Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **February/March 2018**

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.

This 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

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Progress towards the unification of Italy before 1858 was slow.

(a) Describe events leading to the Plombières meeting of 1858. [4]

(b) Why was the Plombières Agreement important? [6]

(c) 'Garibaldi deserves to be seen as the creator of the Kingdom of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 After 1850 Germany made steady progress towards unification.

(a) What actions were taken between 1859 and 1862 to increase the strength of the Prussian army? [4]

(b) Why did Frederick William IV accept the Treaty of Olmütz? [6]

(c) 'The most important outcome of the Treaty of Prague (1866) was that Schleswig-Holstein became Prussian.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Slavery was a controversial issue for American people after 1820.

(a) What issues arose when Missouri applied to be admitted to the Union? [4]

(b) Why was the publication of the novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' significant? [6]

(c) How successful was John Brown in aiding the abolitionist cause? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tension between the Great Powers in Europe increased between 1890 and 1914.

(a) What was the impact of the introduction of the German 'Weltpolitik' policy in 1890? [4]

(b) Why was Italy a member of the Triple Alliance? [6]

(c) 'Instability in the Balkans was to blame for the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The Treaty of Versailles was a result of compromises.

(a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles restrict Germany's ability to fight a war in the future? [4]

(b) Why was Lloyd George unhappy with Wilson's Fourteen Points? [6]

(c) 'The German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles was not justified.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations was set up to keep the peace.

(a) What was the role of the Permanent Court of Justice? [4]

(b) Why did the League not include all countries in its membership? [6]

(c) 'The League of Nations failed in its peacekeeping role.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA had varying degrees of success with its policy of containment.

(a) What happened at the United Nations Security Council meetings in June and July 1950? [4]

(b) Why was the USA concerned about North Korea's invasion of South Korea? [6]

(c) How far was the US policy of containment between 1950 and 1975 a failure? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Saddam Hussein established a totalitarian regime in Iraq.

(a) Describe events leading to Saddam Hussein becoming President of Iraq. [4]

(b) Why did Saddam Hussein repress the Iraqi people? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the First Gulf War was Saddam's need to restore his reputation with his own people following the Iran–Iraq War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

9 The British Expeditionary Force played an important part in the early months of the war.

(a) What happened to the British Expeditionary Force during the first month of the war (August 1914)? [4]

(b) Why were the Allied forces able to remove the immediate threat to Paris by 19 September 1914? [6]

(c) Which was more responsible for extending the war beyond the end of 1914: the First Battle of Ypres or Belgian resistance to the Schlieffen Plan? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The Western Front was a significant theatre of war.

(a) What was the 'Western Front'? [4]

(b) Why was trench warfare made more difficult by the weather? [6]

(c) 'The most important achievement of the Battle of the Somme for the Allies was that it saved the French army from destruction.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic had to deal with many issues.

(a) What were the roles of (i) the Chancellor and (ii) the President under the Weimar Constitution? [4]

(b) Why was Ebert able to defeat left and right-wing threats to the Weimar Republic in 1919–20? [6]

(c) 'After 1923 the Weimar Republic was a disaster for Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 People living in Nazi Germany had different experiences.

(a) In what ways was agriculture affected by Nazi rule? [4]

(b) Why were the Nazis a male-dominated organisation? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that not all young people in Germany supported the Nazi regime? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Provisional Government was in power for eight months.

(a) Describe Kerensky's reaction to the Kornilov Putsch. [4]

(b) Why was the Petrograd Soviet a threat to the Provisional Government? [6]

(c) 'The Provisional Government was overthrown because it failed to pass reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Once in power Stalin was determined to modernise the Soviet Union.

(a) What part did GOSPLAN play in Soviet modernisation? [4]

(b) Why was Stalin determined to modernise the economy of the Soviet Union quickly? [6]

(c) 'In modernising the Soviet economy, Stalin's plans for industry were more successful than his plans for agriculture.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 In the 1920s American citizens enjoyed greater prosperity.

(a) In what ways did the economic boom impact on the American people? [4]

(b) Why was the First War World beneficial to the developing American economy of the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The boom made the US economy stronger and more secure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Wall Street Crash affected most people living in America.

(a) In what ways was Hoover's credibility damaged by the Bonus Marchers? [4]

(b) Why did the Wall Street stock market crash have serious consequences for the American economy? [6]

(c) 'Hoover did not deserve to be regarded as the "do-nothing" President.' 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 Mao changed China's industry and agriculture before 1961.

(a) What benefits did changes in agriculture bring to the peasants before 1957? [4]

(b) Why did Mao want to change Chinese industry? [6]

(c) 'Mao was successful in developing China's industry between 1953 and 1961.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Communist China's relations with world powers were not always harmonious.

(a) What were the outcomes of Mao's visit to the USSR in 1950? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin's death lead to a worsening in relations between China and the USSR? [6]

(c) Was Mao successful in establishing Communist China as a superpower? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 Before 1948 the foundations for apartheid were already in place.

(a) What was the impact of the migrant labour system? [4]

(b) Why had the Native Urban Areas Act (1923) increased segregation by 1940? [6]

(c) 'The main reason the National Party won the 1948 election was that voters thought it would deal more effectively with the race issue.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Dismantling the apartheid system took some time.

(a) In what ways was apartheid weakening by the early 1980s? [4]

(b) Why were the pass laws reformed in the mid-1980s? [6]

(c) 'Actions by government security forces were the greatest problem faced by those working towards ending apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 After 1945 tension was high in Palestine.

(a) Describe the actions of Haganah in relation to British plans for Palestine. [4]

(b) Why did the USA support the United Nations' proposal for Palestine? [6]

(c) 'Israel won the war of 1948–49 because of its greater military leadership and strength.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Threats to any lasting peace in the Middle East still exist.

(a) Describe the activities of Hamas between 1996 and 2006. [4]

(b) Why have differences between the Israeli Likud and Labor parties affected the peace process? [6]

(c) 'Hezbollah is responsible for the failure to secure peace in Palestine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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