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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

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

2 hours

3212938959

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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 It took many years to achieve Italian unification.

(a) What was the Young Italy movement? [4]

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

(c) Who was more important to Italian unification: Victor Emmanuel or Cavour? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) was important to German unification.

(a) What were the consequences of the Franco-Prussian War for Germany? [4]

(b) Why was Prussia able to defeat France? [6]

(c) How far was Bismarck responsible for the outbreak of war between France and Prussia? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Imperial expansion had different causes and inspired a range of reactions.

(a) Describe the main events of the Philippine–American War. [4]

(b) Why was war against Spain in 1898 controversial in the United States? [6]

(c) 'European imperialism was motivated by strategic considerations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 By 1914 there was a great deal of tension between European powers.

(a) What happened in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914? [4]

(b) Why was the Alliance System important in the July crisis of 1914? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Germany was responsible for raising international tensions in the years before 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The Treaty of Versailles had important consequences for Europe.

(a) What happened in the Ruhr as a consequence of the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why did Wilson's policy of 'self-determination' have an important impact on Germany? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Big Three were satisfied by the outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League had some successes but also faced serious challenges beyond its control.

(a) Describe how the League campaigned to end slavery. [4]

(b) Why did the Depression make it difficult for the League to keep the peace? [6]

(c) 'The League was a success in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Tensions between the wartime Allies developed quickly from 1945.

(a) What did the Allies disagree about at Potsdam? [4]

(b) Why was Marshall Aid introduced? [6]

(c) 'The Soviet Union established communist control of Eastern Europe by crushing opposition parties.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The United States attempted to contain communism with varying degrees of success.

(a) Describe the involvement of the United States in the Korean War. [4]

(b) Why was Vietnamisation important? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a disaster for Khrushchev? 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 Many areas of the world were involved in the First World War.

(a) What was the role of South African troops in the East Africa campaign? [4]

(b) Why was the siege of Tsingtao important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the Arab Revolt was the rise of Arab nationalism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The Germans faced a difficult situation on the home front and on the battlefield in 1918.

(a) Describe Hindenburg's role in the First World War. [4]

(b) Why did the United States join the war against Germany in April 1917? [6]

(c) 'Germany asked for an armistice in 1918 because of the failure of the Ludendorff Offensive.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 Hitler acted quickly to consolidate his position.

(a) What did Hitler gain from the Enabling Act? [4]

(b) Why was securing the support of the army important to Hitler? [6]

(c) 'Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 because of the electoral success of the Nazis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime was characterised by persecution.

(a) Describe Nazi measures against the Jews between 1933 and 1935. [4]

(b) Why were the Berlin Olympics of 1936 important to the Nazis? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that there was significant opposition to the Nazis? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 The Provisional Government struggled to establish control in 1917.

(a) What were Lenin's April Theses? [4]

(b) Why were the July Days important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason the Provisional Government fell from power was because it did not withdraw Russia from the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's social and economic policies changed the Soviet Union.

(a) What was Stalin's approach to ethnic minorities? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin introduce Five-Year Plans for industry? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the policy of collectivisation was a success? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 American society changed in the 1920s.

(a) Describe restrictions placed on immigration in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was prohibition introduced? [6]

(c) 'Gangsterism posed a greater threat to American society in the 1920s than the Ku Klux Klan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Depression came as a major shock to most Americans.

(a) Describe the impact of the Wall Street Crash on the US economy. [4]

(b) Why was Hoover criticised for his response to the Depression? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that speculation was the main cause of the Wall Street Crash? 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 Japan took control of much of Southeast Asia in 1941–42.

(a) Describe relations between the United States and Japan before 1941. [4]

(b) Why did the British lose control of Singapore to the Japanese in 1942? [6]

(c) 'The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 From 1943, the Allies began to secure victory against the Axis powers.

(a) Describe the Allied invasion of Sicily in 1943. [4]

(b) Why were events on the Eastern Front important to the outcome of the war? [6]

(c) 'De-Nazification was the most important element of the Allies' consolidation of victory over Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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