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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2015**

2 hours

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 **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 In 1848–49 revolutions took place across Europe.

(a) Describe revolutionary events in Prussia in 1848. [4]

(b) Why were there many revolutions in Europe in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The reasons for the failure of the European revolutions of 1848–49 were similar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 By 1861 Italy was a kingdom but unification had not been achieved.

(a) Describe Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples in 1860–61. [4]

(b) Why was Italy still not united by 1861? [6]

(c) 'Dealing with the Pope was the greatest problem faced by the Kingdom of Italy in the years leading to unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bismarck was important in Germany's achievement of unification.

(a) What happened at Biarritz in October 1865? [4]

(b) Why was the defeat of Austria in 1866 important for German unification? [6]

(c) 'Prussia's economic success was the main reason for German unification in 1871.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 During the nineteenth century European imperialism impacted on countries in different ways.

(a) Describe the Chinese opium trade of the early nineteenth century. [4]

(b) Why were Christian missions deeply involved in European imperialism? [6]

(c) How similar were the ways in which European powers treated their African colonies? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The Treaty of Versailles was based on the demands of the leaders of different countr

(a) How was the Paris Peace Conference organised?

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany harshly? [

(c) How successful was Wilson in achieving his aims at Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations failed to live up to expectations.

(a) What actions could the League take to encourage members to follow its decisions? [4]

(b) Why were events in Corfu (1923) a problem for the League? [6]

(c) 'The League failed in Manchuria because of the attitudes of its leading members.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Soviet actions brought increased tension to Europe in the years before 1949.

(a) What changes to the frontiers of Poland were agreed at the Potsdam Conference? [4]

(b) Why was the Marshall Plan offered to all countries of Europe? [6]

(c) 'The main cause of tension between the Soviet Union and the West between 1947 and 1949 was the Berlin Airlift.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union faced many problems controlling countries in Eastern Europe.

(a) What was COMECON? [4]

(b) Why did Berlin remain a focus of Cold War tensions in the years up to 1961? [6]

(c) Which was the more serious threat to Soviet control of Eastern Europe: the Hungarian Rising (1956) or events in Czechoslovakia (1968)? Explain your answer by reference to each. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 Military tactics on the Western Front resulted in a war of attrition.

(a) Describe the dangers faced by soldiers in trench warfare on the Western Front. [4]

(b) Why did the Germans attack Verdun? [6]

(c) How successful a military leader was Haig? Explain your answer. [10]

10 America influenced the outcome of the First World War.

(a) What initially did the Allies gain from America's entry into the First World War? [4]

(b) Why did America enter the war in April 1917? [6]

(c) 'The failure of the Ludendorff Offensive was the main reason Germany asked for an armistice.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic faced many problems.

(a) Describe the German Revolution of 1918. [4]

(b) Why was the Weimar Republic facing problems in 1919–20? [6]

(c) 'By 1929 the Weimar Republic had overcome its problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used both persuasion and fear to keep themselves in power.

(a) What was the role of the Gestapo in Nazi Germany? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis persecute the mentally and physically handicapped? [6]

(c) 'The use of culture and propaganda was the most effective way by which the Nazis controlled the German people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Tsarist rule in Russia faced many challenges.

(a) Describe how Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century. [4]

(b) Why did Tsar Nicholas II issue the October Manifesto in 1905? [6]

(c) How far was the Tsarina responsible for the collapse of the Tsarist regime? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin wanted full control of the Soviet Union.

(a) What were the main features of the new constitution introduced by Stalin in 1936? [4]

(b) Why was Stakhanov a celebrity in Stalin's Russia? [6]

(c) How successful was Stalin in establishing control over the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 In the 1920s most Americans were affected by a 'boom' in the economy.

(a) What benefits did the US economy gain from the First World War? [4]

(b) Why did some American people not share in the economic 'boom' of the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for agricultural decline in the 1920s was competition from Canada.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Despite Roosevelt's popularity there was opposition to the New Deal.

(a) In what ways was industry helped by the New Deal? [4]

(b) Why was the New Deal unsuccessful in solving the problem of unemployment? [6]

(c) 'The greatest threat to the New Deal came from radical critics like Huey Long.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Communist rule brought many changes to China.

(a) What changes in agriculture did Communist rule bring to China before 1957? [4]

(b) Why were social changes introduced by the Communists on coming to power? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the failure of the Great Leap Forward was the withdrawal of Soviet economic help following the Sino-Soviet split.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Communist China has been involved in important international developments.

(a) What international developments in 1950 increased the USA's suspicion of Communist China? [4]

(b) Why were there disputes between China and India in 1962? [6]

(c) How far did Mao's death in 1976 result in improvements in China's relations with the rest of the world? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 By 1948 the foundations of an apartheid state were laid.

(a) What were the main features of South African society in 1940? [4]

(b) Why did the National Party want apartheid? [6]

(c) 'The National Party won the election of 1948 because the electoral system worked in its favour.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 In 1989 de Klerk replaced Botha as the President of South Africa.

(a) What challenges faced de Klerk when he became President in 1989? [4]

(b) Why did many Afrikaners oppose de Klerk? [6]

(c) How important were the actions of African nationalist organisations in bringing apartheid to an end? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 It has been difficult to preserve peace in the Middle East.

(a) What were the aims of the founders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation? [4]

(b) Why were the results of the Six-Day War of 1967 important for the Middle East? [6]

(c) 'Military strength enabled Israel to survive in the years up to 1973.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Strategies used by the Palestinians to win back their homeland have changed significantly since 1968.

(a) What was 'Fatah'? [4]

(b) Why did some Palestinians turn to terrorism? [6]

(c) How far did international views of the Palestinian cause change between 1968 and the early 1990s? Explain your answer. [10]

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