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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2020**

2 hours

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 Italian unification was the result of different factors.

(a) Describe how Piedmont was reformed during the 1850s. [4]

(b) Why were Garibaldi's actions in 1860 important to Italian unification? [6]

(c) Did Napoleon III help or hinder the cause of Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]

2 After setbacks in 1848, German unification was eventually achieved.

(a) What were the aims of the revolutionaries in Berlin in March 1848? [4]

(b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why Bismarck was able to achieve German unification was his use of diplomacy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The USA was divided before, during, and after the Civil War.

(a) Describe the actions of 'carpetbaggers' after the Civil War. [4]

(b) Why was there so much violence in Kansas in the years 1854 to 1861? [6]

(c) How far was Lincoln responsible for the North's victory in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism was often met with resistance.

(a) Describe how Britain's system of indirect rule worked in Nigeria. [4]

(b) Why did Leopold II want to acquire the Congo? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the first Opium War was the growth of opium addiction in China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The politicians had a difficult task negotiating the Paris peace treaties.

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

(b) Why did the Treaty of Sèvres have to be renegotiated? [6]

(c) How satisfied were the French with the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

6 A number of factors helped Hitler achieve his foreign policy objectives.

(a) What was the Nazi-Soviet Pact? [4]

(b) Why was Mussolini's support over Anschluss important to Hitler? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Agreement made war more, not less, likely.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Cuba presented problems for the USA.

(a) Describe what happened in the Bay of Pigs incident. [4]

(b) Why was the existence of Soviet missiles in Cuba a problem for the USA? [6]

(c) 'Kennedy handled the Cuban Missile Crisis more effectively than Khrushchev.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Both Iran and Iraq faced many problems.

(a) Describe Saddam Hussein's modernisation programme in Iraq. [4]

(b) Why did Ayatollah Khomeini become the 'supreme leader' of Iran in 1979? [6]

(c) 'Iraq's economic problems explain why it invaded Kuwait in 1990.' 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 Hundreds of thousands of men died in trench warfare.

(a) Describe what life was like for soldiers in the trenches. [4]

(b) Why did the German failure to break through at Verdun in 1916 matter? [6]

(c) How well did Haig lead the British army in the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was not only fought on the Western Front.

(a) Describe how the British government restricted the freedom of civilians during the war. [4]

(b) Why was the Eastern Front important in the First World War? [6]

(c) 'The most important aspect of the war at sea was the British blockade of German ports.' 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 struggled to overcome early weaknesses.

(a) Describe revolutionary events in Germany in 1918–19. [4]

(b) Why did events in the Ruhr in 1923 have important consequences for Germany? [6]

(c) 'The Weimar Republic never recovered from its early weaknesses.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis had to deal with many different issues during their time in power.

(a) Describe the activities of the 'Swing' movement. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis change their economic policies during the war years? [6]

(c) 'Nazi policies towards women were unsuccessful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Events moved quickly in the period 1917 to 1921.

(a) Describe the actions of the Bolsheviks in Petrograd during 7–8 November 1917. [4]

(b) Why were there disagreements between the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet? [6]

(c) 'The introduction of the New Economic Policy by Lenin was surprising.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was determined to have no rivals.

(a) Describe what happened at Stalin's 'show trials'. [4]

(b) Why did it surprise many people when Stalin emerged as the new leader of the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'The main reason that Stalin was able to control the Soviet Union was his use of the cult of personality.' 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 Life in the USA in the 1920s had some attractive, but other unpleasant, features.

(a) Describe the attractions of the cinema for Americans in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why were there changes to the roles of women in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Immigrants suffered most from the intolerance of US society in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal was successful in some ways, but not in others.

(a) What was the Works Progress Administration (WPA)? [4]

(b) Why was the Supreme Court important to the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The successes of the New Deal were more important than its failures.' 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 In the late 1930s and 1940s the Communists grew stronger.

(a) Describe the threat to the Communists from Chiang Kai-shek in the period 1927–34. [4]

(b) Why were the years spent at Yenan important for the Communists? [6]

(c) 'The weakness of the Nationalists, and not the strength of the Communists, was the most important factor in the outcome of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China began to change in the 1970s.

(a) Describe the power struggle between Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping after Mao's death. [4]

(b) Why did the Cultural Revolution come to an end? [6]

(c) 'China in 1990 was very different from China under Mao.' 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 Before 1948 South Africa was moving towards apartheid.

(a) Describe the consequences of the Native Urban Areas Act of 1923 for black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why did the 1948 election have important consequences for South Africa? [6]

(c) 'Economic development by 1945 benefited the people of South Africa.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 In the period 1966 to 1980 pressure on the South African government increased.

(a) Describe the actions taken by the United Nations against South Africa in the period 1966 to 1973. [4]

(b) Why was Steve Biko important? [6]

(c) How far did South Africans benefit from improvements in the economy in the period 1966 to 1980? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 After the Second World War disputes over Palestine were bound to cause problems.

(a) What was the Arab League? [4]

(b) Why did Jews want Britain to leave Palestine? [6]

(c) 'Israel won the war of 1948–49 because of support from Europe and the USA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Attempts to find a solution to the Palestinian issue have failed.

(a) Describe how the United Nations has helped Palestinian refugees. [4]

(b) Why did the events of 1947–48 create a refugee crisis? [6]

(c) Did Yasser Arafat help or hinder the Palestinian cause? Explain your answer. [10]

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