

General Certificate of Education  
January 2008  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 1**

**HS1E**

**Alternative E: Germany and Russia before the First World War, 1870–1914**

Friday 11 January 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1E.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** Adapted from the diary of a National Liberal deputy in the Reichstag, 1875

When I arrived in Berlin from Paris, a rumour of war with France had suddenly broken out. An article in the *Berlin Post* under the headline ‘Is war in sight?’ had started it. What was Bismarck’s purpose in this? Even today, when everything has been denied, nobody knows. All that people seem to agree on is that Bismarck  
5 wanted the rumour and undoubtedly brought it about.

**Source B** Adapted from a report of a conversation between Bismarck and the British Ambassador in Berlin, 1876

Bismarck wanted to know the policy of the French Government in relation to the Balkan crisis. He would also be glad to see France take a lively interest in colonial matters, which might turn her attention away from a war of revenge against Germany. If Bismarck could obtain the co-operation and support of other  
5 powers, he could look to the future with greater confidence. In any quarrel between Austria and Russia, German public opinion would side with Austria. This would make a dangerous enemy of Russia, who would then find a willing ally in France.

**Source C** For 20 years, Europe was blessed with peace and Germany enjoyed security. Berlin became the diplomatic centre of Europe. However, by 1890, Bismarck’s diplomacy, based on an elaborate structure of alliances, appeared to be exhausted – his frequent bullying and use of blackmail were self-defeating, creating a legacy of  
5 distrust. Perhaps Bismarck’s fears were more imaginary than real, for example his ‘coalition nightmare’, and he seems to have exaggerated the fear of French revenge.

Adapted from J LOWE, *Rivalry and Accord: International Relations 1870–1914*, 1988

(a) Use **Source C** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of ‘coalition nightmare’ (line 6) in the context of Bismarck’s foreign policy. (3 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source B** differs from **Source A** in relation to Bismarck’s attitude towards France in the 1870s. (7 marks)

(c) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of Bismarck’s alliances, in relation to other factors, in preventing conflict amongst the major powers of Europe in the years 1871 to 1890. (15 marks)

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**EITHER 2** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Bloody Sunday occurred in January 1905, when Father Gapon led a peaceful demonstration to the Winter Palace, hoping to present a petition to the Tsar.

Adapted from A FARMER, *Nineteenth-Century European History, 1815–1914*, 2001

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Bloody Sunday’ in the context of events in Russia in 1905. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Bloody Sunday led to the outbreak of the 1905 Revolution in Russia. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Tsar Nicholas II survived the 1905 Revolution mainly because he issued the October Manifesto.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

**OR 3** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

A brief text extract from S J LEE, *Imperial Germany 1871-1918*,  
Routledge, 1999, p 91, discussing the German industrial revolution  
- not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘industrial revolution’ in the context of Germany after 1871. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Germany experienced strong economic growth after 1871. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘The main result of rapid industrial growth in the years 1871 to 1914 was increasing social and political division in Germany.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: W SIMPSON, *The Second Reich*, CUP, 1995

Question 1 Sources B and C: J LOWE, *Rivalry and Accord: International Relations 1870–1914*, Arnold, 1988. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (publishers) Ltd.

Question 2: A FARMER, *Nineteenth-Century European History, 1815–1914*, Hodder & Stoughton, 2001. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton Ltd.

Question 3: S J LEE, *Imperial Germany 1871–1918*, Routledge, 1999. Reproduced by permission of Thomson Publishing Services.

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