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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2018**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

8184505280

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.

This 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 Europe was hit by revolution in 1848.

(a) What difficulties faced the Hungarian government before the revolution of 1848? [4]

(b) Why was the election of a new Pope in 1846 seen by many liberals as a positive step towards Italian independence? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolution in France was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Individuals played an important role in Italy's move towards unification.

(a) Describe what happened when Charles Albert delayed his decision to invade Lombardy. [4]

(b) Why was Cavour's relationship with Napoleon III important in advancing the progress of Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'Mazzini was more important than Garibaldi in moving Italy towards unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Lincoln's election as President led to the Civil War.

(a) Describe the contribution of John Brown to the abolitionist cause. [4]

(b) Why was the South alarmed by Lincoln's election as President? [6]

(c) 'The Civil War was fought to end slavery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 In the early years of the twentieth century tension was increasing between the Great Powers.

(a) In what ways was Germany a great world power in the years before 1914? [4]

(b) Why was the role of Russia important in increasing tension between the Great Powers before 1914? [6]

(c) 'Great Power rivalry over Morocco, rather than over the Balkans, posed the greater threat to peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Decisions taken at the Paris Peace Conference were intended to secure a lasting peace.

(a) In what ways was Austria punished by the peace settlements of 1919–20? [4]

(b) Why did Wilson want a 'league of nations'? [6]

(c) 'The peace settlement of 1919–20 was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler had a major impact on international relations in the 1930s.

(a) What was meant by the 'lebensraum' proposed by Hitler in his foreign policy? [4]

(b) Why was Hitler able to ignore the League of Nations? [6]

(c) 'Hitler's aggression was more responsible for war in 1939 than was the British policy of appeasement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Soviet influence in Eastern Europe was being challenged from 1956.

(a) Describe the reaction of the Soviet Union to events in Hungary in 1956. [4]

(b) Why did the building of the Berlin Wall worsen relations between the Soviet Union and the West? [6]

(c) How far was Solidarity responsible for the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Saddam Hussein established a dictatorship after coming to power in 1979.

(a) Describe Saddam Hussein's career in Iraqi politics up to July 1968. [4]

(b) Why did it take Saddam Hussein eleven years to remove Bakr from the Presidency of Iraq? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Saddam Hussein was able to consolidate his dictatorship was the development of his personality cult.' 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 The activities of the British navy were important to the eventual defeat of Germany.

(a) What benefits did Britain gain from its naval blockade of Germany? [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of Jutland important? [6]

(c) 'The convoy system was more effective than other methods of tackling the U-boat threat.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The Ludendorff Offensive was a major gamble.

(a) What made America enter the war? [4]

(b) Why were the Germans so keen to launch an offensive on the Western Front in early 1918? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the abdication of the Kaiser was the Kiel Mutiny.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After 1923, Germany showed signs of recovering from its earlier problems.

(a) What did the Spartacists want to achieve? [4]

(b) Why was proportional representation a weakness of the Weimar Constitution? [6]

(c) 'The greatest achievements of the Weimar Republic were cultural.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Hitler aimed to control every aspect of life in Germany.

(a) In what ways did the police and the courts contribute to Nazi control of the German people? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis organise mass rallies? [6]

(c) How total was Hitler's control over Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Within the space of twelve years, the Tsar faced two revolutions.

(a) In addition to Bloody Sunday, what other protests against Tsarist rule took place in 1905? [4]

(b) Why was Stolypin important to the Tsarist regime? [6]

(c) How important was the loss of the support of the armed forces in the collapse of Tsarist rule in 1917? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Civil War followed soon after the 1917 Revolution.

(a) What criticisms of the Provisional Government were made by its opponents? [4]

(b) Why did Lenin go into hiding in July 1917? [6]

(c) 'The Civil War was lost by the Whites rather than won by the Bolsheviks.' 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 Wall Street Crash destroyed confidence in the economy.

(a) What were the consequences of the Wall Street Crash for individual investors? [4]

(b) Why was Roosevelt able to gain support during the presidential election campaign of 1932? [6]

(c) 'Limited export markets were the main weakness of the American economy prior to the Wall Street Crash.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Not all Americans benefited from the New Deal.

(a) In what ways did farmers benefit from the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority? [4]

(b) Why was Roosevelt unable to deal effectively with the Supreme Court's opposition to the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The greatest failing of the New Deal was that it did not end racial discrimination in American society.' 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 Chinese Communists faced opposition from Chiang Kai-shek.

(a) What actions did Chiang Kai-shek take between 1928 and 1931 against the Communists? [4]

(b) Why did the Communists decide to leave Jiangxi? [6]

(c) 'The Long March was a failure for both Communists and Nationalists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

(a) Describe Communist China's relations with the USSR between 1953 and 1964. [4]

(b) Why did tension exist between Communist China and Taiwan? [6]

(c) 'After 1976, its economic growth was the most important factor shaping China's international relations.' 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 internal opposition to apartheid had been crushed.

(a) What were the main terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950? [4]

(b) Why did most Afrikaners support apartheid? [6]

(c) 'The Rivonia Trial was the most successful government action to crush internal resistance to the apartheid state before 1966.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 From 1976 onwards resistance to the apartheid state was growing.

(a) What did the Black Consciousness Movement aim to achieve? [4]

(b) Why was Oliver Tambo important to the African National Congress (ANC)? [6]

(c) 'The actions of the ANC were the main cause of the upsurge in violence between 1980 and the early 1990s.' 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 Tension between countries in the Middle East existed before 1973.

(a) What were the results of the Suez War of 1956? [4]

(b) Why did the activities of the Palestine Liberation Organisation raise tension between 1967 and 1976? [6]

(c) How important was superpower involvement in conflict in the Middle East? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The United Nations (UN) has been unable to secure peace in the Middle East.

(a) Describe the UN role in the 1956 Suez War. [4]

(b) Why was the UN unable to prevent war in 1967? [6]

(c) 'Since 1967 the UN has failed as a negotiator for peace in the Middle East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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