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CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **May/June 2026**

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 **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 Despite some early successes, the revolutions of 1848 largely failed.

(a) Describe events in Berlin in March 1848. [4]

(b) Why did some Italians rebel against Austrian rule in 1848–49? [6]

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

2 Prussia grew in importance in Germany in the mid-nineteenth century.

(a) What was the Zollverein? [4]

(b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament set up in 1848? [6]

(c) 'It was Austrian errors that allowed Prussia to take the lead in seeking German unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 There were many struggles against imperialism towards the end of the nineteenth century.

(a) Describe the Cuban struggle for independence in the 1890s. [4]

(b) Why did the Philippine Revolution break out in 1896? [6]

(c) 'The United States' actions in Cuba and the Philippines in the 1890s show that it was against imperialism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Rivalries and tensions grew in Europe in the decades before 1914.

(a) What was the Dual Alliance (1894)? [4]

(b) Why did Austria respond aggressively to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand? [6]

(c) 'In the period 1890 to 1914, colonial rivalries were more important than the arms race in increasing international tensions.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The League of Nations struggled to achieve its aims.

(a) Describe how the Assembly of the League operated. [4]

(b) Why was there a crisis over Manchuria in the early 1930s? [6]

(c) 'The League was more effective in its humanitarian work than in dealing with international disputes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Little was done in reaction to Germany's aggressive foreign policy in the 1930s.

(a) Describe the events leading up to Anschluss in 1938. [4]

(b) Why did Germany become involved in the Spanish Civil War? [6]

(c) Which was more important: the remilitarisation of the Rhineland or the Munich Agreement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 From 1945, tensions between the Soviet Union and the West grew quickly.

(a) Describe events in Greece between 1945 and 1950. [4]

(b) Why was the Soviet Union suspicious of the Marshall Plan? [6]

(c) How close did the Soviet Union and the West come to war during the Berlin Crisis of 1948–49? Explain your answer. [10]

8 During the 1960s, the United States struggled to contain communism in different parts of the world.

(a) Describe the tactics used by the Viet Cong. [4]

(b) Why did Nixon introduce Vietnamisation in 1969? [6]

(c) How close did the United States and the Soviet Union come to war over Cuba in 1962? 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 After German troops entered France in 1914, heavy fighting took place.

(a) Describe the German advance through Belgium in 1914. [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of Verdun important? [6]

(c) 'The criticisms of the leadership and tactics of General Haig in the Battle of the Somme have been unfair.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Much happened in the last two years of the war.

(a) Describe the American entry into the war in 1917. [4]

(b) Why did the Kaiser abdicate in 1918? [6]

(c) How far was the American entry into the war the decisive military factor in bringing about the Allied victory? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The Nazis used legal and illegal methods in their struggle for power.

(a) What was the 25 Point Programme of 1920? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis do well in the Reichstag election of March 1933? [6]

(c) 'Hitler carried out the Night of the Long Knives to win the support of the German army.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 By the mid-1930s, the Nazis were firmly in power in Germany.

(a) Describe the changes in economic policy brought in by the Four Year Plan. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler want to rearm Germany? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis maintained their control of Germany by the use of fear and violence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 In the early part of the twentieth century, the Tsar's position gradually worsened.

(a) What was the October Manifesto? [4]

(b) Why was the war with Japan important for Russia? [6]

(c) 'The March Revolution of 1917 took place because people had lost faith in the Tsar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was ruthless in maintaining his power.

(a) What happened at the show trials? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin emerge as leader of the Soviet Union by 1928? [6]

(c) Was it propaganda or the Purges that kept Stalin in power? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 Some US industries struggled in the 1920s, while others prospered.

(a) Describe what happened to the coal industry in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was the use of credit important for the boom of the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why American farming struggled in the 1920s was competition from other countries.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 There were disagreements about how successful the New Deal was.

(a) What was the National Recovery Administration? [4]

(b) Why did the business community oppose the New Deal? [6]

(c) How far was the New Deal a success in dealing with unemployment? 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 By 1942, Japan had experienced both successes and setbacks.

(a) What were the immediate consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor? [4]

(b) Why did the Americans win the Battle of Midway? [6]

(c) 'Singapore fell because the British had expected an attack from the sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 After 1943, the Allies moved towards victory.

(a) Describe the Battle of Guadalcanal. [4]

(b) Why did the Allies occupy Germany at the end of the war? [6]

(c) 'The Allied advance through Italy was essential in the defeat of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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