GradeMax

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2017**

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 Italy had not achieved unification by 1859.

(a) What was the 'Young Italy' movement? [4]

(b) Why was Italy not unified in 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'Cavour was only interested in Piedmontese expansion after 1849.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Germany was not unified by 1866.

(a) Describe the main political problems in Germany at the beginning of 1848. [4]

(b) Why was Prussia humiliated at Olmütz in 1850? [6]

(c) 'War with Austria in 1866 had not been planned by Bismarck.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 In the USA, differences existed between Northern and Southern States.

(a) Describe events at Harpers Ferry in 1859. [4]

(b) Why did the South fail to win the Civil War? [6]

(c) How far was Reconstruction a failure? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism affected countries to different degrees.

(a) Describe the impact of the opium trade on China in the 1830s. [4]

(b) Why did nineteenth-century European imperialism take place? [6]

(c) 'Indian resistance to British rule was unsuccessful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 By 1939 the League of Nations had failed in its role of preserving world peace.

(a) Describe the work of the League's International Labour Organisation (ILO). [4]

(b) Why did the requirement that decisions of the Assembly and Council had to be unanimous cause problems for the League? [6]

(c) How far was Mussolini responsible for the destruction of the authority of the League of Nations? Explain your answer. [10]

6 In the 1930s Hitler threatened world peace.

(a) What happened in the Saar in 1935? [4]

(b) Why was the remilitarisation of the Rhineland a risk for Hitler? [6]

(c) 'Germany was more responsible for war in 1939 than any other country.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 By the end of 1949 Europe was divided.

(a) What were Stalin's main achievements at the Yalta Conference? [4]

(b) Why was it difficult to deal with Poland after the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'The most important consequence of the Berlin Blockade was the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in 1949.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The USA reacted to the spread of Communism.

(a) What was Eisenhower's policy towards Vietnam? [4]

(b) Why was the USA unhappy with the changes Castro introduced immediately following the Cuban Revolution? [6]

(c) 'The American policy of containment between 1950 and 1973 was successful.' 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 Strong allied resistance in 1914 surprised Germany.

(a) On what assumptions was the Schlieffen Plan based? [4]

(b) Why did the Germans try to capture the Channel ports? [6]

(c) 'Belgium's reaction to the Schlieffen Plan was the main reason for its failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The defensive nature of trenches resulted in a war of attrition.

(a) What was 'No Man's Land'? [4]

(b) Why did the French fight to save Verdun? [6]

(c) 'The tank was the most successful innovation on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Support for Hitler and the Nazi Party increased before 1933.

(a) What methods did Goebbels use between 1929 and 1932 to ensure that Nazi ideas were brought to the attention of the German people? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazi Party have limited success before 1929? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Hitler became Chancellor of Germany was because of the actions of Papen and Hindenburg.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

(a) What opposition to the Nazi regime existed in its early years in power? [4]

(b) Why was the Gestapo important to the Nazis? [6]

(c) 'The use of education was more effective than the use of mass media in controlling 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 Stalin, once in control, established a dictatorship.

(a) In what ways were official culture and censorship used to maintain Stalin's control over the Soviet Union? [4]

(b) Why were the Purges an effective way for Stalin to control the Soviet people? [6]

(c) 'It was Trotsky's weaknesses that enabled Stalin to achieve success in the leadership contest.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin introduced changes which impacted on the Soviet people.

(a) Describe Russification. [4]

(b) Why was there resistance to collectivisation? [6]

(c) 'The changes Stalin made to agriculture were more important than the changes he made to industry.' 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 prosperity brought to the USA by the economic boom was short-lived.

(a) What actions were taken by governments in the 1920s to limit the impact of foreign competition? [4]

(b) Why was the growth of hire purchase and advertising important to the economic boom? [6]

(c) 'Over-production was the main problem facing the American economy in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Intolerance existed in 1920s America.

(a) What effects of racial intolerance did black Americans face in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why did the 'Monkey Trial' take place? [6]

(c) 'Prohibition was good for the USA.' 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 China's relations with other states have varied.

(a) Describe Communist China's relations with India up to 1962. [4]

(b) Why did Communist China's relations with the Soviet Union worsen after 1956? [6]

(c) How far had China achieved superpower status by 1976? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The Cultural Revolution was introduced to solve problems.

(a) What threats did Liu Shaoqi pose to Mao? [4]

(b) Why did Mao think the Cultural Revolution would benefit China? [6]

(c) Which was affected more by the Cultural Revolution: Chinese society or the Chinese economy? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 The impact of apartheid increased in the 1950s and 1960s.

(a) In what ways did the Bantu Education Act of 1953 enforce apartheid? [4]

(b) Why were Bantustans created? [6]

(c) 'The Freedom Charter of 1955 was the most important response to apartheid before 1963.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Change did not benefit all South Africans.

(a) Describe the role of young people in events in Soweto in 1976. [4]

(b) Why did international opposition to apartheid have limited effect? [6]

(c) 'Economic improvements in the 1980s had greater impact on white than on black South Africans.' 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 ending of the Second World War increased tension in Palestine.

(a) What was the Arab League, formed in March 1945? [4]

(b) Why, by the end of the Second World War, was the creation of a Jewish homeland likely? [6]

(c) How secure was the Israeli state by 1949? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) promoted the Palestinian cause.

(a) Describe the part played by Fatah in the developing conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbours between 1965 and 1967. [4]

(b) Why was the Six-Day War beneficial to the PLO? [6]

(c) 'The main result of the actions of the PLO was to make the Palestinian cause unpopular with the rest of the world.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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