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Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2019**

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 regulated 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 Italian unification was achieved slowly.

(a) Describe the events in Milan in 1848. [4]

(b) Why did Napoleon III become involved in Italy? [6]

(c) 'Italian unification took so long because there was little enthusiasm for it in Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The achievement of German unification was a complicated process.

(a) Describe the crisis in 1870 over the Spanish Succession. [4]

(b) Why did the 1848 revolution in Prussia fail? [6]

(c) 'German unification came about because of German nationalism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Many factors influenced the events during and after the American Civil War.

(a) What were the aims of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1860s? [4]

(b) Why did the North want Reconstruction in the South? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Lincoln fought the Civil War was to save the Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 From 1900 Europe moved towards war.

(a) Describe colonial rivalry over Africa between the Great Powers in the late nineteenth century. [4]

(b) Why did the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 have an important impact on relations between the Great Powers? [6]

(c) 'Germany was mainly responsible for the outbreak of war in Europe in August 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Not everyone was happy with the results of the Paris Peace Conference.

(a) Describe how the German armed forces were affected by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [4]

(b) Why did the Turks strongly object to the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres? [6]

(c) 'President Wilson was bitterly disappointed by the outcome of the peace negotiations at Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations had both successes and failures.

(a) Describe the dispute over Corfu in 1923. [4]

(b) Why was the League of Nations able to have some successes in the 1920s? [6]

(c) How far was the response of the League of Nations to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria justified? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Soviet control over Eastern Europe weakened between 1956 and 1989.

(a) Describe how the authorities in Poland tried to deal with Solidarity in the period 1980 to 1989. [4]

(b) Why was Gorbachev important to Eastern Europe in 1989? [6]

(c) How similar were events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Politics, religion and economics were all important factors in the Gulf region.

(a) Describe the damage done to Iran and Iraq by the war of 1980–88. [4]

(b) Why were relations between Kuwait and Iraq poor by July 1990? [6]

(c) 'Economic factors were the main cause of the Iranian Revolution of 1979.' 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 Events in 1916 proved to be crucial for the later development of the war.

(a) What were aircraft used for during the First World War? [4]

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

(c) 'Neither side won the Battle of the Somme.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was fought on several fronts.

(a) Describe what happened during the Brusilov offensive. [4]

(b) Why were many women's lives greatly affected by the war? [6]

(c) Which was more important for Britain, the Battle of Jutland or defeating the U-boat threat? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 By 1933 the Nazis were in control of Germany.

(a) Describe how Goebbels contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party. [4]

(b) Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor in January 1933? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Putsch was no more than a minor setback for Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime used both terror and persuasion to stay in power.

(a) What was 'Strength Through Joy'? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis persecute gypsies and the mentally ill? [6]

(c) Which was more important in keeping the Nazis in power, terror or persuasion? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Between 1900 and 1917 Russia was not governed very successfully.

(a) What were the main features of the Russian system of government at the beginning of the twentieth century? [4]

(b) Why was Stolypin important in the period 1906 to 1911? [6]

(c) How important was the role of the Tsarina in causing the March Revolution of 1917? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was determined to win, and to keep, power.

(a) Describe how the lives of young people were affected by Stalin's policies in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why were the purges important to Stalin? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's plotting and scheming explain why he had emerged as leader of the Soviet Union by 1929.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 1920s America was a mixture of change and continuity.

(a) Describe the impact that radio had on the lives of Americans. [4]

(b) Why did the lifestyle of some American women change during the 1920s? [6]

(c) Which was more important in 1920s America, religious or racial intolerance? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The most important development in 1930s America was the New Deal.

(a) Describe how jobs were created by the 'alphabet agencies'. [4]

(b) Why, in 1937, did Roosevelt put forward proposals to reform the Supreme Court? [6]

(c) 'Roosevelt's massive win in the 1936 presidential election shows that the New Deal was popular.' 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 Japanese involvement complicated the situation in China.

(a) What was the Xian Incident in 1936? [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War strengthen support for the Communists? [6]

(c) 'The Long March solved the Communists' problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao's death in 1976 created an opportunity for change in China.

(a) What happened in the power struggle after Mao's death? [4]

(b) Why was the Cultural Revolution important to Mao? [6]

(c) 'Deng Xiaoping's reforms only changed China on the surface.' 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 There was racial segregation in South Africa before 1948.

(a) Describe how the migrant labour system worked before 1948. [4]

(b) Why was there some relaxation in the attitude of the South African government towards racial segregation during the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'Gold mining was mainly responsible for South Africa's economic development up to 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 There were changes both in government policy and in opposition methods in the period 1966 to 1980.

(a) Describe the security measures introduced by the South African government in the period 1966 to 1976. [4]

(b) Why did the government begin to grant independence to Homelands from 1976? [6]

(c) 'The impact of Steve Biko was the most important factor in the opposition to apartheid in the period 1966 to 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 Relations between Israel and its neighbours were complicated by the involvement of the superpowers and the issue of oil.

(a) Describe the part played by the Soviet Union in the politics of the Middle East during the period 1954 to 1976. [4]

(b) Why did Arab states introduce an oil embargo in 1973? [6]

(c) How far were the Camp David Accords of 1978 a success? Explain your answer. [10]

22 For many years the main representative of the Palestinians was the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

(a) What was the Intifada of 1987–1993? [4]

(b) Why was Yasser Arafat important to the Palestinian cause? [6]

(c) Did the PLO help or harm the Palestinian cause between 1964 and 1993? Explain your answer. [10]

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