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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2020**

2 hours

2541640416

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
  Section A (Core Content): answer **two** questions.
  Section B (Depth Studies): answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Individuals played an important part in the story of Italian unification.

(a) Describe what Garibaldi did in 1860 to help Italian unification. [4]

(b) Why were there uprisings in Italy in 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'Mazzini contributed little to Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 German unification was brought about by a combination of factors.

(a) Describe the events leading to the war in 1864 over Schleswig-Holstein. [4]

(b) Why was the war with Austria in 1866 important for Bismarck? [6]

(c) Did the 1848 revolutions help or hinder the cause of German unification? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Slavery was a divisive issue.

(a) Describe the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. [4]

(b) Why was the Freedmen's Bureau important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why civil war broke out in 1861 was Northern abolitionism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism followed many different models and led to varying reactions.

(a) Describe the rule of Leopold II in the Congo. [4]

(b) Why did Britain use a policy of indirect rule in Nigeria? [6]

(c) How far was the Indian Mutiny a nationalist uprising? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Nobody gained all they wanted from the Paris peace treaties.

(a) Describe Wilson's purpose in putting forward his Fourteen Points. [4]

(b) Why did Lloyd George favour a moderate peace settlement with Germany? [6]

(c) Which was punished more harshly in the peace treaties, Austria or Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Little stood in the way of Hitler's aggressive foreign policy.

(a) Describe the takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1938–39. [4]

(b) Why did Britain react differently to Germany's aggression towards Czechoslovakia and towards Poland? [6]

(c) 'The Nazi–Soviet Pact was the reason why Hitler invaded Poland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In 1950 Korea became a dangerous flashpoint.

(a) Describe the North Korean attack on South Korea in June–September 1950. [4]

(b) Why was MacArthur dismissed in April 1951? [6]

(c) How far was the Korean War a success for the United Nations? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union struggled to keep control over Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe Dubcek's actions in Czechoslovakia in 1968. [4]

(b) Why did Hungarians rise up against Soviet control in 1956? [6]

(c) 'Gorbachev's unwillingness to use military force brought about the collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDY

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

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

9 The early months of the First World War set the pattern for much of the rest of the war.

(a) Describe the 'race to the sea' in 1914. [4]

(b) Why was Belgium's fierce resistance to the German invasion in 1914 important? [6]

(c) 'The most important battle in 1914 was the Battle of the Marne.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 German defeat in the war became certain in 1918.

(a) What was the Armistice of 1918? [4]

(b) Why were there mutinies, demonstrations and riots in Germany in 1918? [6]

(c) 'The American entry into the war was the key turning point of 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 After facing many difficulties Hitler finally became Chancellor of Germany.

(a) Describe the part played by President Hindenburg in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. [4]

(b) Why was the Enabling Act important to Hitler? [6]

(c) How far had Hitler and the Nazis recovered from the failure of the Munich Putsch by 1929? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis aimed for complete control of Germany.

(a) Describe how Goebbels used the 1936 Olympic Games. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis put a lot of effort into controlling the media and culture of Germany? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis were never in complete control of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Errors by the Tsarist regime helped bring about the events of 1917.

(a) Describe what happened in Russia in March 1917. [4]

(b) Why was Rasputin able to become a powerful figure in the Tsarist regime? [6]

(c) 'The reaction of the Tsarist regime to the 1905 Revolution was repression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 After coming to power Stalin ruled the Soviet Union ruthlessly.

(a) What were the aims of the Stakhanovite movement? [4]

(b) Why did the Purges damage the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky's personality, rather than Stalin's abilities, decided the leadership contest after Lenin's death.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The 1920s was a decade of rapid change for the USA.

(a) Describe changes to the work of women in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did the Ku Klux Klan attract support during the 1920s? [6]

(c) How successful was Prohibition? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The early 1930s were difficult years for the USA.

(a) What was 'Black Thursday', 24 October 1929? [4]

(b) Why did Hoover lose the 1932 Presidential election? [6]

(c) 'A reduction in demand for American goods caused the Depression.' 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 fortunes of the Chinese Communist Party changed significantly.

(a) Describe the tactics used by the Communists in the Civil War. [4]

(b) Why did the Shanghai Massacre of 1927 take place? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for the growth in Communist support after 1934 was the establishment of the Yenan Soviet.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China has had mixed relations with the rest of the world.

(a) What did Britain and China agree about the future of Hong Kong in December 1984? [4]

(b) Why were relations between Communist China and Vietnam generally poor in the period to 1990? [6]

(c) 'Relations between China and Russia were good during the period 1950 to 1976.' 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 much opposition to apartheid.

(a) Describe the consequences of the Bantu Education Act of 1953 for black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why was the state of emergency that was declared after the Sharpeville massacre important for opposition groups? [6]

(c) 'The Defiance Campaign of 1952 was the most important example of opposition to apartheid before 1966.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 In the period 1966 to 1980 both enforcement of, and opposition to, apartheid increased.

(a) Describe the security measures introduced by the South African government in 1966–67. [4]

(b) Why were the Bantustans (Homelands) important? [6]

(c) How far did the nature of the opposition to apartheid change in the period 1966 to 1980? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Tensions led to war in the period 1956 to 1973.

(a) What were the immediate results of the Six-Day War? [4]

(b) Why did the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) introduce an embargo on oil supplies in 1973? [6]

(c) 'Israel survived in the period 1956 to 1973 because Arab states often failed to act together.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Peace between Israel and the Palestinians has been hard to achieve.

(a) What were the consequences of the First Intifada? [4]

(b) Why have divisions between Palestinian groups been important in hindering attempts to reach a negotiated peace? [6]

(c) Which has done more in attempting to bring about peace in the Middle East, the United Nations or the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

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