GradeMax

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2016**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

0538139723

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 Bismarck's contribution to German unification was significant.

(a) Describe the events which led to the appointment of Bismarck as Prussian Minister-President in 1862. [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Prague (1866) an important step towards German unification? [6]

(c) 'It was Bismarck's diplomatic skills that ensured Germany achieved unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Significant differences existed between the Northern and Southern states of the USA.

(a) Describe the main features of the economy of the Southern states prior to the Civil War. [4]

(b) Why was the application by Missouri in 1820 to be admitted to the Union significant? [6]

(c) 'Reconstruction was favourable for black people in the South.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European imperialism had different effects in different places.

(a) Describe how Lugard believed the British should rule their colonies in tropical Africa. [4]

(b) Why were the results of the Opium Wars important? [6]

(c) 'The Indian Mutiny benefited India rather than harmed it.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Actions of the Great Powers before 1914 contributed to rising tensions.

(a) What part did Germany play in naval rivalry with the British? [4]

(b) Why were events in Morocco responsible for increasing tension between Germany, Britain and France? [6]

(c) 'The actions of Serbia brought war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 At the Paris Peace Conference, the victorious allies decided the outcomes.

(a) What were the territorial terms of the Treaty of Saint Germain? [4]

(b) Why was the work of the peacemakers at the Paris Peace Conference difficult? [6]

(c) 'German hatred of the Treaty of Versailles was justified.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The causes of the outbreak of war in 1939 were both long term and short term.

(a) What happened in relation to the Sudetenland during 1938 which raised tensions in Europe? [4]

(b) Why was Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 significant? [6]

(c) How far was the outbreak of war in 1939 Hitler's fault? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Relations between the USSR and the USA changed after 1945.

(a) What actions had Stalin taken, by the end of 1945, to extend Soviet power across Eastern Europe? [4]

(b) Why was it difficult to reach agreement over the future of Germany after World War Two? [6]

(c) 'The USA was responsible for starting the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 On 2 August 1990, Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of Kuwait.

(a) What was Operation Desert Shield? [4]

(b) Why did the Iraqi people suffer greatly from the First Gulf War? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for Operation Desert Storm (1991) was to reduce the power of Saddam Hussein.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 It was soon realised that the war would last longer than expected.

(a) Describe the actions of the British and French at the Battle of the Marne, September 1914. [4]

(b) Why was fighting around Ypres in October–November 1914 important? [6]

(c) Which was the more important battle: the Somme or Verdun? Explain your answer. [10]

10 In 1918, Ludendorff launched a major offensive.

(a) What events brought the USA into the war? [4]

(b) Why were the German offensives of March to April 1918 successful? [6]

(c) 'Weaknesses within the Home Front were the main reason the German government requested 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 difficulties.

(a) Describe the Communist threat of 1919–20 to the Weimar Republic. [4]

(b) Why was the Republic able to recover and prosper after 1923? [6]

(c) 'The weaknesses in the Weimar Constitution were the main reason for the collapse of the Republic.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi Party offered some attractive policies.

(a) Describe the development of the Nazi Party during the rest of the 1920s following the Munich Putsch. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis do well in the 1930 Reichstag election? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the Night of the Long Knives was that Röhm had become an embarrassment to Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 By 1921 the Bolsheviks had consolidated their power.

(a) What was the Kronstadt Mutiny of 1921? [4]

(b) Why was it necessary to introduce the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921? [6]

(c) 'The Bolsheviks won the Civil War because of the Red Army.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin realised the USSR had to change.

(a) What was Gosplan? [4]

(b) Why were women important to Stalin's Russia? [6]

(c) How successful were Stalin's economic changes? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 Intolerance was present in the USA during the 1920s.

(a) Describe the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. [4]

(b) Why was Prohibition introduced? [6]

(c) 'The Sacco and Vanzetti case was the most important example of intolerance in the USA during the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 In 1929 the US economic boom ended.

(a) Describe how President Hoover reacted to the US economic crash. [4]

(b) Why was President Hoover's personal reputation damaged by events relating to the Bonus Marchers? [6]

(c) 'Uneven distribution of wealth was the main weakness of the US economy by 1929.' 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 The period 1950–57 in China was one of great change.

(a) What actions did the Communist Party take to strengthen its position and remove its enemies during the period 1950–52? [4]

(b) Why did the Communists consider it important to improve education? [6]

(c) How successful were the agricultural policies of the Communists in the 1950s? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Under Deng's influence China entered a period of change and growth.

(a) What happened to the 'Gang of Four' immediately following Mao's death? [4]

(b) Why did China follow a policy of modernisation in the 1980s? [6]

(c) 'China's economic development after 1976 had a greater impact socially than it did politically.' 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 Apartheid was established after 1950.

(a) What was the impact of the Group Areas Act of 1950? [4]

(b) Why did black resistance and violence against apartheid increase in the early 1960s? [6]

(c) 'South African governments dealt effectively with opposition to apartheid policies.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 In the late 1980s and early 1990s apartheid, and then white minority rule, ended.

(a) What were de Klerk's achievements which resulted in him being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993? [4]

(b) Why was the Interim Constitution agreed in 1993–94 important? [6]

(c) 'Desmond Tutu was more important in the struggle against white minority rule than Chief Buthelezi.' 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 The situation in Palestine had changed by 1949.

(a) What happened at Deir Yassin in 1948? [4]

(b) Why was Israel able to win the War of 1948–49? [6]

(c) 'Terrorism was the main reason for unrest in Palestine between 1945 and 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The move towards peace in the Middle East was slow.

(a) What was achieved by the 1993 Oslo peace agreement? [4]

(b) Why have the actions of Hamas been a threat to the peace process? [6]

(c) How far have the Labour and Likud parties in Israel agreed in their approach to the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [10]

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