

SOURCE C

*Cartoon entitled "Into the Arms of the Enemy" by David Low, published in British newspaper **The Star**, 1923, depicting the French prime minister Raymond Poincaré attacking Germany.*



INTO THE ARMS OF THE ENEMY.

"You can do nearly everything with the bayonet – except pick coal."

A Ruhr Trade Unionist.

Solo Syndication/Associated Newspapers Ltd.

SOURCE D

*Extract from **Grandeur and Misery of Victory**, memoirs of French prime minister Georges Clemenceau, 1930.*

When, on 26 September, Germany had given up passive resistance, we were obliged to go back to the system of conferences and meetings of experts. Committees were set up, and were to meet in Paris. But – and this was the great innovation! – the presidency of one of these committees was entrusted to General Dawes of the US, and the president of the second committee was an Englishman, Reginald McKenna.

From the political point of view, the consequences were disastrous. The League of Nations was henceforth to be in charge of the question of disarmament. The United States became the arbiters [mediators] for everything connected with the implementation of one of the most important parts of the Treaty of Versailles, which they had not ratified!

That was tying our hands forever and at the same time surrendering our complete independence, as well as the rights conferred on us by the Treaty of Versailles.

SOURCE E *Extract from Toward an Entangling Alliance: American Isolationism, Internationalism, and Europe, 1901–1950 by Ronald E Powaski, 1991. Ronald E Powaski is an American historian specializing in twentieth century history.*

The Ruhr invasion failed. While France met no military opposition to the occupation, she was condemned by Britain and the United States. Moreover, German passive resistance deprived France of most of the material advantages she had expected.

The Ruhr occupation also hurt Germany. The Germans lost more in revenue [income] from the Ruhr in the nine months of passive resistance than they had paid in reparations in all the years since the war. Further, the complete collapse of the German currency increased agitation from both the extreme left and right and called into question the continued existence of the Weimar Republic.

There was no way the United States could escape the consequences of a German economic collapse. Germany's inability, or refusal, to pay reparations would make it impossible for the United States to collect war debts from the allies. And Europe's economic recovery, upon which the vitality of America's European trade and investments depended, would also prove impossible if Germany's economy were ruined. Further, an economically and militarily weakened Germany, it was feared, could not serve as an effective barrier against Bolshevism, let alone remain a stable democracy.

1. (a) Why, according to Source D, was the occupation of the Ruhr “disastrous” for France? [3 marks]
(b) What is the message conveyed by Source C? [2 marks]
 2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about the consequences of the occupation of the Ruhr. [6 marks]
 3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source E for historians studying the Ruhr Crisis (1923). [6 marks]
 4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the impact of the Ruhr Crisis (1923) on international relations between 1923 and 1929. [8 marks]
-