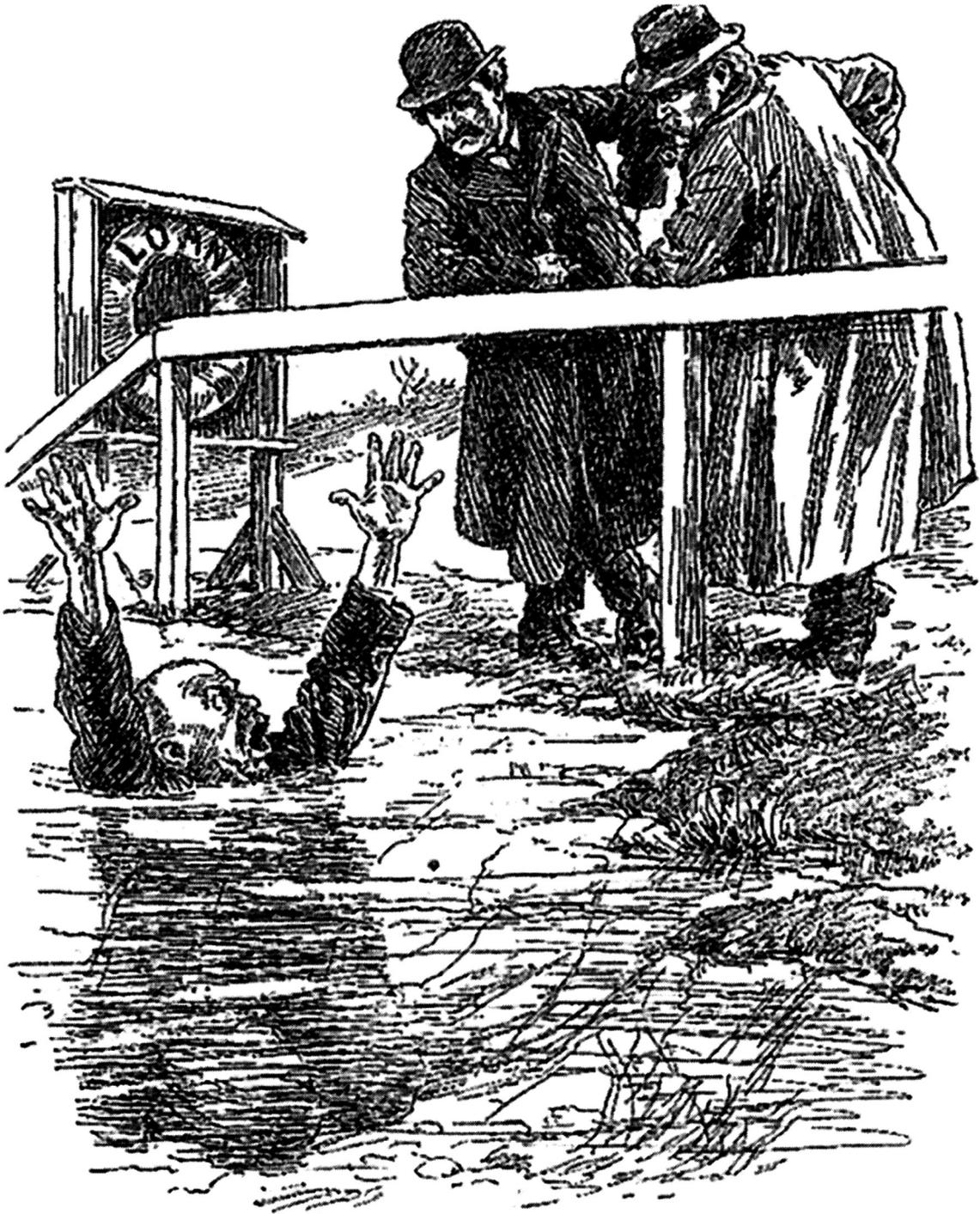
4 Study Source E.

Why was this poster published in 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

5 Use **all** the sources.

'The Treaty of Versailles was very bad for Germany.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

SOURCE A: A cartoon published in Britain in 1921. Briand was the French Prime Minister.



A TRANSPARENT DODGE.

GERMANY. "HELP! HELP! I DROWN! THROW ME THE LIFE-BELT!"
 MR. LLOYD GEORGE. } "TRY STANDING UP ON YOUR FEET."
 M. BRIAND. . . . }

SOURCE B: *From a history of the German Republic written by a German Marxist, published in 1936.*

The makers of the Treaty of Versailles decided to leave the German Reich in existence. From 1920 onwards there was a dual government, the Chancellor's ministers and the Reichswehr (German Army). The upper middle class and aristocrats supported the Reichswehr. The Reichswehr became an invincible obstacle to all socialist or democratic programmes in Germany. German democracy had no hope and the people grew confused.

The new German government in May 1921, including the President, attacked neither the generals nor established institutions. Instead, the government had to be as helpful as possible to the victorious foreign powers.

SOURCE C: *Adolf Hitler, speaking in September 1923.*

In the economic sphere, the Revolution has proved to be very bad. The districts which were most important for the feeding of our people were lost.

As regards to government by the people, nobody for the past five years has asked the people what they think of the events of November 1918. At the head of the Reich there stands a President who is rejected by a large majority of the people and who has not been chosen by the people. 17 million Germans are in misery under foreign rule. Hardly ever has so much been torn away from the German nation as in these years of the so-called Revolution. We have made ourselves defenceless and we are without rights. Our government offices are just obeying the will of foreign tyrants.

SOURCE D: *From a letter published in a British newspaper in April 1922, written by a British businessman who had just returned from a trip to Germany.*

The greatest fraud in the history of the world is now being carried out in Germany with the full support of the population. The fraud is being carried out under the very noses of the Allies. Germany is full of wealth. Industry is thriving. The comfort and the prosperity of its people amazed me when I was there. Poverty is almost non-existent. Yet this is the country that is determined it will not pay its debts. If it was not for the fact that the Germans have no humour one might imagine the whole nation was carrying out a great practical joke.

SOURCE E: A German government poster from 1923, after the invasion of the Ruhr. It says 'No! You won't force me!'



BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.