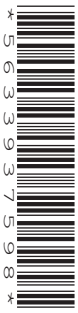
CAMBRIDGE
International Education

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HISTORY **0470/13**

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 [ ].

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Section A: Core content

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 In 1848, revolutions took place across Europe.

(a) Describe the part played by Pope Pius IX in events in Italy in 1848. [4]

(b) Why did the French National Assembly turn to Cavaignac in June 1848? [6]

(c) Which was more important in the 1848 revolutions: liberalism or nationalism? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Between 1848 and 1871, the road to German unification was not always a smooth one.

(a) Describe the dispute over the Spanish Succession. [4]

(b) Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail? [6]

(c) 'The Austro-Prussian War was the most important factor in bringing about the unification of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Imperialism had a significant impact in many parts of the world.

(a) Describe the events of the Spanish–American war of 1898. [4]

(b) Why were changes made to British rule in India in the second half of the nineteenth century? [6]

(c) 'The impact of European imperialism in Africa was the same whichever the colonial power was.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Both Germany and Russia played important parts in international relations in the period before 1914.

(a) What was the Algeciras Conference? [4]

(b) Why did Germany increase its military spending in the period 1890 to 1914? [6]

(c) 'Russia was responsible for the outbreak of the First World War.' 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 had some successes in dealing with the challenges it faced.

(a) Describe Italian actions in Abyssinia from 1934 to 1936. [4]

(b) Why was the United States' absence from the League important? [6]

(c) How far were the most important achievements of the League to be found in its humanitarian work? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Britain kept a careful watch on Germany's foreign policy in the 1930s.

(a) What was Britain's policy of appeasement? [4]

(b) Why did Hitler start to rearm Germany as soon as he came to power? [6]

(c) Which was more important: Germany's invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 or its invasion of Poland in September 1939? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The United States was not always successful in its actions against communism.

(a) Describe the events of the Korean War. [4]

(b) Why did Kennedy launch the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961? [6]

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

8 Between 1948 and 1989, the Soviet Union regularly came under pressure in Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe the impact Gorbachev had on the USSR's relations with countries in Eastern Europe. [4]

(b) Why was there opposition to Soviet control in Czechoslovakia in 1968? [6]

(c) 'Events in Hungary in 1956 were more serious for the USSR than events in Poland in 1980–81.' 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 By the end of 1914, there was stalemate on the Western Front.

(a) What was the British Expeditionary Force? [4]

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

(c) How important was the impact of new types of weapons in the war? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The Allies had setbacks during the First World War.

(a) Describe the tactics used to defeat the U-boat threat. [4]

(b) Why was Russia defeated in the First World War? [6]

(c) 'The Gallipoli campaign was **not** an important factor in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 German democracy survived from 1918 to 1933.

(a) Describe the main features of the Weimar Constitution. [4]

(b) Why was the German Republic established in 1918? [6]

(c) 'The Weimar Republic achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Hitler's fortunes changed dramatically over time.

(a) What was the Night of the Long Knives? [4]

(b) Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor in 1933? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Putsch was a disaster for the Nazis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 The actions of individuals were key to the events from 1905 to 1917.

(a) Who was Stolypin? [4]

(b) Why did the Tsar issue the October Manifesto in 1905? [6]

(c) How far was the Tsarina Alexandra to blame for the March Revolution? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Once Stalin was in power, he was determined to stay there.

(a) Describe Soviet propaganda in the period 1928 to 1941. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin use the Purges? [6]

(c) 'Stalin became leader because he was more cunning than Trotsky.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The Wall Street Crash and its consequences affected all of the United States.

(a) What was the Wall Street Crash of 1929? [4]

(b) Why did the Wall Street Crash have serious economic consequences? [6]

(c) 'Hoover did almost nothing to help the American people during the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 There was much disagreement about the First New Deal.

(a) What was the Agricultural Adjustment Administration? [4]

(b) Why did Roosevelt think that a second New Deal was needed? [6]

(c) 'The opposition to the New Deal came from those who thought the government should **not** be interfering with business.' 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 Germany had some successes and some setbacks in 1940.

(a) Describe German military successes in Western Europe up to June 1940. [4]

(b) Why was the Vichy government established in 1940? [6]

(c) 'Germany did **not** invade Britain in 1940 because of the Battle of Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Civilians were involved in the Second World War in different ways.

(a) Describe how the Japanese controlled people in Malaya. [4]

(b) Why did the Germans carry out the Blitz in 1940–41? [6]

(c) 'The French Resistance was **not** very effective.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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