GradeMax

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2016**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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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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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 In 1848 there was a growth in the spirit of revolution across Europe.

(a) What did liberals want to achieve from the revolutions of 1848? [4]

(b) Why did the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–49 fail? [6]

(c) How far was the issue of electoral reform the reason for revolution in France in 1848? Explain your answer. [10]

2 After 1850 Italy moved steadily towards unification.

(a) What actions were taken by Cavour's government to strengthen the position of Piedmont–Sardinia industrially? [4]

(b) Why did Garibaldi sail to Sicily in May 1860? [6]

(c) 'Napoleon III of France was as important as Cavour to Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bismarck used his skills in moving Germany towards unification.

(a) Describe Bismarck's role in events leading to the Seven Weeks' War of 1866. [4]

(b) Why was the North German Confederation established in 1867? [6]

(c) Which was more to blame for the outbreak of war in July 1870: the Spanish succession or the Ems Telegram? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Germany's foreign policy became increasingly more aggressive in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) What actions did the Kaiser take between 1896 and 1902 that convinced Britain that Germany was becoming a threat? [4]

(b) Why did Germany want an overseas empire? [6]

(c) 'The Moroccan Crisis of 1905–06 was more responsible for raising tension among the Great Powers than was the Moroccan Crisis of 1911.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The Versailles Settlement resulted from discussions between the victorious countries.

(a) What was decided about the Saar in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Sèvres renegotiated? [6]

(c) 'The Germans had genuine grounds for complaint about the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations, in addition to peacekeeping activities, was involved in humanitarian work.

(a) Describe the part played by the League in international humanitarian work. [4]

(b) Why did the Japanese invasion of Manchuria weaken the League? [6]

(c) 'Ineffective sanctions were the main reason for the failure of the League in Abyssinia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USSR aimed to be the dominant superpower before 1949.

(a) What disagreements between the two superpowers were there at the Potsdam Conference? [4]

(b) Why was there tension over Berlin in the years 1945–49? [6]

(c) How effective was the USSR's attempt to control Eastern Europe by 1948? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Soviet policies were not popular in Eastern Europe.

(a) What aspects of Soviet control were hated by the people of Czechoslovakia? [4]

(b) Why were people leaving East Berlin before 1960? [6]

(c) How far were Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe? 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 The nature of warfare had changed by the end of 1914.

(a) Describe Belgian resistance against the invading German army. [4]

(b) Apart from Belgian resistance, why was the Schlieffen Plan not as successful as the Germans hoped? [6]

(c) Which was more important in extending the war beyond the end of 1914: the Battle of the Marne or the First Battle of Ypres? Explain your answer. [10]

10 By early 1918 German prospects of success in the war were fading.

(a) What did Ludendorff hope to achieve with his offensive of 1918? [4]

(b) Why was the German offensive of 1918 eventually unsuccessful? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Germany agreed to an armistice was the fear of an Allied invasion.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler increasingly strengthened his control over Germany.

(a) Describe Hitler's role in the Nazi Party before 1929. [4]

(b) Why did the popularity of the Nazi Party increase between 1929 and 1932? [6]

(c) 'The Night of the Long Knives was the most important reason Hitler was able to strengthen his control over Germany during 1933 and 1934.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used different approaches to maintain control.

(a) What part did the secret police play in the running of Nazi Germany? [4]

(b) Why was Hitler popular with many Germans? [6]

(c) 'Nazi Germany was a totalitarian state.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Lenin's role was important for the Bolsheviks.

(a) What problems faced the Provisional Government following the abdication of the Tsar? [4]

(b) Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War? [6]

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

14 Stalin saw the need to change the Soviet Union.

(a) What were the benefits of Stalin's economic changes? [4]

(b) Why did the introduction of collectivisation not go smoothly for Stalin? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's policies had a greater impact on ethnic minorities than on women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 Prejudice and intolerance existed in America in the 1920s.

(a) What was the 'Red Scare' of 1919–20? [4]

(b) Why were Sacco and Vanzetti executed? [6]

(c) Which aspect of intolerance was more important: the actions of the Ku Klux Klan or the Monkey Trial? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The ending of the economic boom brought changes.

(a) Describe life in a 'Hooverville'. [4]

(b) Why did Hoover's dealings with the Bonus Marchers damage his attempt to be re-elected President in 1932? [6]

(c) How far could overproduction be blamed for the end of the economic boom? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The early years of Communist rule brought great changes.

(a) What was the programme of 'thought reform' introduced by the Communist Party in 1951? [4]

(b) Why was land reform introduced in 1950? [6]

(c) How effective were Mao's attempts to introduce social changes in China in the first fifteen years of Communism? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao wanted to continue the Communist revolution.

(a) Describe Mao's use of propaganda. [4]

(b) Why did Mao think it necessary to introduce the Cultural Revolution? [6]

(c) 'The persecution of intellectuals was the most important impact of the Cultural Revolution on China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 By 1966 the South African state was under no obligation to provide equal facilities for its citizens.

(a) What were the main features of the Group Areas Act of 1950? [4]

(b) Why was the Freedom Charter of 1955 important? [6]

(c) 'Apartheid impacted more on white than on non-white South Africans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 South Africa was changing between 1966 and 1980.

(a) What security measures did the South African government introduce after 1966 to stamp out resistance to apartheid? [4]

(b) Why did economic sanctions against South Africa have only limited effect? [6]

(c) How far did the prosperity of the South African economy improve people's lives in the period 1966–80? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Attempts to find a solution to the problem of Palestine after the end of the Second World War failed.

(a) What happened at the King David Hotel in July 1946? [4]

(b) Why did the Arabs believe that the creation of a homeland in Palestine was likely after 1945? [6]

(c) 'The main reason the Palestinian Arabs rejected the UN partition plan was that many Arabs would be left in the Jewish homeland area.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Rivalry between Israelis and Palestinians increased the difficulty of peacemaking.

(a) What is 'Hamas'? [4]

(b) Why had the United Nations been unable to secure a lasting peace in the Middle East by 1978? [6]

(c) How successful have attempts at peacemaking in the Middle East from 1978 been? Explain your answer. [10]

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