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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

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

2 hours

4710427962

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 France was gripped by revolutionary activity in 1848.

(a) What were the National Workshops in Paris in 1848? [4]

(b) Why had Louis Philippe become unpopular with many of the French by 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolution in France was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Italian unification depended on the work of many individuals.

(a) What was the role of Victor Emmanuel II in Italian unification? [4]

(b) Why was there tension between Cavour and Garibaldi? [6]

(c) 'Napoleon III was a hindrance to Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The involvement of the United States in Cuba was important in many ways.

(a) Describe the sinking of the USS Maine. [4]

(b) Why was there a debate in the United States in the 1890s over imperialism? [6]

(c) 'The most important consequence of the Spanish–American War for the United States was economic gain.' 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) Describe Kaiser William II's aims in foreign policy. [4]

(b) Why did Britain and Japan form an alliance in 1902? [6]

(c) 'Germany was responsible for turning the July crisis of 1914 into a European war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 Many Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles.

(a) What happened to the Rhineland as a result of the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why was the loss of Danzig important to Germany? [6]

(c) 'The Big Three agreed to punish Germany severely.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations attempted to keep the peace in the 1920s.

(a) What was the League's policy of collective security? [4]

(b) Why were Britain and France important to the League? [6]

(c) 'The League of Nations achieved its aims in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In 1945 it did not take long for tensions to emerge between the wartime Allies.

(a) What was agreed about the future of Germany at Yalta? [4]

(b) Why did the relationship between the Allies deteriorate between Yalta and Potsdam? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Soviet Union caused the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Soviet control over Eastern Europe faced many challenges.

(a) Who was Imre Nagy? [4]

(b) Why was Czechoslovakia invaded by Soviet troops in 1968? [6]

(c) 'Solidarity was to blame for the declining influence of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe after 1985.' 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 Life in the trenches was dangerous for many reasons.

(a) Describe the use of poison gas on the Western Front. [4]

(b) Why was the use of machine guns important on the Western Front? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of the Somme was fought to relieve pressure on Verdun.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Germany faced difficulties on the home front and the battlefield in 1918.

(a) Describe the actions taken by Germany which led to the United States becoming involved in the First World War. [4]

(b) Why were there widespread disturbances across Germany in 1918? [6]

(c) How important were Allied tactics in securing the defeat of the German offensive of 1918? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic had some successes in the 1920s.

(a) Describe how Stresemann improved Germany's international position. [4]

(b) Why were the 1920s a period of cultural achievement in Germany? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the main challenge facing the Weimar government up to 1923 was political extremism? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis gained significant support in the 1930s.

(a) What was the SA? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis become the largest party in the Reichstag in June 1932? [6]

(c) 'Securing the support of the army was the most important factor in Hitler's consolidation of power, 1933–34.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 It took a long time for the Bolsheviks to establish control over Russia.

(a) Who were the 'Whites'? [4]

(b) Why was the policy of War Communism important? [6]

(c) 'The Provisional Government lost power because of its mistakes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Once Stalin had gained power, he used many methods to maintain control.

(a) What were the 'show trials'? [4]

(b) Why was the development of a personality cult important to Stalin? [6]

(c) How surprising was it that Trotsky did **not** become leader of the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The 1920s saw unprecedented economic growth but not all Americans benefited.

(a) What new consumer products became available as a result of the boom? [4]

(b) Why did some American women **not** benefit from the boom? [6]

(c) How important were Republican economic policies for the development of the boom? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal tried to help the US economy, but its measures were not always popular or effective.

(a) What was the Emergency Banking Act? [4]

(b) Why did the Supreme Court oppose some parts of the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal was a success in helping farmers.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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, German forces made rapid advances across Europe.

(a) Describe the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. [4]

(b) Why did the British evacuate their troops from Dunkirk in 1940? [6]

(c) How important was the Battle of Stalingrad in bringing about the defeat of Germany in the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Civilians suffered great hardships as a result of war.

(a) Describe the activities of the French resistance. [4]

(b) Why did the war lead to radicalisation of Nazi policies towards the Jews? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for Allied bombing in 1943–45 was to damage German industry.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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