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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

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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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Individuals and countries tried to prevent Italian unification.

(a) Describe Garibaldi's landing in Sicily in 1860. [4]

(b) Why was Cavour concerned about the activities of Garibaldi in 1860? [6]

(c) How great a threat was Austria to Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Bismarck was able to take opportunities that arose after he came to power.

(a) What was the North German Confederation? [4]

(b) Why did the German revolutions of 1848–49 fail? [6]

(c) Was Bismarck successful because he was prepared to use force or because he was cunning and devious? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The impact of Reconstruction was wide ranging.

(a) What did Lincoln want to achieve with regard to Reconstruction? [4]

(b) Why was the Presidential election of 1860 a concern for the South? [6]

(c) 'Economic improvement was the most important impact of Reconstruction in the South.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand brought Europe to the brink of war.

(a) Describe the role of Princip in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. [4]

(b) Why, within 30 days of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, had war begun in Europe? [6]

(c) 'Quarrels over Morocco (1905–6 and 1911) were more important in increasing Great Power tension before 1914 than were the Balkan Wars (1912–13).' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The peace settlements drawn up at Versailles were not universally accepted.

(a) Under the terms of the treaties, what happened to land lost by the Austro-Hungarian Empire? [4]

(b) Why could Germany's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles be seen as unreasonable? [6]

(c) 'The Greek occupation of Smyrna was the main reason for Turkish outrage at the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The effectiveness of the League of Nations was challenged by events in the 1930s.

(a) Describe the actions taken by Haile Selassie in an attempt to save his country from Italian conquest. [4]

(b) Why were the League's sanctions against Italy for invading Abyssinia ineffective? [6]

(c) 'It was the World Depression, and not increasing militarism, that made the work of the League in the 1930s more difficult.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After the Second World War the USA followed a policy of containment.

(a) What was the attitude of the USA towards the Communist invasion of South Korea? [4]

(b) Why did Kennedy decide to impose a blockade of Cuba? [6]

(c) 'Neither side emerged from the Cuban Missile Crisis the winner.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 People living in the Gulf region were affected by the political tension that existed in the area.

(a) Describe the storming of the US embassy in Iran in November 1979. [4]

(b) Why was Ayatollah Khomeini popular with the Iranian people? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Saddam Hussein was able to come to power in Iraq was his use of terror.' 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 On the Western Front the war became one of attrition.

(a) What were the limitations of aircraft when they were introduced on the Western Front? [4]

(b) Why was artillery fire important in relation to trench warfare? [6]

(c) 'Mud was the worst aspect of trench warfare.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war impacted on the civilian population in Britain.

(a) What were conscientious objectors? [4]

(b) Why was much of the propaganda used by the government during the war targeted on women? [6]

(c) 'The formation of "Pals Battalions" was the main reason Britain was able to recruit volunteers for the army.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler's domination of Germany was complete by 1934.

(a) What were the benefits of the Enabling Act for Hitler? [4]

(b) Why, in 1932, did Hindenburg not appoint Hitler to the position of Chancellor? [6]

(c) 'Hitler's fear that the army would launch a coup against him was the main reason for the Night of the Long Knives.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Life in Germany changed under the Nazis.

(a) In what ways did the Nazis discriminate against Jews within German society? [4]

(b) Why was the use of the radio a successful method of controlling the German people? [6]

(c) 'Economic improvements were more successful than the use of terror in enabling the Nazis to control 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 Tsar Nicholas II failed to retain the support of the Russian people.

(a) By 1905 what difficulties faced Tsar Nicholas II in ruling the Russian people? [4]

(b) Why was Russia's agriculture under Tsar Nicholas II in need of reform? [6]

(c) 'Political repression was the main reason for the revolution of March 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Collectivisation was an important aspect of Stalin's plans for the USSR.

(a) Describe the main features of collectivisation. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin need to reorganise farming in the USSR? [6]

(c) 'Collectivisation increased the well-being of the Russian people.' 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, existing ideas and values were challenged in the USA.

(a) In what ways did the car industry contribute to the 'Roaring Twenties'? [4]

(b) Why did new forms of entertainment become increasingly popular in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'US society was becoming more tolerant in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Weaknesses in the American economy from the late 1920s had various causes and disastrous effects.

(a) What happened to the Bonus Marchers in 1932? [4]

(b) Why were agricultural areas affected badly by the Depression? [6]

(c) 'It was the banks that caused the Wall Street Crash.' 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 were variable.

(a) In what ways was Hong Kong affected by the development of China as a Communist state? [4]

(b) Why was the death of Stalin a turning point in China-USSR relations? [6]

(c) 'By the time of Mao's death China was an important power, but not yet a superpower.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Life for the people of Communist China has frequently changed.

(a) Describe the policy introduced from 1979 in an effort to control population growth. [4]

(b) Why did the economic growth of the 1980s create new social and political problems for China? [6]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the Cultural Revolution was on traditional Chinese art and culture.' 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 With the election of the National Party in 1948 came the introduction of the policy of apartheid.

(a) What was the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act of 1953? [4]

(b) Why was the introduction of Bantustans important to Verwoerd's plan for an all-white South Africa? [6]

(c) 'The impact of apartheid was greater on employment than on education.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Strict enforcement of apartheid policies was met by increasing opposition after 1966.

(a) Describe government censorship of the mass media during the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why were the actions of young people at Soweto in 1976 important? [6]

(c) How far did external opposition to apartheid change? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Britain found Palestine difficult to deal with.

(a) What problems faced Britain in Palestine when the Second World War ended? [4]

(b) Why, by 1946, was Haganah in a strong position to achieve its aims? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Britain withdrew from Palestine was because of the influence of the American government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Attempts at achieving peace in the Middle East remained unfulfilled.

(a) What were the main points of Arafat's speech at the United Nations in 1974? [4]

(b) Why was the 1978 Camp David framework for peace a major breakthrough? [6]

(c) 'An increase in the support for Hamas proved to be the greatest obstacle to peace in the Middle East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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