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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 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 1848 was a year of great upheaval in Europe.

(a) What did Hungarian revolutionaries hope to achieve in 1848? [4]

(b) Why was the Second Republic formed in France in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolutions failed because of a lack of popular support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Many individuals were influential in the unification of Italy.

(a) Describe Mazzini's work to unify Italy. [4]

(b) Why was the Allocution of Pope Pius IX important? [6]

(c) 'Napoleon III contributed more to Italian unification than any other individual.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European imperialism met with resistance in some parts of the world.

(a) What changes did the Indian Mutiny bring to British rule in India? [4]

(b) Why did British intervention in China provoke resistance? [6]

(c) 'French colonial rule brought little benefit to Africans in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Relations between European states grew more strained in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) What was the 'naval race'? [4]

(b) Why did the Kaiser's foreign policy increase tension in Europe? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Alliance System caused the First World War? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Some countries gained more than others from the Versailles settlement.

(a) What were the 'successor states'? [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles make France more secure? [6]

(c) 'Hungary was treated more harshly than any other nation in the peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations found it difficult to achieve its aims.

(a) Describe the League's attempts to bring about disarmament. [4]

(b) Why were the Greeks dissatisfied with the outcome of the Corfu Crisis? [6]

(c) 'The need to reach unanimous decisions was the main factor preventing effective action by the League.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The Soviet Union met with resistance in Eastern Europe after 1945.

(a) Describe events in Berlin and East Germany in 1989. [4]

(b) Why did the Polish government allow the creation of Solidarity in 1980? [6]

(c) How far were the Hungarian uprising (1956) and the Prague Spring (1968) caused by economic factors? Explain your answer. [10]

8 There were significant changes within Iran in the 1970s.

(a) Describe events in Tehran in 1978–79. [4]

(b) Why was Ayatollah Khomeini opposed to Saddam Hussein? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that inequality was the main reason for the revolution in Iran? 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 Fighting on the Western Front caused great loss of life.

(a) In what ways did conditions in the trenches affect the health of the soldiers? [4]

(b) Why were so many Allied troops killed on the first day of the Battle of the Somme? [6]

(c) 'In the fighting on the Western Front, aircraft were used more effectively than tanks.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war was fought on several fronts.

(a) What was agreed in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? [4]

(b) Why did Britain suffer food shortages in the First World War? [6]

(c) 'A lack of planning was the main reason for the failure of the Gallipoli campaign.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 There was tension and instability in Germany in the years following the war.

(a) What was Ebert's role in Germany, 1918–1919? [4]

(b) Why did Germans dislike the 'war guilt' clause? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Weimar Republic achieved stability in Germany between 1924 and 1929? Explain your answer. [10]

12 German society changed a great deal under the Nazis.

(a) What legal restrictions did the Nazis place on the Jews up to 1939? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis want to control culture and the arts? [6]

(c) 'The use of informers was a more effective way than terror for the Nazis to control people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsarist regime was not popular with all Russians at the start of the twentieth century.

(a) What was the policy of Russification? [4]

(b) Why was defeat in the war against Japan important for Russia in 1905? [6]

(c) How secure was the Tsarist regime at the start of 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was ruthless in enforcing his control.

(a) What happened to the national minorities under Stalin? [4]

(b) Why was there a new constitution in 1936? [6]

(c) 'The main target of the purges was opposition within the Communist Party.' 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 Some aspects of American society changed a great deal in the 1920s.

(a) Describe developments in popular entertainment in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was prohibition repealed? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that American society was intolerant in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Many Americans benefited from New Deal policies.

(a) Describe the ways in which the First New Deal helped the unemployed. [4]

(b) Why was the Wagner Act introduced in 1935? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal solved the problems facing American farmers.' 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 struggle for power between the Communists and the Nationalists continued up to 1949.

(a) What was the Marco Polo Bridge incident? [4]

(b) Why did many peasants support the Communists? [6]

(c) 'The Nationalists were defeated because of the mistakes they made during the Second World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao's policies were not always popular.

(a) What happened during the Hundred Flowers campaign? [4]

(b) Why did Mao face opposition in the early 1960s? [6]

(c) How far did life change for the Chinese people after Mao's death? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 Segregation became increasingly entrenched in the period up to 1948.

(a) In what ways did the government restrict the movement of non-white South Africans? [4]

(b) Why was the Sauer Report important? [6]

(c) 'Before 1949, the main challenge facing non-white South Africans was a lack of employment opportunities.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 There were some changes in South Africa in the 1970s.

(a) Describe developments in the South African economy in the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why did the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) become involved in the struggle against apartheid? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that trade union action was the most important internal challenge to apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 External involvement in the Middle East has had a significant impact.

(a) In what ways did the USA support Israel in the 1950s? [4]

(b) Why did OPEC's importance in the Arab-Israeli conflicts come to an end? [6]

(c) 'Superpower involvement increased the likelihood of war rather than peace in the Middle East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestinian people have faced many challenges.

(a) Describe the work of UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) in the Middle East. [4]

(b) Why did the refugee crisis become worse after the Six-Day War? [6]

(c) How far would you agree that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had been successful in winning international support by the early 1990s? Explain your answer. [10]

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