

# History

## Higher level and standard level

### Paper 1 – source booklet

1 November 2023

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C afternoon

1 hour

#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this source booklet until instructed to do so.
- This source booklet contains the sources required for history higher level and standard level paper 1.
- Read all the sources from one prescribed subject.
- The sources in this paper may have been edited and/or abridged: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets [ ]; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

Prescribed subject	Sources
1: Military leaders	A – D
2: Conquest and its impact	E – H
3: The move to global war	I – L
4: Rights and protest	M – P
5: Conflict and intervention	Q – T

### Prescribed subject 1: Military leaders

Read sources A to D and answer questions 1 to 4. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Genghis Khan c1200–1227 — Campaigns: Mongol invasion of China: attacks on the Jin dynasty; capture of Beijing (1215).

**Source A** Brenda Lange, a journalist, writing about the Mongol siege of Zhongdu (Beijing) in the biographical book *Genghis Khan* (2003).

In 1214, after several attacks and a month-long siege, the Mongols finally entered the capital city of Zhongdu, also known as Beijing. The Jin emperor there offered gold, silver, horses, slaves, and a princess (who became one of Genghis Khan's wives) to persuade the Mongols to withdraw from the city. After Genghis agreed, the court quickly relocated, an action that Genghis took as a way for it to regroup in order to counter-attack. Genghis returned to Beijing, and this time he showed no mercy to the city or its inhabitants. As the years passed, the armies of Genghis Khan continued to fight from time to time with the cities of northern China. It was Genghis' grandson, Kublai, who finally subdued the people and founded the Yuan dynasty there in the mid-1300s. It is unclear whether Genghis Khan had a master plan for his empire-building or if his strategies simply developed within the circumstances that presented themselves.

**Source B** Jack Weatherford, a professor specializing in Mongolian history, writing in the academic book *Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World* (2004).

In 1214, Genghis Khan besieged the court of the Jin emperor himself in Zhongdu (Beijing). The court had just been through a palace coup, and the Jin emperor had endured so much internal strife that rather than face a prolonged siege and war, he agreed to a settlement with the Mongols to make them withdraw. He gave them massive amounts of silk, silver, and gold, as well as three thousand horses and five hundred young men and women. To seal the arrangement, the Jin emperor recognized himself as a vassal of Genghis Khan and gave him one of his royal princesses as a wife. In response, Genghis Khan ended the siege and began the long trek back toward Outer Mongolia. He showed no intention of ruling the areas he had invaded, so long as he could get the goods he wanted. He was glad to leave so long as they remained subservient to the Mongols and made payments to them ... As soon as the Mongols withdrew, the Jin emperor evacuated his capital at Zhongdu and the entire court fled south. For Genghis Khan, the flight of the Jin emperor was an act of betrayal, and he considered it a rebellion. Genghis Khan prepared to return to fight again. The Jin emperor had left a contingent of soldiers to guard the old capital city, but the soldiers and the people knew that they had been deserted. Genghis Khan's victories in the previous year's campaign inspired support, particularly from those abandoned by the Jin emperor.

**Source C** "Ala-ad-Din" Ata-Malik Juvaini, a Persian historian writing in the chronicle *The History of the World Conqueror* during the 13th century.

When Genghis Khan's cause prospered, he dispatched envoys to the other tribes. All that submitted were admitted to the number of his commanders and followers and were regarded with favour. As for those that rebelled, he struck the breath from their bodies with the whip of calamity and the sword of annihilation until all the tribes were obedient to his command. Then he established new laws and laid the foundation of justice. Whichever of their customs were abominable, such as theft and adultery, he abolished. Thus he too grew strong, and many followers having gathered around him there arose in him the desire for sovereignty. In short, when these regions had been purged of rebels and all the tribes had become as his army, he dispatched ambassadors to Khitai, and afterwards went there in person and killed Altun Khan (the Jin emperor), the emperor of Khitai, and subjugated the country. And gradually he conquered other kingdoms.



**Source D**

Cecil L. Doughty, an illustrator, depicts Mongol soldiers breaking through the Great Wall of China, in the educational magazine *Look and Learn* (30 August 1980).



**End of prescribed subject 1**

## Prescribed subject 2: Conquest and its impact

Read sources E to H and answer questions 5 to 8. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: The final stages of Muslim rule in Spain — Impact: Social and demographic changes; persecution, enslavement and emigration.

