Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **February/March 2020**

2 hours

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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 **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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[Turn over

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 After early setbacks, Italian unification was eventually achieved.

(a) Describe Austria's role in crushing the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy. [4]

(b) Why was Mazzini important to the cause of Italian unification? [6]

(c) Which was more important in achieving Italian unification, Cavour's diplomacy or Garibaldi's actions? Explain your answer. [10]

2 France, Prussia and Austria all played important roles on the road to German unification.

(a) Describe the crisis over Luxembourg in 1867. [4]

(b) Why did William I appoint Bismarck as Minister-President in 1862? [6]

(c) Which was more responsible for Prussia's emergence as the dominant German power by 1866, Prussian strength or Austrian weakness? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Black Americans suffered in the USA during the nineteenth century.

(a) What did the Supreme Court decide in the Dred Scott case of 1857? [4]

(b) Why was the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 controversial? [6]

(c) Which achieved more for black Americans, the Civil War or Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [10]

4 International agreements could increase tensions between European powers.

(a) What were the terms of the Triple Alliance? [4]

(b) Why did Austria send Serbia an ultimatum on 23 July 1914? [6]

(c) 'Britain went to war in 1914 to honour its promise to protect Belgium.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Few nations were entirely happy with the final terms of the Paris Peace Settlement.

(a) Describe how Turkey was treated in the Treaty of Sèvres. [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles have a damaging political impact on Germany up to 1923? [6]

(c) Who was happier with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Clemenceau or Wilson? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The record of the League of Nations was mixed.

(a) Describe how the League of Nations dealt with Upper Silesia. [4]

(b) Why was Haile Selassie unhappy with the way the League dealt with the Italian invasion of Abyssinia? [6]

(c) 'The humanitarian work of the League's agencies was more important than its failure over the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After the Second World War there was friction between the USA and the USSR.

(a) Describe how communists took over Czechoslovakia between 1945 and 1948. [4]

(b) Why did many Western European countries welcome the Marshall Plan? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's foreign policy towards Europe between 1945 and 1949 was defensive.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Relations between Iran and Iraq were poor.

(a) Describe the Shah's programme to modernise Iran. [4]

(b) Why did several Western Powers support Iraq in the Iran–Iraq War? [6]

(c) Was Saddam Hussein right when he declared a victory for Iraq in the Iran–Iraq War? 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 A stalemate quickly developed on the Western Front.

(a) Describe the psychological problems experienced by soldiers in the trenches. [4]

(b) Explain why Germany developed the Schlieffen Plan. [6]

(c) How far does Belgium's reaction to German aggression explain why a stalemate developed on the Western Front? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The Battles of Verdun and the Somme were key battles in the First World War.

(a) Describe Haig's tactics in the Battle of the Somme. [4]

(b) Why did both sides use gas on the Western Front? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Verdun achieved more for the Allies than the Battle of the Somme.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Nazis used both legal and illegal methods.

(a) Describe the events of the Munich Putsch. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis do well in elections in the years 1930 to 1932? [6]

(c) Which was more important in Hitler consolidating his power, the Enabling Act or the Night of the Long Knives? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis treated different groups in Germany very differently.

(a) Describe the activities of the Edelweiss Pirates. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis introduce the Final Solution? [6]

(c) Which was more effective in winning over German youth, the Hitler Youth or changes to what was taught in schools? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsarist regime faced many difficulties between 1905 and 1914.

(a) Describe the structure of Russian society in the countryside in the early twentieth century. [4]

(b) Why did revolution break out in Russia in 1905? [6]

(c) How well did the Tsarist regime govern Russia between 1906 and 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's reforms affected all parts of Soviet society.

(a) Describe how the Soviet authorities enforced collectivisation. [4]

(b) Why were Stalin's reforms important for Soviet women? [6]

(c) 'By 1941 Stalin had modernised the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 During the 1920s America experienced a 'boom'.

(a) Describe the new methods used by the car industry to build and sell cars. [4]

(b) Why did most farmers not benefit from the economic 'boom'? [6]

(c) 'The 1920s saw American industry doing well.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt introduced two New Deals.

(a) Describe how farmers were helped by the First New Deal. [4]

(b) When he became President, why did Roosevelt first focus on the banking crisis? [6]

(c) 'The Second New Deal was more important than the First.' 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 The 1950s were a time of rapid change for China.

(a) Describe the work of the 'People's Courts'. [4]

(b) Why did Mao introduce the first Five Year Plan? [6]

(c) 'By the early 1960s Mao had achieved all his aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The lives of Chinese people changed under Mao's rule.

(a) Describe the experiences of minority groups under Mao. [4]

(b) Why did Mao bring the Hundred Flowers campaign to an end? [6]

(c) 'It is surprising that Mao started the Cultural Revolution.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 By the 1940s, there had been many changes in South Africa.

(a) Describe the consequences of the Natives Land Act of 1913 for black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why did the South African economy develop rapidly by 1940? [6]

(c) 'Changes in South Africa brought about by the Second World War explain the victory of the National Party in the 1948 election.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 After a long struggle majority rule was finally achieved in South Africa.

(a) What did Desmond Tutu contribute to the ending of apartheid? [4]

(b) Why did P W Botha's reforms fail to stop opposition? [6]

(c) 'The transfer of power between 1989 and 1994 went well.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 At the end of the Second World War Britain had a mandate in Palestine.

(a) What did the United Nations' partition plan propose for the Palestinians? [4]

(b) Why did war break out between the Arabs and the Israelis in 1948? [6]

(c) How surprising was the British decision to withdraw from Palestine? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The period from 1948 to 1973 was dominated by war.

(a) What were the results of the Yom Kippur War of 1973? [4]

(b) Why was the involvement of the Soviet Union in Arab–Israeli affairs important in the period 1948 to 1973? [6]

(c) Which was more important for Israel, the Suez War of 1956 or the Six-Day War of 1967? Explain your answer. [10]

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