GradeMax

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2016**

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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

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

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CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Revolutions affected Europe in 1848–49.

(a) Describe events in Sicily–Naples in 1848. [4]

(b) Why was the role of the Hungarian Diet important in causing revolution in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848–49 Revolution in Hungary was more successful than that in France.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Bismarck's diplomatic skills were important in Germany's progress towards unification.

(a) Describe events leading to the signing of the Treaty of Vienna in 1864. [4]

(b) Why was Bismarck able to provoke a quarrel with Austria, resulting in war in 1866? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the deterioration of Franco–Prussian relations after 1866 was the Luxembourg Crisis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 After 1850 the USA moved rapidly towards civil war.

(a) Describe the impact of the novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on the slavery issue. [4]

(b) Why did the possible admission to the Union of Kansas and Nebraska cause problems? [6]

(c) How far was poor leadership to blame for the Confederate defeat in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tensions between the Great Powers existed throughout the early part of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe the Agadir Crisis of 1911. [4]

(b) Why was the Algeciras Conference of 1906 a disaster for the Kaiser? [6]

(c) 'Russia was more to blame for war in 1914 than any other country.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League of Nations in theory was strong but in practice was weak.

(a) Describe the work of the Lytton Commission. [4]

(b) Why did Japan invade Manchuria? [6]

(c) Which was the more important cause of the failure of the League: its organisation or its membership? Explain your answer. [10]

6 By the end of the 1930s war in Europe was inevitable.

(a) Describe the increase in Italian militarism in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why did Chamberlain, on his return from Munich in 1938, say, 'I believe it is peace for our time'? [6]

(c) 'The British-French guarantee to Poland was more responsible than the Nazi–Soviet Pact for the Second World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Tensions between the two superpowers up to 1950 turned into a 'cold war'.

(a) What issues were addressed at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? [4]

(b) Why did Truman develop a strategy of containment? [6]

(c) 'The Berlin Blockade was a serious threat to world peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 In the early 1950s Korea was the focal point of tension between communism and democracy.

(a) Describe the events which led to the UN involvement in the Korean War. [4]

(b) Why did the USA oppose the North Korean invasion of South Korea? [6]

(c) How successful was the USA's policy of containment in Korea? Explain your answer. [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 were important on the Western Front.

(a) What use was made of aircraft on the Western Front? [4]

(b) Why were there so many British casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme? [6]

(c) 'Verdun was the most important battle of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Other fronts, in addition to the Western Front, played important parts in the war.

(a) What difficulties faced the Allied troops after landing on the beaches at Gallipoli? [4]

(b) Why did the British plan an attack on Gallipoli in 1915? [6]

(c) 'The greatest impact of war on civilian populations was the shortage of food.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The German Republic was set up in 1918.

(a) What was the role of the President under the Weimar Constitution? [4]

(b) Why were the 1920s a period of cultural achievement for Germany? [6]

(c) How successful had the Weimar Republic been by 1926 in resolving the problems created for Germany by the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Control of the German people was important for the Nazis.

(a) Describe the Nuremberg Rallies. [4]

(b) Why was the Nazi 'master race' theory important? [6]

(c) How effective was the control of the German people by the Nazis? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsar had absolute power over the Russian people before 1905.

(a) What opposition to the rule of the Tsar existed in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century? [4]

(b) Why was the revolution of March 1917 successful? [6]

(c) How effectively was Russia governed between 1905 and 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin ensured his position as ruler was secure.

(a) What was life like for Russians sent to labour camps? [4]

(b) Why was Stalin able to win the leadership contest after Lenin's death? [6]

(c) 'The use of official art and culture was the main reason Stalin was able to secure his position as dictator of the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The impact of the economic boom did not benefit all Americans.

(a) Describe the difficulties faced by Black Americans in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did farmers not share in the prosperity of the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Mass-marketing was the main reason for the economic boom of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal faced criticism.

(a) Describe Father Coughlin's opposition to the New Deal. [4]

(b) Why did Republicans criticise the New Deal? [6]

(c) How successful was the New Deal? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Communists attempted to build their support base before 1937.

(a) What were the extermination campaigns of 1930–34? [4]

(b) Why was the Jiangxi Soviet important for the Communists? [6]

(c) 'The most important benefit of the Long March for the Communists was increased support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 There have been frequent changes in China's relations with other countries.

(a) Describe relations between China and the USSR between 1950 and 1960. [4]

(b) Why were China's relations with Vietnam poor before 1990? [6]

(c) How far did China's relations with other countries change after 1976? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 Segregation was a big issue after 1945.

(a) Describe segregation in South Africa by 1945. [4]

(b) Why did government action in relation to land ownership and farming result in segregation increasing before 1948? [6]

(c) 'The success of the National Party in the 1948 election was achieved because of Afrikaner nationalism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 By 1980 opposition to apartheid was increasing.

(a) What was the impact of the government's Homelands policy? [4]

(b) Why were events in Soweto in 1976 important in the fight against apartheid? [6]

(c) 'The United Nations was the most effective external opposition to apartheid after 1966.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 In the years up to 1973 Israel survived Arab hostility.

(a) What benefits did Israel gain in 1967 from Dayan's military plans? [4]

(b) Why did Israel have good reason to fear attacks from its Arab neighbours from 1965 to 1967? [6]

(c) 'The USA was a more useful friend to Israel than the Soviet Union was to Egypt between 1954 and 1973.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The PLO aimed to unite all Palestinians to win back their land.

(a) Describe **two** Palestinian terrorist actions aimed at capturing world attention. [4]

(b) Why did the refugee crisis worsen after the Six-Day War of 1967? [6]

(c) 'The PLO was ineffective in its attempts to promote the Palestinian cause.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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