**Source E**                      The terms of the *Surrender Treaty of the Kingdom of Granada* (1491), signed between the Moors and Isabel de Castilla and Fernando de Aragón.

The Moors shall be allowed to stay in their houses, estates, and inherited properties at that time, and forever live under their own law. The Catholic monarchs shall not allow anyone to take away mosques, minarets or muezzins, nor shall they interfere with their ways and customs. The Moors shall be judged under their own laws and courts, by the Islamic law, under the authority of their judges.

The Moors shall be treated well by the Catholic monarchs and their ministers, and their views shall be heard and their customs and rites guaranteed. All Moorish officials shall be allowed to charge their rents and enjoy the privileges and liberties to which they are accustomed, and it is right and fair that these things be maintained.

Legal disputes that arise among the Moors shall be judged by this Islamic law and by their judges and jurists, as is their custom.

The Moors shall not give or pay to the Catholic monarchs more tribute than they are accustomed to paying to the Moorish kings.

No Moor shall be forced to become Christian against his will.

**Source F**                      Ángel Galán Sánchez, an historian, in *Politics with the Mudejars: from segregation to integration*, a paper presented at an International Congress (2004).

As Christian immigration into Granada increased, the inevitable consequence was the segregation of space, the dissolution of the Mudéjar council and allocation to the Moors of a specific and significant area of the city. This explains why the Moors accepted the partition of the city, reserving the neighbourhood of Albaicín and a wide area for artisans, while expelling from it all the non-Moorish people.

Other measures were taken to guarantee this segregation of the space, including economic activities, the physical contacts between the two communities and the control of the population that should not be in the city. The agreement was made at the end of 1497 or beginning of 1498 and it took a year to implement.

In conclusion, between 1480 and 1499, the measures taken in both Granada and other regions of Castile had the intention of keeping Moors in a subordinate position, accentuating segregation, but without expelling a population that had formed part of the Kingdom of Castile since the 11th century.



**Source G**

Mona Farouk M. Ahmed, an assistant professor specializing in Mediterranean studies, in the article *Muslim and Jewish Minorities in the Medieval Iberian Peninsula After Reconquista* (2019).

The largest group of Moors was in the Kingdom of Valencia, where they continued to use Arabic, but they had disappeared by 1520 due to persecutions and forced conversions to Christianity.

In Granada, there was a large community of Moors, supposedly protected by the Treaty of 1491. A population of 500,000 Moors was estimated, of which 100,000 died or were enslaved and 200,000 emigrated. Those that remained gradually disappeared due to the conversion policies, which became more rigorous, causing revolts among the Mudéjars. These revolts led to the announcement that the city would not allow Muslims to live there and to the conversion of mosques into churches. Thus, there was a gradual elimination of Muslim culture, as illustrated by the Royal Decree of 1501 ordering the burning of Arabic books. By February 1502, the Moors of Castile had to choose between baptism or exile. Those of Aragon survived longer, due to their importance as a source of taxes and their involvement in agriculture and industry. In 1526, the authorities in Granada banned Arabic and all forms of Moorish culture, including clothing and circumcision, among others. Subsequently, the Moors gradually disappeared from all regions of Spain.

**Source H**

Edwin Long, a British artist, depicts the forced baptism of Muslims (1873).



