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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **October/November 2025**

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 [ ].

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 A wave of revolutions swept across Europe in 1848.

(a) What was the role of Pope Pius IX in the revolutions in Italy? [4]

(b) Why was there support for revolutionary ideas across Europe by 1848? [6]

(c) 'The revolutions of 1848 failed because the revolutionaries had different aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 German unification took several decades to complete.

(a) Describe how the Prussian army was reformed between 1859 and 1862. [4]

(b) Why was Austria able to reassert control over Germany by 1850? [6]

(c) 'Germany was united more through the use of diplomacy than the use of force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European powers were keen to establish colonies.

(a) Describe the British policy of indirect rule. [4]

(b) Why was the Berlin Conference of 1884–85 important? [6]

(c) 'European powers wanted to build empires for economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 A range of different factors contributed to the outbreak of the First World War.

(a) What happened in the Bosnian Crisis of 1908–09? [4]

(b) Why did events involving Morocco in 1905–06 lead to increased tensions in Europe? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Austria was responsible for the outbreak of a general European war in 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The Treaty of Versailles disappointed many Germans.

(a) What were Wilson's aims at Versailles? [4]

(b) Why was Clemenceau disappointed with the Treaty of Versailles? [6]

(c) 'In the Treaty of Versailles, Lloyd George achieved what he wanted.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League had some success but struggled to maintain peace in the 1930s.

(a) Describe how the League worked to improve public health. [4]

(b) Why did the League fail to introduce sanctions when Japan invaded Manchuria? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that France's desire to maintain Italian friendship was to blame for the failure of the League over Abyssinia? Explain your answer. [10]

7 There were agreements and differences between the United States and the Soviet Union in the build up to the Cold War.

(a) What agreements were reached at the Potsdam Conference? [4]

(b) Why was the Warsaw Pact established in 1955? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that differences in ideology were to blame for the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The involvement of the United States in Vietnam was often controversial.

(a) What was the Strategic Hamlet Program? [4]

(b) Why was the Gulf of Tonkin Incident important? [6]

(c) 'The United States withdrew from Vietnam because of American public opinion.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

9 Troops from the British Empire faced difficult circumstances in Africa.

(a) What happened at Tanga in 1914? [4]

(b) Why was the campaign in South West Africa a success for the Allies? [6]

(c) 'The Allied campaign in East Africa was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Germany faced an increasingly difficult situation in 1918.

(a) What was the Ludendorff Offensive? [4]

(b) Why were German forces defeated at Amiens? [6]

(c) 'Civilian unrest caused the outbreak of the German revolution in October 1918.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 Hitler was able to gain and consolidate power in Germany.

(a) What was the Munich Putsch? [4]

(b) Why was the world economic depression important for the Nazis? [6]

(c) 'The Enabling Act was more important to Hitler's consolidation of power than the Night of the Long Knives.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 In ruling Germany, the Nazis used different methods.

(a) How did the Nazis control literature and the media in Germany? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis persecute minority groups in Germany in the 1930s? [6]

(c) 'Propaganda was more important than terror in securing Nazi control.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 Tsarist Russia experienced many difficulties in the early 1900s.

(a) Describe the events which took place on 22 January 1905 in St Petersburg. [4]

(b) Why were the Fundamental Laws introduced in 1906? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Nicholas II's failings as a military leader were to blame for the success of the March revolution? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's economic policies had far-reaching consequences.

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

(b) Why did Stalin want to destroy the kulaks? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Soviet people benefited from Stalin's policies? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The boom did not impact all sectors of the economy or society in the same way.

(a) Describe the state of agriculture in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was mass production important for US industry? [6]

(c) 'The lives of American women were transformed by the boom.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The American economy ran into serious difficulties in 1929.

(a) What happened on 'Black Thursday', 24 October 1929? [4]

(b) Why did the Crash cause hardship for many Americans? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the most important cause of the Crash was 'buying on the margin'? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

17 At first, Japan made rapid gains in the Asia-Pacific.

(a) Describe how Japan took control of Malaya. [4]

(b) Why was the fall of Singapore important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why Japan attacked Pearl Harbor was to gain access to raw materials in Southeast Asia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 By 1944 the Allies had gained the advantage in the Second World War.

(a) What was de-Nazification? [4]

(b) Why were the D-Day landings important? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Japan was defeated because of the Battle of Okinawa? Explain your answer. [10]

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