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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 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 1848 saw many uprisings in Europe.

(a) What were the April Laws (March Laws) in Hungary in 1848? [4]

(b) Why was there support for revolutionary ideas in France in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolutions brought little change to Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Events across Europe contributed to German unification.

(a) What was agreed by the Treaty of Prague, 1866? [4]

(b) Why was the Spanish Succession crisis important for German unification? [6]

(c) 'Bismarck caused the war with Austria in 1866.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The Civil War brought change to the South.

(a) What was the Freedmen's Bureau? [4]

(b) Why was the US Constitution changed in the 1860s? [6]

(c) 'The South lost the Civil War because its economy was weak.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The spread of imperialism caused tension.

(a) Describe the French policy of assimilation. [4]

(b) Why did the Opium Wars take place? [6]

(c) 'The Indian Mutiny broke out because of the introduction of the greased cartridges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Many people were unhappy with the outcome of the Paris Peace Settlement.

(a) What territories in Europe did Germany lose in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Sèvres cause political problems in Turkey? [6]

(c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was unjust.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Many factors contributed to the collapse of peace in 1939.

(a) Describe Hitler's policy towards Czechoslovakia in 1938–39. [4]

(b) Why was there an increase in militarism in Italy under Mussolini? [6]

(c) How far was Hitler's determination to overturn the Treaty of Versailles to blame for war in 1939? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After 1945 tension between the wartime Allies increased for many reasons.

(a) What changed in the US-Soviet relationship between the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? [4]

(b) Why was Germany split in two in 1949? [6]

(c) How far was the Cold War caused by the USSR's need for security? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The USA and USSR had different interests in Cuba.

(a) Describe how Kennedy dealt with the Cuban Missile Crisis. [4]

(b) Why did the USA want to overthrow Castro? [6]

(c) How successful was the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis for Khrushchev? 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 It was very difficult to break the stalemate on the Western Front.

(a) What was an artillery bombardment? [4]

(b) Why was attacking across 'no man's land' so difficult? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of the Somme served no useful purpose.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war had a massive impact on civilians.

(a) What were the 'Pals Battalions'? [4]

(b) Why was the Defence of the Realm Act passed? [6]

(c) 'German civilians suffered more than British civilians during the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler gained power for many reasons.

(a) Describe Hitler's actions against the Communists in 1933. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler turn against the SA in 1934? [6]

(c) 'The Depression was the most important reason why Hitler was able to come to power in 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Second World War had a great impact on the lives of those in Germany.

(a) How did war change life for women in Nazi Germany? [4]

(b) Why did the war lead to the Final Solution? [6]

(c) How successful was Germany's conversion to a war economy? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks faced difficulties in establishing control over Russia.

(a) What was Trotsky's role in the October Revolution? [4]

(b) Why did War Communism cause opposition? [6]

(c) 'Poor leadership was the main reason for the failure of the White armies in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's policies brought changes to the USSR.

(a) What changed for ethnic minorities under Stalin's rule? [4]

(b) Why did many women benefit from Stalin's policies? [6]

(c) 'Stalin achieved his economic aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 There was growth in the US economy in the 1920s.

(a) Describe the methods used to encourage Americans to buy more in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did government tariffs contribute to the boom? [6]

(c) 'All sectors of the US economy were included in the prosperity of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Wall Street Crash had important consequences.

(a) Describe the actions of speculators on the stock market prior to the crash. [4]

(b) Why did the Wall Street Crash lead to unemployment? [6]

(c) 'Hoover was more important for the outcome of the 1932 election than Roosevelt.' 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 Mao's policies brought change to China.

(a) What were the 'backyard furnaces'? [4]

(b) Why was there a famine in China by the end of the 1950s? [6]

(c) How far had Mao's policies improved the position of women in China by the mid-1960s? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Relations between China and other powers were often tense.

(a) Describe Mao's relationship with Stalin. [4]

(b) Why were relations with Tibet important to Communist China? [6]

(c) How far was Mao to blame for the deterioration in relations with the USSR after 1956? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 Apartheid was strengthened during the 1950s and 1960s.

(a) What was the Freedom Charter? [4]

(b) Why was the Bantu Education Act important? [6]

(c) How far did Verwoerd's homelands policy succeed? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The 1990s saw big changes in South Africa.

(a) What changes did de Klerk make to National Party policy? [4]

(b) Why did the African National Congress (ANC) win the 1994 election? [6]

(c) 'South Africa was close to civil war in 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 There was much violence in the later 1940s.

(a) Describe the objections of the Arabs to the UNO Partition Plan. [4]

(b) Why did Jewish nationalists resort to violence against the British from 1946 to 1948? [6]

(c) 'The Israelis won the 1948–49 war because of international support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Achieving peace between Israelis and Palestinians has been difficult.

(a) Describe the aims of Hamas. [4]

(b) Why was Lebanon important in the Arab-Israeli conflict? [6]

(c) 'Rivalry between Palestinian groups has been the main reason for the failure to secure peace with Israel.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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