Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **February/March 2021**

2 hours

7755972858O

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

© UCLES 2021

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 1848–49 was a period of turmoil in Europe.

(a) What were the March Laws passed in Hungary in 1848? [4]

(b) Why were the reform banquets in 1847–48 important in France? [6]

(c) How far was the revolution of February 1848 in France a failure? Explain your answer. [10]

2 There were many decades of struggle before Italy was unified.

(a) Describe how the unification of Italy was completed in 1870–71. [4]

(b) Why was Austria able to maintain its position in Italy in 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'Garibaldi was the crucial factor in the creation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The issue of slavery was of great importance in the USA.

(a) Describe the work of the Freedmen's Bureau. [4]

(b) Why was there support for slavery in the South? [6]

(c) How important was leadership in the North's victory in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Europeans intervened in many parts of the world.

(a) Describe direct rule by France in Senegal. [4]

(b) Why did the Chinese not welcome European intervention in their country? [6]

(c) How important were greased cartridges in causing the Indian Mutiny? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

5 Few people were happy with the outcome of the Paris Peace Conference.

(a) Describe the benefits Lloyd George wanted Britain to gain from the Paris Peace Conference. [4]

(b) Why did Clemenceau not get everything he wanted at the Paris Peace Conference? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was the reduction made to its armed forces.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler was able to carry out much of his foreign policy unopposed.

(a) What part did Germany's armed forces play in the Spanish Civil War? [4]

(b) Why did Britain and France do little when Germany remilitarised the Rhineland? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that Chamberlain signed the Munich Agreement of September 1938? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA resisted communism in various parts of the world.

(a) Describe how the fighting in Korea came to an end in 1953. [4]

(b) Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis resolved peacefully? [6]

(c) Was it events in Vietnam or events in the USA that forced America to withdraw from Vietnam? Explain your answer. [10]

8 There were many threats to Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe the activities of 'Solidarity' in Poland during the 1980s. [4]

(b) Why did Gorbachev do little to defend Soviet control over Eastern Europe? [6]

(c) Which was the more serious problem for the USSR: the events in Hungary in 1956 or the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

9 The war at sea was an important aspect of the First World War.

(a) Describe how the convoy system worked. [4]

(b) Why was the German U-boat campaign important? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Jutland achieved little for either side.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Despite victory over Russia, Germany asked for an armistice in November 1918.

(a) Describe the terms of the Armistice of 1918. [4]

(b) Why did Russia sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918? [6]

(c) 'Germany lost the war because of problems on its Home Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic had a difficult start.

(a) What were the aims of Kapp and the Freikorps in the putsch of 1920? [4]

(b) Why did Germany experience hyperinflation in the early 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Stresemann was unsuccessful in bringing about the recovery of the Weimar Republic.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Many groups suffered under Nazi rule.

(a) Describe Nazi persecution of any **two** minority groups in Germany. [4]

(b) Why did some young people oppose the Nazi regime? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis had consistent policies towards women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks faced problems after they had taken power.

(a) Describe how the Bolsheviks took power on 6–8 November 1917. [4]

(b) Why was the New Economic Policy important to Lenin? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that the Whites lost the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin demonstrated his ruthlessness in gaining and keeping power.

(a) Describe how Stalin used his control over art and culture. [4]

(b) Why was the 'Great Terror' of 1936–38 important to Stalin? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that Stalin, not Trotsky, emerged as leader by 1928? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 Different groups in 1920s America had very different experiences.

(a) Describe the changes in the way Americans spent their leisure time in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was there support for the introduction of Prohibition? [6]

(c) 'Black Americans were the main victims of intolerance in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Wall Street Crash had important consequences.

(a) Describe what it was like to live in a 'Hooverville'. [4]

(b) Why was the Wall Street Crash important for the USA? [6]

(c) 'Hoover's failings influenced the result of the 1932 Presidential election more than Roosevelt's strengths.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Nationalists and the Communists struggled for control of China.

(a) What was the Jiangxi Soviet? [4]

(b) Why was the Nationalist government reluctant to deal with the Japanese invasion of China? [6]

(c) 'Once the Long March was completed, the Communists' problems were over.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao dominated China's foreign policy for many years.

(a) What were the main changes in foreign policy introduced by Deng Xiaoping? [4]

(b) Why was Hong Kong important to China even though it was under British control? [6]

(c) 'Mao's foreign policy was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

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

19 South Africa saw many changes after the Second World War.

(a) What was the Population Registration Act of 1950? [4]

(b) Why did the South African government establish an apartheid state in the 1950s? [6]

(c) 'Repression by South African governments ensured that there was little opposition to apartheid between 1950 and 1966.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The struggle over apartheid continued into the 1970s.

(a) What were the aims of the Black Consciousness Movement? [4]

(b) Why did the South African government want black South Africans to live in Bantustans (Homelands)? [6]

(c) 'During the period 1966 to 1980 opposition to the apartheid state from outside South Africa was more effective than opposition from within the country.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The issue of Palestinian refugees has been difficult to solve.

(a) Describe the events that led to some Palestinians becoming refugees in 1948. [4]

(b) Why have some Arab states been reluctant to help the Palestinian refugees? [6]

(c) 'Palestinian refugees have been helped more by the United Nations than by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Finding a peace settlement between the Palestinians and the Israelis has proved to be difficult.

(a) What is the Palestinian Authority? [4]

(b) Why was the Second Intifada important? [6]

(c) 'Divisions between Palestinians have done more than divisions within Israel to hinder the peace process.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2021

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2021

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 2021