GradeMax

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2022**

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

DC (CE) 303385/2
© UCLES 2022

GradeMax

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Revolutions broke out across Europe in 1848.

(a) What happened in Paris in February 1848? [4]

(b) Why did nationalism pose a revolutionary threat in 1848? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Frederick William IV was responsible for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

2 External powers were influential in Italy's move towards unification.

(a) Describe Austria's role in Italy before 1848. [4]

(b) Why was Piedmont's involvement in the Crimean War important for unification? [6]

(c) 'France was a more important threat to unification than Austria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 War played a role in German unification.

(a) What was agreed in the Treaty of Olmütz? [4]

(b) Why did Prussia go to war with Austria in 1866? [6]

(c) 'Prussia's military strength was the main cause of unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Differences between North and South were important causes of the American Civil War.

(a) Describe the economic differences between North and South by 1860. [4]

(b) Why did some states secede from the Union? [6]

(c) 'A disaster for the South.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the impact of the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

GradeMax

5 The League of Nations faced many challenges.

(a) Describe how the Corfu incident of 1923 was resolved. [4]

(b) Why was the Vilna dispute a challenge for the League? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the weakness of the League was the absence of the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's policies increased the likelihood of war.

(a) Describe Hitler's preparations for war before 1936. [4]

(b) Why was 'lebensraum' important for Hitler's foreign policy? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Agreement was more important in bringing about war than the Nazi–Soviet Pact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Tense relations between the Allied powers developed rapidly after the Second World War.

(a) What was agreed at Potsdam? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin impose a blockade on Berlin in 1948? [6]

(c) Which did more to damage relations between the United States and the USSR: disagreements over Poland or Marshall Aid? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Shah's regime was unpopular for many reasons.

(a) What was the 'White Revolution' in Iran? [4]

(b) Why did many Iranians resent Western influence over the Shah's government? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that economic issues were more important than repression in the development of opposition to the Shah's regime? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

[Turn over

GradeMax

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

9 The nature of the war changed in the first few months.

(a) Describe the reaction of the Allies to the German invasion of Belgium in 1914. [4]

(b) Why did both sides dig trenches? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Schlieffen Plan failed because of the British Expeditionary Force? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war had a great impact on civilians.

(a) What was the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) in Britain? [4]

(b) Why was Britain able to avoid starvation? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the First World War had a positive impact on women? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After 1918 the new government in Germany faced many challenges.

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

(b) Why was the Kapp Putsch important for the Weimar government? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that proportional representation was the most serious weakness of the Weimar Constitution? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Society changed under Nazi rule.

(a) What was the Hitler Youth? [4]

(b) Why were many workers happy with life under the Nazi regime? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Nazi policies towards women were successful? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Revolution brought many changes to Russia.

(a) What were the main features of the New Economic Policy? [4]

(b) Why was the Kronstadt Rising important? [6]

(c) 'Failure to end the war was the main reason the Provisional Government lost power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin used a range of methods to achieve and maintain power.

(a) What were the Purges? [4]

(b) Why was it important to Stalin to control culture? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's rise to power was the result of good fortune rather than political ability.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The boom of the 1920s had mixed results for the United States.

(a) Describe Republican policies on imports in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did the traditional textile industries struggle in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The boom had little impact on the lives of women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Different groups had different experiences in the United States in the 1920s.

(a) Describe how some Americans broke Prohibition laws. [4]

(b) Why did the demand for popular entertainment increase in the 1920s? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that immigrants were the group that suffered most from intolerance in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Communists gained strength for many reasons.

(a) What was the Long March? [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War weaken the Nationalists? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the outcome of the Civil War was decided by the peasantry? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The Cultural Revolution had many effects on China.

(a) What was the role of the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution? [4]

(b) Why was the Cultural Revolution important to Mao's leadership? [6]

(c) 'The greatest social impact of the Cultural Revolution was on education.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

GradeMax

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

19 Even before the introduction of apartheid, the position of black South Africans deteriorated for many reasons.

(a) What was the Native Urban Areas Act, 1923? [4]

(b) Why were many black South Africans forced out of farming? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the impact of the Second World War was the main reason for the National Party's success in the 1948 election? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The policy of apartheid was firmly entrenched by the 1970s.

(a) Describe the United Nations' opposition to apartheid. [4]

(b) Why were some countries in southern Africa afraid to oppose apartheid in the 1970s? [6]

(c) 'Economic developments in the 1970s benefited South Africans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Superpower involvement in the Middle East had mixed results.

(a) What was Nasser's role in the Suez Crisis? [4]

(b) Why did some Arab states react against the agreements made at Camp David? [6]

(c) 'The USSR's involvement in the Middle East had a negative impact on the Arab states.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Gaining support has been a challenge for the Palestinians.

(a) Describe Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. [4]

(b) Why has it been impossible for Palestinian refugees to return home? [6]

(c) How surprising is it that some Arab states did not support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2022

GradeMax

BLANK PAGE

GradeMax

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2022