**End of prescribed subject 2**

**Turn over**



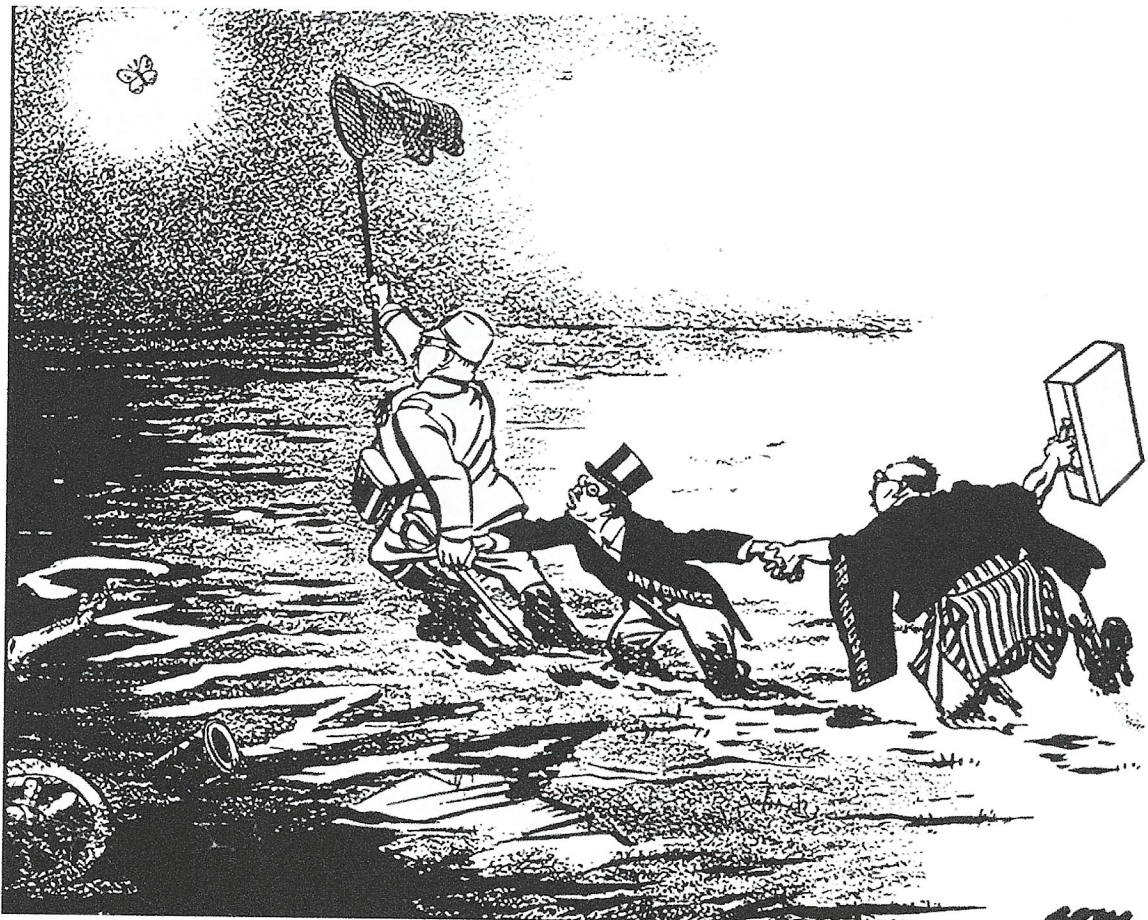
**Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war**

Read sources I to L and answer questions 9 to 12. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931-1941) — Causes of expansion: Japanese domestic issues: political and economic issues, and their impact on foreign relations

**Source I** Eliot Janeway, a political economist, in the article "Rich Land is the Goal of Japanese Army", published in *The New York Times* newspaper (15 August 1937).

Disappointed with the limited resources of her Manchurian possessions, Japan is determined to push her empire south. Her success here will mean far more than the shrinking of China's boundaries. Japan requires the raw materials of China's central and southern provinces for her own uses. Even if she had not required the resources, Japan would have had to expand here in order to block China's industrialization and the unification which Japan fears would result from it ... If Japan's steel industry is ever to become self-sufficient, she must secure for herself the tons of iron ore which lie in Shanxi. Similarly, Japan's coal shortage is becoming dangerous as her coal is of a low grade and she needs to import coal from Shanxi for her smelting industries. Japan's difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of raw cotton are well-known. She paid 900,000,000 yen to India and the United States last year and needs to obtain Chinese cotton to become more self-sufficient. The raw materials in China are vital to the expansion of Japan's empire.

**Source J** David Low, a cartoonist, depicts the Japanese military (on the left), politicians (in the middle) and industrialists (on the right) during the invasion of China in the *Evening Standard* (19 January 1938).





**Source K** Anonymous, “Japan’s Quest for Power and World War II in Asia”, in the academic publication *Asia for Educators* (2022).

The military’s policy to expand Japanese territory [in Manchuria] to achieve economic security was particularly attractive ... However, the Japanese military faced a particular problem as certain raw materials, especially oil and rubber, were not available within the Japanese sphere of influence. Japan received most of its oil from the United States and rubber from British Malaya. By 1937, increasing Chinese resistance drew Japan into an exhausting war in central China. Thus, when the navy pressed for a “southern” strategy of expanding into Dutch Indonesia to get its oil, and Malaya to control its rubber, the army agreed. It is clear that economic factors were instrumental in explaining Japanese expansion in East Asia.

