Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **February/March 2019**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

6780504386

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 regulated 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.

DC (ST) 164381/3
© UCLES 2019

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 1848 was a year of upheaval in Europe.

(a) Describe the actions of Pope Pius IX in 1848–50. [4]

(b) Why did Louis Philippe abdicate in February 1848? [6]

(c) How different were the European revolutions of 1848–9? Explain your answer. [10]

2 German unification was the product of many different events.

(a) Describe the weaknesses of the Frankfurt Parliament. [4]

(b) Why was the Zollverein important in the relationship between Austria and Prussia? [6]

(c) Which was more important in the achievement of German unification, force or diplomacy? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Many factors influenced the events before and during the American Civil War.

(a) Describe the activities of abolitionists in the 1850s. [4]

(b) Why did the secession of Southern states lead to civil war? [6]

(c) 'Military leadership was the most important factor in deciding the outcome of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism caused problems for both the Europeans and the people they encountered.

(a) Describe the events of the Boxer Rising of 1899–1901. [4]

(b) Why was the Indian Mutiny important for British rule in India? [6]

(c) 'The British approach of indirect rule was more effective than the French approach of assimilation and direct rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

5 Negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference caused problems for everyone.

(a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Saint Germain? [4]

(b) Why were the people of Germany outraged by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? [6]

(c) 'Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson went into the peace negotiations in Paris with similar aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Many different factors led to the outbreak of war in 1939.

(a) Describe what happened in the Rhineland in 1936. [4]

(b) Why was the Nazi-Soviet Pact important to Hitler? [6]

(c) How far were Britain and France responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA and the USSR fell out very quickly after the Second World War.

(a) What was the Warsaw Pact? [4]

(b) Why was Germany a source of dispute after the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'The Marshall Plan was designed to ensure the domination of the USA over Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The USA's policy of containment faced many challenges.

(a) Describe how President Kennedy reacted to the discovery in October 1962 of Soviet missile bases in Cuba. [4]

(b) Why were developments in Vietnam in the 1950s important to the USA? [6]

(c) Who won the Korean War? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

9 Conflict at sea played an important part in the First World War.

(a) Describe the British naval blockade of Germany. [4]

(b) Why was the threat from German U-boats important? [6]

(c) 'The decision to launch the Gallipoli campaign made little sense.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 By 1918 events were turning against Germany.

(a) Describe the part played by the USA after its entry into the war. [4]

(b) Why did Ludendorff think it was a good idea to launch an offensive in March 1918? [6]

(c) Which was more important in persuading Germany to sign an armistice, the failure of the Ludendorff Offensive or the situation within Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 For a time the Weimar Republic survived threats to its existence.

(a) Describe how Germany reacted to the French occupation of the Ruhr. [4]

(b) Why did the Freikorps attempt to take control of Germany in 1920? [6]

(c) How important was Stresemann to the survival of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime used different methods to ensure it stayed in power.

(a) Describe the work of the Gestapo. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis carry out Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass)? [6]

(c) How effective was Nazi propaganda in winning the support of the German people? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Lenin faced many challenges when trying to ensure that the Bolsheviks consolidated their power.

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

(b) Why did Lenin bring War Communism to an end? [6]

(c) How far was the New Economic Policy a failure? Explain your answer. [10]

14 From 1929 Stalin dominated the USSR.

(a) Describe how Stalin used propaganda to control people's ideas in the Soviet Union. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin end the Great Purge in 1938? [6]

(c) How far did the Russian people benefit from Stalin's rule up to 1941? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The changes in 1920s America affected different groups in different ways.

(a) What were the 'Jim Crow' laws? [4]

(b) Why did gangsterism increase in America in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The lives of American women changed little during the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Depression posed difficult problems for America.

(a) Describe what President Hoover did to deal with the Depression. [4]

(b) Why did farmers suffer badly during the 1930s? [6]

(c) 'Underlying long-term weaknesses in the American economy were the real cause of the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Nationalists and the Communists fought over the control of China.

(a) Describe Chiang Kai-shek's reaction to the Japanese occupation of much of China. [4]

(b) Why did Chiang Kai-shek's fifth extermination campaign of 1933–4 have some success? [6]

(c) 'What happened while the Communists were based at Yenan was more important for them than the Long March.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 After coming to power Deng Xiaoping introduced many reforms.

(a) Describe the ways in which Deng Xiaoping opened China up to the world. [4]

(b) Why did the Gang of Four lose power in 1976? [6]

(c) 'The Chinese people lived better lives under Deng Xiaoping than under Mao Zedong.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

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

19 As apartheid took root, opposition to it grew.

(a) What was the Rivonia Trial of 1963–4? [4]

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

(c) How effective was the African National Congress (ANC) in the period 1948 to 1966? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The period from 1966 to 1980 was a pivotal one for South Africa.

(a) Describe the impact the Black Consciousness Movement had on black South Africans in the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why were many countries reluctant to impose economic sanctions on South Africa in the period from 1966 to 1980? [6]

(c) 'Between 1966 and 1980 South Africans benefited from a booming economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 After a series of wars Egypt and Israel reached an agreement in 1978.

(a) Describe the results of the Six-Day War of 1967. [4]

(b) Why was the Camp David agreement of 1978 important? [6]

(c) 'The Yom Kippur War of 1973 achieved little for the Arabs.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The issue of the Palestinian refugees had many different consequences.

(a) Describe the actions of Black September. [4]

(b) Why did the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) become weaker in the period 1970 to 1984? [6]

(c) 'The United Nations has done more than Arab countries to help the Palestinian refugees.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2019