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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2016**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

2194688264

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 1848–49 revolutions across Europe failed.

(a) Describe how the Hungarian Revolution had ended by 1849. [4]

(b) Why were attempts to unify Germany in 1848–49 unsuccessful? [6]

(c) 'The revolutions across Europe in 1848–49 failed because revolutionaries were not united in their aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Bismarck was important to German unification.

(a) What actions were taken to improve the strength of the Prussian army in the 1860s? [4]

(b) Why was there a war between Prussia and France in July 1870? [6]

(c) 'Bismarck was successful because he was prepared to use force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Differences existed between the Northern and Southern states of the USA.

(a) What were the terms of the 1850 Compromise? [4]

(b) Why was the South committed to slavery? [6]

(c) How beneficial to the South was reconstruction? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism produced varying results.

(a) What economic advantages were gained by European countries from expanding their empires? [4]

(b) Why did the Indian Mutiny take place? [6]

(c) In Africa, was the nature of British imperialism different to that of other countries? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The treatment of Germany and its allies at Versailles brought fierce criticism.

(a) What features of the Treaty of Versailles were shared by the other peace treaties of 1919–20? [4]

(b) Why were the German people unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles? [6]

(c) Who was more satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles: Clemenceau or Lloyd George? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler took advantage of opportunities.

(a) What were the consequences of the Spanish Civil War for peace in Europe? [4]

(b) Why did Hitler take Germany out of the League of Nations in 1933? [6]

(c) 'The policy of appeasement played a greater part in the outbreak of war in 1939 than did the Nazi-Soviet Pact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA's policy of containment was tested in Vietnam.

(a) What was the 'domino effect' in relation to Vietnam? [4]

(b) Why did Nixon find it difficult to withdraw from Vietnam? [6]

(c) 'In Vietnam, Kennedy was more successful than Johnson.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 From 1956 Soviet control of Eastern Europe was under threat.

(a) Describe the methods of control exercised by the Soviet Union over Hungary before the 1956 uprising. [4]

(b) Why was Solidarity successful? [6]

(c) 'The Berlin Wall was more advantageous to the Western allies than to the USSR.' 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 Fighting on the Western Front brought great loss of life.

(a) What problems occurred when tanks were first used in battle? [4]

(b) Why were aircraft important to military commanders on the Western Front? [6]

(c) How far does General Haig deserve to be remembered as the 'Butcher of the Somme'? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Fighting took place on fronts other than the Western Front.

(a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? [4]

(b) Why did Russia leave the war in 1918? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for British men joining the armed forces was patriotism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Nazis dealt with opposition to their regime.

(a) What were concentration camps? [4]

(b) Why did Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) occur? [6]

(c) 'By the end of the 1930s, Hitler's control of Germany was based on oppression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Life in Germany changed when the Nazis were in control.

(a) What was the 'Final Solution'? [4]

(b) Why were some women unhappy with life under the Nazi regime? [6]

(c) 'The standard of living in Germany improved under the Nazis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsarist Regime had collapsed by 1917.

(a) What part did religion play in the Tsarist autocracy? [4]

(b) Why was there continuing discontent with Tsarist rule after the 1905 Revolution and up to the outbreak of war in 1914? [6]

(c) How important was the First World War in the downfall of Tsar Nicholas II? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Once in power, Stalin consolidated his position.

(a) What was the 'cult of Stalin'? [4]

(b) Why were the Purges disastrous for the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'It was Stalin's use of his power within the Communist Party that ensured his success in the leadership contest.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 In the 1920s, the US economy grew.

(a) What policies did Republican governments follow in the 1920s to encourage industrial growth? [4]

(b) Why was the development of assembly-line production important for the growth of the economy? [6]

(c) 'The lives of all Americans improved in the boom years.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal, although appreciated by many, attracted opposition.

(a) Describe the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). [4]

(b) Why was there a Second New Deal in 1935? [6]

(c) 'Republican opposition was a greater threat to the New Deal than was the Supreme Court.' 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 During the 1930s and 1940s Chiang Kai-shek was under threat.

(a) Describe the Communist base at Jiangxi. [4]

(b) Why did Chiang Kai-shek plan the extermination campaigns of 1930–34? [6]

(c) 'It was the war with Japan that weakened the Nationalist government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relations with other countries were often unstable.

(a) In what ways did China's relations with India between 1951 and 1965 affect Tibet? [4]

(b) Why was there a tense relationship between China and the USA before 1970? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for China becoming a world power by 1976 was its admittance to the United Nations.' 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 1948, South Africa was becoming increasingly segregated.

(a) What changes during the Second World War were resented by some white people? [4]

(b) Why were National Party policies appealing to Afrikaner voters in 1948? [6]

(c) How far had segregation been established by 1940? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The contribution of individuals was important to the ending of minority rule in South Africa.

(a) In what ways did Desmond Tutu show his opposition to apartheid? [4]

(b) Why were the actions of Chief Buthelezi controversial? [6]

(c) 'De Klerk introduced changes in 1990 because he did not have any choice.' 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 Nasser became a hero of the Arab world.

(a) Describe how Nasser took over the Suez Canal. [4]

(b) Why was Israel concerned about Nasser becoming President of Egypt? [6]

(c) How successful was Israel during the Suez Crisis? Explain your answer. [10]

22 From 1948, unrest in the Middle East has been almost continuous.

(a) To where, in 1948–49, did Palestinian refugees flee? [4]

(b) Why would Israel not allow Palestinian refugees to return to their homes in Israel? [6]

(c) How important was the first Intifada? Explain your answer. [10]

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