The political structure of Japan was increasingly dominated by the military. From 1931, when Japan took control of Manchuria, the military behaved autonomously on the Asian mainland and with increasing authority in domestic politics. The government was never able to gain real control of the economy as the zaibatsu [Japanese corporations] were increasingly supportive of the military’s expansionist policies and the emperor took no action to restrain the military, despite his preference for peace.

**Source L** Chih Meng, a professor of economics, in the article “Some Economic Aspects of the Sino-Japanese Conflict”, published in the academic journal *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (1938).

The situation in China today is the direct result of Japan’s political policy rather than the pressure of her economic problems. Since 1931, it has become obvious from Japan’s policy of conquest that “security” and “self-defence” mean control of Chinese resources and territory. In recent years, the overpopulation argument has been effectively used to justify Japanese expansion because of its emotional appeal, but this has no real basis in economic reality. In 1931, the Japanese people were told that the occupation of Manchuria would solve their economic problems. They were disappointed. After six years Japan had not benefited from Manchuria, but she had to invest heavily there for military purposes. Unfortunately, in Japan political policy dictates economics. The result is that Japanese militarists have overcome the opposition of liberals and have gone far in deciding government policy. Although China is by far the greater sufferer economically, Japan has not escaped the consequences of the war. Japan’s military operations are becoming more expensive as her armies expand further into China. 75% of the gasoline Japan used in 1936 for tanks, bombers and warships came from the United States. One-third of the steel Japan produced in 1937 came from American raw materials.

**End of prescribed subject 3**

### Prescribed subject 4: Rights and protest

Read sources M to P and answer questions 13 to 16. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Civil rights movement in the United States (1954–1965) — The role and significance of key actors/groups: Martin Luther King Jr.

**Source M** Martin Luther King Jr speaking to his supporters following the march from Selma to Montgomery (25 March 1965).

Let us therefore continue our triumph and march to the realization of the American dream. Let us march on segregated housing until every ghetto of social and economic depression disappears and negroes and whites live side by side in decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

Let us march on segregated schools until segregated and inferior education becomes a thing of the past and negroes and whites study side by side in the classroom.

Let us march on poverty until no American parent has to skip a meal so that their children may eat and until no starved man walks the streets of our cities and towns in search of jobs that do not exist.

So let us go away this afternoon committed even more to the struggle and to non-violence. I must admit to you there are still some difficulties ahead. We are still in for a season of suffering in many areas of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. There are still jail cells waiting for us, there will be dark and difficult moments.

We will go on with the faith that non-violence and its power transformed dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows. We will be able to change all of these conditions.

**Source N** Marion Trikosko, a photojournalist, photographing the March on Washington for the magazine *U.S. News and World Report* (28 August 1963). The signs carry the messages “We demand an end to police brutality now!” and “We demand voting rights now!”, amongst others.





**Source O** Alan Farmer and Vivienne Sanders, historians, writing in the textbook *An Introduction to American History 1860-1990* (2015).

The methods used by Martin Luther King Jr, frequently working with others, were often successful. After the Montgomery bus boycott, Montgomery buses were desegregated, although some other cities and towns were slow to follow. The next three great civil rights campaigns were initiated and dominated by King and were successful in helping bring about important legislation from Congress. While marches in Birmingham did not lead to speedy desegregation there, they surely helped persuade Kennedy to introduce civil rights legislation. The March on Washington probably helped bring about the 1964 Civil Rights Act. King's Selma campaign contributed to the Voting Rights Act, after which the number of blacks voting in the South increased dramatically.

King had failures and setbacks in the South. The Albany Movement did not achieve anything in the short-term and King sometimes failed to stop tension between the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Despite some setbacks, there is no doubt that King played a vital role in dismantling Jim Crow in the South. However, others also played a part in this success, for example, the NAACP and some white campaigners and politicians. Nevertheless, King's contribution was crucial.

**Source P** David Garrow, a professor of history, writing in the article "The Legacy of Martin Luther King Jr.", published in the *Encyclopedia of African American History* (1996).

