GradeMax

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **February/March 2023**

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 (PQ) 312319/4
© UCLES 2023

GradeMax

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 A wide range of factors was involved in the unification of Italy.

(a) Describe Garibaldi's activities in Sicily in 1860. [4]

(b) Why was Piedmont important to Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'The greatest obstacle to Italian unification was Austria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 After the failures in 1848–49, German unification was not achieved for more than twenty years.

(a) What were the main features of German nationalism in 1848? [4]

(b) Why was Germany not unified in 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'The defeat of France in 1870 was the most important step in the unification of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The issue of race dominated developments in nineteenth-century America.

(a) Describe the South's reaction to Lincoln's election as president in 1860. [4]

(b) Why was the decision in the Dred Scott case of 1857 important? [6]

(c) 'The most successful aspect of Reconstruction was the Freedmen's Bureau.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 During the nineteenth century Europe became deeply involved in other parts of the world.

(a) What were the results of the First Opium War of 1839–42? [4]

(b) Why did the Indian Mutiny break out in 1857? [6]

(c) 'European imperialism in Africa was mainly driven by religious and cultural factors.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

GradeMax

5 The peacemakers in Paris had many difficult decisions to make.

(a) What happened to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Treaty of Saint Germain? [4]

(b) Why was President Wilson an important figure in the peace negotiations? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that Germany was so upset by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations had to deal with many issues during the 1920s and 1930s.

(a) Describe attempts by the League of Nations to encourage disarmament. [4]

(b) Why did Japan withdraw from the League of Nations in 1933? [6]

(c) 'Britain was responsible for the League's failure to deal effectively with the Italian invasion of Abyssinia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 From 1945, relations between the USSR and the West steadily deteriorated.

(a) Describe how the Allies reacted to the Berlin Blockade. [4]

(b) Why were there disagreements between the Soviet Union and the West at the Potsdam Conference? [6]

(c) How surprising was the USSR's rejection of the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The last thirty years of the twentieth century were a turbulent time for both Iran and Iraq.

(a) Describe relations between Saddam Hussein and the Kurds during the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why was the Shah unpopular in Iran? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the outbreak of the First Gulf War was oil.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

[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 casualty rate in the First World War was extremely high.

(a) Describe how aircraft were used in the First World War. [4]

(b) Why were there so many casualties on the first day of the Battle of the Somme? [6]

(c) 'The German failure to take Verdun in 1916 was important for the outcome of the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 There were many different fronts in the First World War.

(a) Describe the part played by Russia in the First World War. [4]

(b) Why did the Western Allies fail in the Gallipoli campaign? [6]

(c) Which had the more important impact on the outcome of the First World War, the war at sea or developments on the Home Fronts? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic struggled at first.

(a) What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution? [4]

(b) Why were Stresemann's policies important for Germany? [6]

(c) 'Wolfgang Kapp was more of a threat to the Weimar Republic than Rosa Luxemburg.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The outbreak of war in 1939 changed many things in Germany.

(a) What were the main features of Germany's 'war economy'? [4]

(b) Why did opposition to the Nazi regime from young people increase after the start of the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'There was little consistency in Nazi attitudes towards women in the period 1933–45.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The years 1905 to 1917 were critical for Russia.

(a) Describe the main events of the 1905 Revolution. [4]

(b) Why was the revolution of March 1917 important? [6]

(c) 'Tsarist rule was repressive and autocratic in the period 1906–14.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 From the moment they seized power, the Bolsheviks faced many problems.

(a) Describe the decrees issued by the Bolshevik government in late 1917. [4]

(b) Why did Lenin agree to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918? [6]

(c) Are you surprised Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP)? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The United States faced many problems during the 1920s.

(a) What was the Ku Klux Klan? [4]

(b) Why were many Americans worried by immigration? [6]

(c) 'The main problem caused by Prohibition was an increase in gangsterism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Despite helping many people, the New Deal received some criticism.

(a) Describe the reaction of the Supreme Court to the New Deal. [4]

(b) Why did some Democrats criticise the New Deal? [6]

(c) Who did the New Deal help more, farmers or the unemployed? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Between 1933 and 1949 the Communists gradually grew stronger.

(a) Describe the five extermination (encirclement) campaigns of 1930–34. [4]

(b) Why was the Long March important? [6]

(c) 'Chiang Kai-shek was the main reason why the Communists won the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China under Deng was different from China under Mao.

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

(b) Why was Deng Xiaoping important to China? [6]

(c) 'The Cultural Revolution achieved what Mao wanted.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

GradeMax

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

19 There was much opposition to apartheid in the 1950s and 1960s.

(a) Describe the measures introduced by the South African government in the early 1950s to suppress opposition to apartheid. [4]

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

(c) 'The African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) had little in common in the period 1959–66.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 There were many problems to overcome before a settlement for South Africa could be agreed in 1993.

(a) What were the main features of the Interim Constitution agreed in 1993? [4]

(b) Why was Chief Buthelezi important in the years before 1994? [6]

(c) 'The violent opposition in the townships to minority rule was the main reason why de Klerk decided that major reforms were necessary.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

[Turn over

GradeMax

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 There were three major wars in the Middle East in the period 1956 to 1973.

(a) Describe the role of OPEC in the Yom Kippur War of 1973. [4]

(b) Why did Israel's victory in the Six-Day War not solve all of its problems? [6]

(c) 'Israel was the real victor of the Suez War of 1956.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 There have been many attempts at achieving peace in the Middle East.

(a) Describe the United Nations' peace-keeping role in the Middle East in the 1970s and 1980s. [4]

(b) Why were the Camp David Accords of 1978 important? [6]

(c) 'The Oslo Accords of 1993 and 1995 achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2023

GradeMax

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2023

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 2023