This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 05

12MAY2023

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	HGC	
Class :	9A	
Teacher :	Dr. Mark Woolmer	
Duration :	1 hour	
Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

The Origins and Course of the First World War, 1905–18

You must answer all questions.

a) Describe TWO features of EITHER the trench system OR the assassination at Sarajevo.

(6)

b) Study Sources A and B, then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a letter sent by a senior official at the German Foreign Ministry, 1 July 1911.

At twelve o'clock today, we will announce the arrival of the gunboat, Panther, at the port of Agadir in Morocco. To justify this, we have already encouraged German businessmen in Morocco to send us complaints about their treatment.

We have chosen Agadir because it leads to the valley of the river Sus, the richest mining and agricultural area in southern Morocco. We plan to take and keep this district to settle.

Source B: From a letter written by a senior official at the British Foreign Office, 5 July 1911.

The German plan in Morocco was carefully thought out. As usual with the Germans, it was launched suddenly. The Germans have since claimed that sending a warship to Agadir was to protect their businessmen until Morocco was calm again. However, I believe that after the visit of the Kaiser to Britain in 1907, he was convinced that the British attitude towards Germany had improved. He now believes that Germany can succeed in splitting Britain from France.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the threat posed by Germany to Britain in the years 1905–14? Explain your answer.

(8)

*** Questions continue on the next page ***

c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

Extract C: From an online article on the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911), published in 2012.

Germany intervened in Morocco in 1911 mainly for economic reasons. The Algeciras Conference in 1906 had never really sorted out the problems of Morocco. From 1908, the German government decided to demand a better share of the economic riches that they believed Morocco offered. For example, German companies wanted valuable mining rights in southern Morocco. However, there were those in the British government who believed that Germany's real aim was to achieve European domination by creating divisions between the great powers. Many Frenchmen were also alarmed that this was Germany's real intention.

Extract C suggests that Germany's intervention in Morocco in 1911 was mainly for economic reasons.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

Total marks for paper = 30

END

The Origins and Course of the First World War, 1905–18

You must answer all questions.

a) Describe TWO features of EITHER the trench system OR the assassination at Sarajevo.

(6)

Indicative content guidance:

For the trench system:

- The trench system was a means of defensive warfare during the First World War.
- From 1914, Allied and German trenches faced each other the length of the front line from the Channel ports to Switzerland.
- Trenches were dug in zig-zags to prevent a shell blast killing soldiers over a long distance.
- Trenches were heavily fortified against attack by lines of barbed wire and machine gun posts.
- Allied and German trenches were divided by an barren landscape known as no-man's land.
- The trenches were dirty and unhygienic places. Rats and lice made the men's lives a misery.
- When on active-duty soldier's only spent a few days each month on the front line, the rest of the time they were in the reserve or support trenches.
- There were four types of trenches: the frontline trenches, support trenches (which housed the kitchens, stores and lavatories), , communication trenches (which allowed soldiers to move between the trenches without being seen by the enemy), and reserve trenches (which housed the blacksmiths, stables, tailors, boot repairers, field hospitals and battalion HQ).

For the assassination at Sarajevo:

- The assassination at Sarajevo was of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, in June 1914. Sarajevo was the capital of Bosnia which had been formally incorporated into the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1908.
- Franz Ferdinand was shot by Gavrilo Princip. Princip was a Bosnian-Serb who opposed Austrian control of Bosnia.
- The assassination was carried out by the Black Hands who wanted to liberate the Serbian population of Bosnia.
- Franz Ferdinand rode in an open top car because he wanted to show of his wife Sophie who could not accompany him to events in Austria as she was not from a high-ranking aristocratic family.
- The assassination was a comedy of errors as three prior attempts had failed (one assassin struggled to draw his gun, a second decided he could not kill Sophie, and the third three a bomb but missed).
- Franz Ferdinand wanted peace so he was the wrong man to assassinate.

b) Study Sources A and B, then answer the question that follows.

Source A: From a letter sent by a senior official at the German Foreign Ministry, 1 July 1911.

At twelve o'clock today, we will announce the arrival of the gunboat, Panther, at the port of Agadir in Morocco. To justify this, we have already encouraged German businessmen in Morocco to send us complaints about their treatment.

We have chosen Agadir because it leads to the valley of the river Sus, the richest mining and agricultural area in southern Morocco. We plan to take and keep this district to settle.

Source B: From a letter written by a senior official at the British Foreign Office, 5 July 1911.

The German plan in Morocco was carefully thought out. As usual with the Germans, it was launched suddenly. The Germans have since claimed that sending a warship to Agadir was to protect their businessmen until Morocco was calm again. However, I believe that after the visit of the Kaiser to Britain in 1907, he was convinced that the British attitude towards Germany had improved. He now believes that Germany can succeed in splitting Britain from France.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the threat posed by Germany to Britain in the years 1905–14? Explain your answer.

(8)

Indicative content

Points of agreement may include:

- The sources agree Germany sent an armed naval vessel ('gunboat', 'warship') to the port of Agadir at the start of the Second Moroccan Crisis
- The sources agree that Germany's actions were planned in advance – Source A refers to already having encouraged German businessmen to complain, while Source B states that the 'plan' was 'carefully thought out'
- The sources agree that Germany's actions were motivated by business interests –
- Source A refers to the desire to keep a rich 'mining and agricultural area' and Source B to the need 'to protect their businessmen'.

Points of difference may include:

- Source B refers to Germany's actions being motivated by the possibility of dividing 'Britain and France' – this is not mentioned in Source A.

Points regarding extent may include:

- There is some difference in emphasis between Sources A and B with regard to the reasons why Germany acted as it did at the start of the Second Moroccan Crisis
- The sources strongly agree that Germany planned in advance to send a gunboat to Agadir at the start of the Second Moroccan Crisis.

c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

Extract C: From an online article on the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911), published in 2012.

Germany intervened in Morocco in 1911 mainly for economic reasons. The Algeciras Conference in 1906 had never really sorted out the problems of Morocco. From 1908, the German government decided to demand a better share of the economic riches that they believed Morocco offered. For example, German companies wanted valuable mining rights in southern Morocco. However, there were those in the British government who believed that Germany's real aim was to achieve European domination by creating divisions between the great powers. Many Frenchmen were also alarmed that this was Germany's real intention.

Extract C suggests that Germany's intervention in Morocco in 1911 was mainly for economic reasons.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

Total marks for paper = 30

Indicative content:

Relevant points which support the view may include:

- Source A and Extract C refer to Germany's intervention in Morocco as being motivated by 'mining' and other economic ambitions
- Sources A and B state that Germany intervened to protect German businessmen in Morocco
- Extract C indicates that Germany desired 'a better share of the economic riches' in Morocco
- Germany was determined to build an empire so it could enjoy the same economic benefits as other imperial powers. The Crisis ended when it was compensated with land elsewhere in Africa and German business interests in Morocco were guaranteed.

Relevant points which counter the view may include:

- Source A suggests that the protection of German businessmen in Morocco was simply an excuse for German intervention
- Source B indicates that Germany's intervention was in order to destroy Anglo-French friendship
- Extract C refers to French doubts about Germany's real intentions and the fear in Britain that Germany's intervention in Morocco was part of a strategy to 'achieve European domination.
- 'Many in France and Britain believed Germany's aim was to destroy their political and military cooperation initiated by the Entente Cordiale. Britain feared that Germany's actions in Morocco were a threat to its navy in the Mediterranean

END