Martin Luther King Jr's rapid rise to national and international prominence as leader of the American civil rights movement began with the Montgomery bus boycott, after which King was selected as the main spokesman for black protest.

King brought both excellent speech-making skills and intellectual arguments for peace to his new role. King combined non-violent resistance with his Christian belief in love and forgiveness to help free black Americans from discrimination through peaceful but aggressive efforts.

King moved forward after his success at Montgomery to set up the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) believing that the evils of racism could be defeated more successfully through mass action rather than the slower tactics of the NAACP.

King organized a protest in Birmingham, Alabama, and when peaceful black protest marchers were met by policemen using dogs and fire hoses, King's effort made headlines throughout the world and forced Kennedy to put forward a major civil rights bill.

The year 1965 brought King's most successful civil rights campaign in Selma, and the violent police response led to Congress approving the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

King then organized his first major effort outside the South with his "war against slums" in Chicago. While King's first attempt in this new area was not a success, King and the civil rights movement transformed the American South and forever changed American race relations.

**End of prescribed subject 4**

**Turn over**

**Prescribed subject 5: Conflict and intervention**

Read sources Q to T and answer questions 17 to 20. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Rwanda (1990–1998) — Impact: International impact; establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (1994).

**Source Q** Thierry Cruvellier, a journalist, writing in the book *Court of Remorse: Inside the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda* (2010).

To prosecute and try those who were responsible for the genocide, the new Rwandan government wanted to establish a court in the capital city, Kigali, where Rwandans would be involved and the death penalty would be applied. Instead, the United Nations (UN) Security Council chose to set up the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in the neighbouring country of Tanzania. In order to guarantee the impartiality of the ICTR, the UN Security Council barred Rwandans from having any judicial responsibility. It also decided that the tribunal should try all crimes committed in 1994, including those carried out by the victorious Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), whose leader, Paul Kagame, became the president of the country. Relations between Rwanda and the tribunal were difficult from the outset. One of the Rwandan government's points of contention was that the maximum sentence the ICTR could impose was life in prison. When the tribunal was created, the Rwandan ambassador to the UN commented that a tribunal "as inefficient [as this] will serve only to appease the conscience of the international community, since it will not meet the expectations of the Rwandan people".

**Source R** Brandon Lyons, a cartoonist and illustrator, depicts the response of the United Nations to the Rwandan genocide in his cartoon "Global responsibility", published in a blog (April 24 2016). The speech bubble reads "HELP!". The word on the building says "RWANDA" and "UN" is written on the soldier's helmet.





**Source S** “The ICTR in brief”, an official report by the United Nations on International Criminal Tribunals (July 2018).

From when it opened in 1995 until it closed its doors in December 2015, the Tribunal brought to trial 93 individuals whom it considered responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda in 1994. Those brought to trial include high-ranking military and government officials, politicians, businessmen, as well as religious, militia, and media leaders. The ICTR has delivered some significant developments in the application of law in the cases of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, as well as attributing individual responsibility. The ICTR is the first ever international tribunal to deliver verdicts in relation to genocide, and the first to interpret the definition of genocide set down in the 1948 Geneva Convention. It also is the first international tribunal to recognise violence against women as a means of perpetrating genocide. Another legal landmark was reached in the “Media case”, where the ICTR became the first international tribunal to hold members of the media responsible for broadcasts intended to inflame the public to commit acts of genocide.

**Source T** Yolande Bouka, a specialist in Rwandan affairs, in an interview with the BBC “Rwanda genocide: International Criminal Tribunal closes” (December 2015)

Interviewed at the time the tribunal was closing its activities, Yolande Bouka states that one of the greatest frustrations about the tribunal was the disconnect between ordinary Rwandan people and the process, because they couldn’t look at those accused and get a sense of who organized the genocide. She adds that people also felt that those who had been sentenced by the ICTR had been treated less severely than those who had been sentenced by courts in Rwanda immediately following the genocide. Bouka observes that the tribunal never tried all crimes against humanity whether perpetrated by ethnic Hutus or by the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), which is now Rwanda’s governing party. Bouka considers that this is also very frustrating, as it offers an official narrative in which crimes of genocide against the Tutsi population have been highlighted as the only crimes, while the reality is that the RPF committed a tremendous number of crimes throughout the country during the civil war and during the genocide.

**End of prescribed subject 5**

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