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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2018**

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.

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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[Turn over

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Europe was affected by revolutions in 1848–49.

(a) Describe revolutionary events in Berlin in March 1848. [4]

(b) Why did the events of 1848–49 leave Austria, and not Prussia, as the dominant force in Germany? [6]

(c) 'The aims of the 1848–49 revolutionaries across Europe were more similar than they were different.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The contribution of individuals was an important aspect of the movement towards Italian unification.

(a) What was the newspaper II Risorgimento? [4]

(b) Why was Victor Emmanuel II eager to participate in the Crimean War? [6]

(c) 'Garibaldi played a more important role than Cavour in the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Disagreements between the North and the South of the USA increased between 1850 and 1854.

(a) What economic and social differences existed between the North and the South by 1850? [4]

(b) Why were many northerners opposed to slavery before the Civil War? [6]

(c) 'The 1850 Compromise was the most important cause of increased North-South disagreements between 1850 and 1854.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Relations between the Great Powers made war inevitable.

(a) What was 'the Black Hand'? [4]

(b) Why did Austria-Hungary issue an ultimatum to Serbia on 23 July 1914? [6]

(c) 'Colonial rivalry, rather than the Alliance System, was the main reason for increased tension between the Great Powers before 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The peacemakers at Versailles achieved the best they could at the time.

(a) What did the Treaty of Versailles decide about (i) the Saar and (ii) Danzig? [4]

(b) Why did the Allies exclude Germany from the peace negotiations? [6]

(c) 'Of the defeated countries, Austria suffered the most from the Paris peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations worked better when dealing with less important international issues.

(a) What were the weaknesses of (i) the Assembly and (ii) the Council in carrying out the work of the League of Nations? [4]

(b) Why was the absence of the USA significant for the League in the 1930s? [6]

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

7 After 1945 the wartime alliances of the victors broke down, resulting in a Cold War.

(a) What decisions about Poland were made at the Yalta Conference? [4]

(b) Why did the death of Roosevelt make a difference to the Potsdam Conference? [6]

(c) 'The actions of Stalin between 1946 and 1949 were responsible for starting the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The USSR's control over Eastern Europe collapsed quickly.

(a) What was the Berlin Wall? [4]

(b) Why was Solidarity important in the decline of Soviet power in Eastern Europe? [6]

(c) 'Gorbachev's reduction of Soviet defence spending was the main reason for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this Section.

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

9 On the Western Front, fighting reached a stalemate.

(a) Describe the use of poison gas in trench warfare. [4]

(b) Why were many German soldiers able to survive the artillery bombardment prior to the Battle of the Somme? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Verdun demonstrated that, on the Western Front, defenders would always prevail over attackers.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Campaigns at sea and the Gallipoli Campaign were important theatres of war.

(a) Describe the Allied landings at Gallipoli, April 1915. [4]

(b) Why can poor decision making be blamed for the failure at Gallipoli? [6]

(c) 'Britain won the war at sea.' 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 difficulties throughout its existence.

(a) What actions had Stresemann taken by the end of 1923 to save the Weimar Republic from collapsing? [4]

(b) Why, following the American stock market crash, did the Weimar Republic face an economic crisis? [6]

(c) 'Up to 1923 the Weimar Republic was more threatened by left-wing opponents than by right-wing opponents.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis wanted total control of Germany.

(a) What actions did the Nazis take against religious opponents? [4]

(b) Why were the Nuremberg rallies important for Nazi control? [6]

(c) To what extent was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks had some successes.

(a) In what ways did the Petrograd Soviet undermine the Provisional Government? [4]

(b) Why was the Kornilov Affair a problem for Kerensky? [6]

(c) 'The New Economic Policy was more successful than War Communism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin wanted control of the Russian people.

(a) In what ways were the 'show trials' useful for Stalin? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin maintain control over art and culture in the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky's mistakes, rather than Stalin's strengths, were the main reason for Stalin's victory 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 The American economic boom of the 1920s did not benefit all Americans.

(a) What new consumer goods became widely available to Americans during the boom years? [4]

(b) Why were mass-production techniques crucial to the economic boom? [6]

(c) 'During the 1920s workers in the traditional (older) industries suffered more than those in agriculture.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal had many successes.

(a) In what ways did Roosevelt help American industry during the First Hundred Days of his Presidency? [4]

(b) Why did the Tennessee Valley Authority become a showcase for the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal restored the faith of the American people in their government.' 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 Despite the actions of Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Communists came to power.

(a) What did Chiang Kai-shek do to counter the threat posed by the Communists before 1934? [4]

(b) Why did Mao claim the Long March was important? [6]

(c) 'The Nationalists were responsible for their own defeat in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao recognised the need to introduce change.

(a) What problems did the Communist government face when it came to power in 1949? [4]

(b) Why did the Communists encourage the peasants to change to co-operative farming? [6]

(c) How successful were Mao's economic policies in the first fifteen years of Communist rule? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 Apartheid had an impact on all the peoples of South Africa.

(a) Describe education for non-whites under National Party rule. [4]

(b) Why did the Defiance Campaign of 1952 occur? [6]

(c) 'The impact of apartheid by 1964 was greater for whites than for non-whites.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Opposition to apartheid increased.

(a) What was the importance of Steve Biko to the anti-apartheid movement? [4]

(b) Why did the South African government pass the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971? [6]

(c) 'International sanctions provided the most effective opposition to apartheid before 1980.' 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 was important to events in the Middle East between 1954 and 1967.

(a) What was the outcome of the Suez Crisis of 1956 for Arab nations? [4]

(b) Why did Israel go to war with Egypt in 1956? [6]

(c) How far were the decisions taken by Nasser responsible for the outbreak of the Six-Day War in 1967? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Arab-Israeli issue has so far proved impossible to resolve.

(a) Describe the part played by the United Nations in the Arab-Israeli conflict between 1956 and 1967. [4]

(b) Why has the United Nations been unable to find a peaceful solution in the Middle East? [6]

(c) How far have the Israeli Labor Party and Likud disagreed about how to achieve peace in the Middle East? Explain your answer. [10]

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