Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **February/March 2017**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 Cavour was important in the move towards a united Italy.

(a) Describe events of 1848–49 which resulted in the abdication of Charles Albert. [4]

(b) Why was the Crimean War beneficial to Cavour? [6]

(c) 'The main consequence for Piedmont of the war of 1859 between Austria and France was the resignation of Cavour.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Austria's influence over Germany was declining by 1866.

(a) Describe Austria's attitude towards Germany after the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions. [4]

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

(c) How far was Schleswig-Holstein responsible for the dispute between Austria and Prussia in 1866? Explain your answer. [10]

3 In the nineteenth century European countries spread their influence around the world.

(a) What were the 'unequal treaties' forced on China? [4]

(b) Why was the Boxer Rebellion significant for China? [6]

(c) 'Trade was the main reason for nineteenth-century European imperialism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Many countries contributed to rising tension in Europe in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) What was the Bosnian crisis of 1908? [4]

(b) Why did Britain take part in a naval race with Germany in the early years of the twentieth century? [6]

(c) 'The rise of Serbia was the most important cause of the outbreak of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Achieving success at the Paris peace negotiations was difficult.

(a) What did Lloyd George want to achieve for Britain from the Paris peace negotiations? [4]

(b) Why did Lloyd George find it difficult to achieve his aims at the Paris peace negotiations? [6]

(c) 'Military restrictions were the main reason for German dissatisfaction with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 International peace had collapsed by 1939.

(a) In what ways did Hitler undermine the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1936? [4]

(b) Why did some people argue that the policy of appeasement was a good idea? [6]

(c) 'Decisions taken at Munich in 1938 were more important in bringing about war than Hitler's aggression against Poland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Following the end of hostilities in 1945, differences between the USA and the USSR surfaced.

(a) What was discussed at the Yalta Conference? [4]

(b) Why did Roosevelt's death after the Yalta Conference affect what happened at the Potsdam Conference? [6]

(c) 'Blame for the Cold War rests with Stalin rather than with Truman.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Soviet control of Eastern Europe was tested between 1956 and 1968.

(a) What reforms did the Nagy government plan for Hungary? [4]

(b) Why did the Soviet Union oppose the changes proposed by Dubcek for Czechoslovakia? [6]

(c) 'The main reason the Berlin Wall was built was to keep western influence out of East Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 War was conducted on a number of fronts.

(a) What happened at the Battle of Jutland? [4]

(b) Why did Russia suffer defeats on the Eastern Front? [6]

(c) 'Poor leadership was the main reason for the Allied failure at Gallipoli.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Germany launched the Ludendorff Offensive in March 1918.

(a) Describe the initial success of the Ludendorff Offensive. [4]

(b) Why were the Allies able to defeat the Ludendorff Offensive? [6]

(c) 'Revolution in Germany was the main reason for Germany signing the armistice.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 By 1934 Hitler controlled Germany.

(a) Describe the Night of the Long Knives. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler consider Röhm a threat? [6]

(c) 'The failure of the Weimar government to deal with the impact of the Depression was the most important reason for Hitler being appointed Chancellor of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 People within German society had different experiences under Nazi rule.

(a) Describe what children were taught in Nazi schools. [4]

(b) Why were young Germans encouraged to join the Hitler Youth? [6]

(c) 'Nazi policies towards women and the family were successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Tsarist rule in Russia ended in 1917.

(a) What happened on Bloody Sunday, January 1905? [4]

(b) Why, between 1906 and 1914, was the Tsar able to stabilise his rule over Russia? [6]

(c) 'The loss of the support of the army was the main reason for the abdication of the Tsar in 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 After 1928 Stalin consolidated his dictatorship.

(a) Describe the types of propaganda used by Stalin. [4]

(b) Why was Kirov's death in 1934 important? [6]

(c) 'Stalin had complete control over the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The 1920s brought a change in lifestyle for some Americans.

(a) What was the Sacco and Vanzetti case? [4]

(b) Why did the popularity of radio increase in 1920s America? [6]

(c) 'Prohibition was introduced because the drinking of alcohol brought social problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal was welcomed by some and opposed by others.

(a) What were Roosevelt's 'Hundred Days'? [4]

(b) Why was Roosevelt successful in dealing with the banks? [6]

(c) 'The main opposition to the New Deal came from the challenge to its legality.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 By 1949 the Nationalists had been defeated.

(a) In what ways was Yenan important to the Communists in the 1930s? [4]

(b) Why was the Long March beneficial for Mao? [6]

(c) 'The Communists won the civil war because they used tactics which had been successful in the fight against the Japanese.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China changed following the death of Mao.

(a) What action did Mao take against 'counter-revolutionaries'? [4]

(b) Why was Deng able to establish leadership over China after Mao's death? [6]

(c) How far did the economic developments of the 1980s produce social and political change in China? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 Between 1948 and 1966, apartheid was established in South Africa.

(a) What were the main features of the apartheid system set up by the National Party following their election success of 1948? [4]

(b) Why was the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 important? [6]

(c) How successfully had the South African government dealt with opposition to apartheid by 1966? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Apartheid faced both internal and external opposition.

(a) In what ways, between 1966 and 1973, did the United Nations show opposition to apartheid? [4]

(b) Why were many western countries reluctant to impose economic sanctions on South Africa during the 1960s and 1970s? [6]

(c) How far did opposition to apartheid change between 1966 and 1980? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The Middle East suffered from continuous unrest.

(a) What were the results of the Suez War of 1956 for Israel? [4]

(b) Why did war break out in June 1967? [6]

(c) 'Between 1948 and 1979, the USSR was more successful in influencing events in the Middle East than was the USA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Perceptions of the Palestinian cause changed over time.

(a) Describe the impact of the Palestinian refugee crisis before 1960. [4]

(b) Why was the PLO expelled from Jordan in 1970? [6]

(c) 'By the early 1990s, the Palestinians had been successful in gaining international support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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