GradeMax

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2017**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

9640004398

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.

DC (LK) 129030/2
© UCLES 2017

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

GradeMax

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 In the nineteenth century Germany moved towards unification.

(a) Describe the benefits of the Zollverein. [4]

(b) Why was the result of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 important? [6]

(c) 'France and Prussia went to war in July 1870 because of the Ems Telegram.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Before the Civil War, strong differences of opinion existed between Americans.

(a) What did the Supreme Court decide in relation to the Dred Scott case? [4]

(b) Why was Reconstruction difficult? [6]

(c) 'The main cause of the American Civil War was slavery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European imperialism affected different areas of the world.

(a) Describe the impact of imperialism on the Congo. [4]

(b) Why did European imperialism affect different African colonies in different ways? [6]

(c) How successful was the Boxer Rebellion? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Increasing international tensions in the early years of the twentieth century brought war closer.

(a) In the years up to 1911, what aggressive acts by Germany were worrying for Britain? [4]

(b) Why did the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 bring general European war closer? [6]

(c) 'The Austrian ultimatum delivered to Serbia on 23 July 1914 was the main reason for general European war breaking out.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

GradeMax

5 The League of Nations worked towards achieving its aims.

(a) Describe the work of the League in relation to refugees. [4]

(b) Why was collective security ineffective in practice? [6]

(c) 'The League of Nations achieved its peacekeeping aims in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 From 1938, Hitler's threat to European peace increased.

(a) What benefits did uniting with Austria offer Hitler? [4]

(b) Why was Hitler able to unite with Austria? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Agreement of 1938 ensured that war would happen.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After the Second World War, Communism was a threat to the USA.

(a) What was the importance of the 38th parallel in relation to Korea? [4]

(b) Why did the USA become involved in resisting the invasion of South Korea? [6]

(c) How effectively did the American policy of containment limit the spread of Communism between 1950 and 1973? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The challenge to Soviet control increased from 1980.

(a) Describe the economic crisis facing the Polish government by 1980. [4]

(b) Why was Solidarity important in Poland? [6]

(c) 'Gorbachev was more important than Solidarity in the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

[Turn over

GradeMax

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 Both tactics and weaponry played important roles in warfare on the Western Front.

(a) In relation to trench warfare, describe what was meant by 'going over the top'. [4]

(b) Why was the Somme Offensive launched? [6]

(c) 'Gas was the most effective new development used to try to break the stalemate on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war effort on fronts other than the Western Front was important.

(a) Describe the methods of recruitment used in Britain. [4]

(b) Why was Britain able to counter the effectiveness of the U-boat threat in 1917–18? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the Gallipoli Campaign was to help Russia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic faced many challenges.

(a) Describe the activities of the Freikorps, 1919–20. [4]

(b) Why was Germany facing economic disaster by 1923? [6]

(c) How far do the cultural achievements of the period explain why the years 1924–29 are known as the 'Golden-Age' of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi policies affected most German citizens.

(a) What actions were taken by the Nazis to encourage an increase in the birth rate? [4]

(b) Why were the Nazis able to reduce unemployment? [6]

(c) 'Nazi youth policies were unsuccessful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsarist regime collapsed in 1917.

(a) Describe how Stolypin attempted to deal with Russia's problems. [4]

(b) Why did opposition to the rule of the Tsar exist in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century? [6]

(c) 'The Tsar taking personal command of the Russian Army was the main reason for his eventual abdication.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin used terror and fear to ensure that he was in control of the USSR.

(a) What were the main features of the labour camps (gulags)? [4]

(b) Why was the NKVD a feared organisation? [6]

(c) 'The main reason that Stalin introduced the Purges was to remove his opponents within the Communist Party.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 Not all Americans benefited from the economic prosperity of the 1920s.

(a) In what ways did new products help to boost the US economy? [4]

(b) Why was the expansion of the motor industry important for the economic boom? [6]

(c) 'Overproduction was the main reason US farmers faced serious problems in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Opposition to the New Deal existed in the USA.

(a) What did Roosevelt aim to achieve with his promise of a 'new deal'? [4]

(b) Why was the American business community critical of the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal was a failure as it did not solve unemployment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The KMT government was undermined by constant conflicts.

(a) What were the results of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of 1937 for China? [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War increase the strength of the Communist Party? [6]

(c) 'Support from the peasants was the main reason for the Communist victory in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Communist China's relations with other nations have changed over time.

(a) Describe relations between China and Tibet in the 1950s. [4]

(b) Why have Communist China's relations with Taiwan always been hostile? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for China's improving relations with the USA was the death of Mao.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

GradeMax

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

19 South Africa's development was based on segregation.

(a) What restrictions in relation to travel for non-whites existed in South Africa by 1940? [4]

(b) Why was the migrant labour system disliked by black workers? [6]

(c) 'The main success of South Africa's economic development by 1945 was in manufacturing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 In 1994 white minority rule came to an end.

(a) What was the outcome of the April 1994 election? [4]

(b) Why was the ANC worried about the actions of Chief Buthelezi? [6]

(c) How important was de Klerk in the ending of white minority rule? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Tensions existed in the Middle East before and after 1956.

(a) Describe the events of 1954–56 which resulted in the Suez conflict. [4]

(b) Why were the results of the Suez conflict important for Israel? [6]

(c) 'The actions of Nasser caused the Six-Day War of 1967.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 After 1948 the Palestinians struggled against Israel.

(a) What action did Palestinians take between 1970 and 1976 to attract international attention? [4]

(b) Why were many Palestinians in refugee camps by the 1980s? [6]

(c) 'Arafat was a successful leader.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2017

GradeMax

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2017

GradeMax

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2017