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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2020**

2 hours

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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 not completed until 1871.

(a) Describe the events that led to Rome becoming the capital of Italy in 1871. [4]

(b) Why did Garibaldi and 'the Thousand' sail to Sicily in 1860? [6]

(c) 'The power of Piedmont was the decisive factor in the achievement of Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Prussia was at the centre of the process of German unification.

(a) Describe Frederick William IV's actions during the 1848–49 revolutions. [4]

(b) Why was the formation of the North German Confederation important to Bismarck? [6]

(c) How far were Prussia's wars in the period 1864 to 1871 deliberately brought about by Bismarck? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The second half of the nineteenth century was a tumultuous period for the USA.

(a) Describe what happened at Fort Sumter in 1861. [4]

(b) Why was the South unwilling to give up slavery? [6]

(c) 'The North was to blame for the failure of Reconstruction.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism raised many important issues.

(a) What changes to the government of India were introduced by Britain after the 1857 Mutiny? [4]

(b) Why did Britain think it necessary to go to war with China in the Opium Wars? [6]

(c) How far was European imperialism driven by economic motives? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League had some successes and some failures.

(a) Describe how the League of Nations dealt with the Greek-Bulgarian crisis of 1925. [4]

(b) Why was the League of Nations unable to resolve all the international disputes of the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The crisis over Manchuria had a more damaging impact on the League than the crisis over Abyssinia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 As time passed, Hitler's intentions became clearer.

(a) What was agreed at Munich in 1938? [4]

(b) Why was German and Italian involvement in the Spanish Civil War important? [6]

(c) 'The only thing wrong with the policy of appeasement was that Britain and France persisted with it for too long.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA eventually regretted its involvement in Vietnam.

(a) Describe Kennedy's actions in relation to Vietnam. [4]

(b) Why did Johnson escalate the war in Vietnam? [6]

(c) 'When Nixon became President in 1969, he needed to seek a peace settlement with North Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Politics, religion and economics were all important in the Soviet control of Eastern Europe.

(a) What was Solidarity? [4]

(b) Why did Gorbachev change the policy of the Soviet Union towards Eastern Europe? [6]

(c) 'Events in Hungary in 1956 were a serious threat to Soviet control over Eastern Europe.' 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 The Germans depended on the Schlieffen Plan for a quick victory.

(a) Describe what happened when the Germans entered Belgium in 1914. [4]

(b) Why did the Battle of the Marne matter? [6]

(c) Which was more important in causing the failure of the Schlieffen Plan, the changes to the Plan or the actions of the British Expeditionary Force? Explain your answer. [10]

10 There were crucial developments in the war during 1917–18.

(a) What were Ludendorff's aims in his March 1918 offensive? [4]

(b) Why did the Americans decide to enter the war? [6]

(c) 'Germany's defeat was brought about by internal weaknesses.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Great efforts were made to overcome the early difficulties of the Weimar Republic.

(a) Describe the cultural achievements of the Weimar period. [4]

(b) Why did the Kapp Putsch take place in 1920? [6]

(c) How far did Stresemann deal with the problems facing the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi policies were not always popular in Germany.

(a) Describe Nazi measures to reduce unemployment. [4]

(b) Why did life in Germany change during the war years? [6]

(c) How consistent were Nazi attitudes towards women in the period 1934–45? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks faced much opposition.

(a) Describe Kornilov's actions in September 1917. [4]

(b) Why was Trotsky important in the November Revolution of 1917? [6]

(c) 'It was surprising that the Bolsheviks won the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin attempted to change the Soviet Union in many ways.

(a) Describe the impact of 'Russification' on ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin think it was necessary to reform Soviet industry? [6]

(c) Was the introduction of collectivisation an error? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 Many people benefited from the economic boom of the 1920s.

(a) Describe changes in the way people shopped in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was there a depression in American agriculture in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Mass production was more important than the policies of Republican governments in creating the economic boom of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The late 1920s and the early 1930s were difficult for the USA.

(a) What was the Bonus Army? [4]

(b) Why did the Wall Street Crash have an important impact on the American economy? [6]

(c) 'Hoover did little to deal with 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 China was transformed in the 1950s.

(a) What were the aims of the first Five-Year Plan? [4]

(b) Why did Mao introduce educational reforms? [6]

(c) 'The introduction of communes was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China has improved its relations with the rest of the world.

(a) Describe the improvement in relations between China and the USA in the early 1970s. [4]

(b) Why were relations with India important to China in the period 1950 to 1970? [6]

(c) 'China's relations with other countries improved after 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 During the 1950s and 1960s the black population of South Africa was put under enormous pressure.

(a) Describe the consequences of the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 for black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why was the Rivonia Trial of 1963–64 important? [6]

(c) 'The Group Areas Act of 1950 was more important for black South Africans than the Bantu Education Act of 1953.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Minority rule was finally ended in 1994.

(a) Describe the part played by Chief Buthelezi in developments in South Africa. [4]

(b) Why was there an upsurge in violence in the 1980s? [6]

(c) 'The end of minority rule was brought about by factors other than individual leaders.' 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 Both Arabs and Jews had claims on Palestine.

(a) What happened at the King David Hotel in July 1946? [4]

(b) Why was the end of the Second World War important for Palestine? [6]

(c) Who disliked the United Nations' partition plan more, the Arabs or the Jews? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Many problems have stood in the way of peace in the Middle East.

(a) What were the Camp David Accords of 1978? [4]

(b) Why did the first Intifada break out in 1987? [6]

(c) Which has been more important in the failure to achieve peace in the Middle East, the rise of Hamas or divisions within Israel? Explain your answer. [10]

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