Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **February/March 2025**

2 hours

6387022872

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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 In 1848 revolutions swept across Europe.

(a) Describe Kossuth's role in the Hungarian Revolution. [4]

(b) Why was Frederick William IV of Prussia important in 1848? [6]

(c) 'Nationalism was the main cause of the 1848 revolutions.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Individuals played an important part in the achievement of Italian unification.

(a) Describe the part played by Napoleon III in Italian events in 1858–59. [4]

(b) Why was Garibaldi important to Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'Mazzini contributed more to Italian unification than Cavour.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Western powers intervened in other countries in different ways.

(a) Describe French direct rule over Senegal when Faidherbe was Governor. [4]

(b) Why was Leopold II's rule in the Congo important? [6]

(c) 'US policy in the Philippines and Cuba in the period 1890 to 1906 was imperialist.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 A number of factors led to the outbreak of the First World War.

(a) What was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902? [4]

(b) Why were the Balkan Wars (1912–13) important? [6]

(c) How far was the First World War caused by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 At the time there were many different views about the Treaty of Versailles.

(a) What were Lloyd George's views of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919? [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles matter in Germany in the years 1919–23? [6]

(c) Who disliked the Treaty of Versailles more: Clemenceau or Wilson? Explain your answer. [10]

6 During the second half of the 1930s, Germany grew more powerful.

(a) What happened in the Saar in January 1935? [4]

(b) Why did Hitler and Mussolini form the Rome–Berlin Axis? [6]

(c) 'In failing to resist the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, Britain and France missed their best chance to stop Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In the 1950s and 1960s the United States saw communism as a threat.

(a) Describe how the Revolution of 1959 changed Cuba. [4]

(b) Why did the Bay of Pigs invasion fail? [6]

(c) Which did the United States view as the greater threat: communism in Korea or in Vietnam? Explain your answer. [10]

8 By 1990 the Soviet Union's control over Eastern Europe had ended.

(a) What was the Brezhnev Doctrine intended to prevent? [4]

(b) Why did the East German government begin the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961? [6]

(c) 'The collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe was brought about by the policies of Gorbachev.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

9 The First World War was fought in many different parts of the world.

(a) Describe the main events of the Arab Revolt. [4]

(b) Why was the fighting in German East Africa important? [6]

(c) 'India contributed more than Japan to the Allied war effort.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was fought on land and at sea.

(a) Describe how governments recruited men to fight in the First World War. [4]

(b) Why did the Allies decide to launch an offensive at Gallipoli? [6]

(c) 'The Allies won the war at sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The fortunes of the Nazis changed after 1930.

(a) What were the special emergency powers that Hitler gained immediately after the Reichstag Fire? [4]

(b) Why was the Night of the Long Knives important to Hitler? [6]

(c) How far does the failure of the Munich Putsch explain why the Nazis had little success in the years 1924 to 1930? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Despite opposition, the Nazis managed to stay in power to carry out their extreme policies.

(a) Describe how the 'Swing' groups tried to oppose the Nazi regime. [4]

(b) Why were Jews persecuted by the Nazis? [6]

(c) Which was more effective in keeping the Nazis in power: the SS or mass rallies? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 Once he was in power, Stalin quickly asserted his authority.

(a) Describe the work of Stalin's secret police. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin use show trials? [6]

(c) 'Stalin became leader of the Soviet Union because of Trotsky's mistakes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was determined to modernise the Soviet Union.

(a) What was GOSPLAN? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin want to modernise the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) How successful were Stalin's industrial policies? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The 1920s were years of great changes in the USA.

(a) Who was Al Capone? [4]

(b) Why was there enormous growth in the entertainment industry in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) 'Women's lives changed a great deal in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal divided opinion in the USA.

(a) Describe the Supreme Court's opposition to the New Deal. [4]

(b) Why did many of the rich oppose the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The setting up of the Tennessee Valley Authority was the most important part of the New Deal.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

17 The Japanese were successful in the early phases of the war.

(a) Describe how the Japanese forces took Singapore in 1942. [4]

(b) Why did US–Japanese relations grow worse in the years before the attack on Pearl Harbor? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why Japan invaded Malaya was to gain raw materials.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Both Germany and Japan were finally defeated in 1945.

(a) What were the war crimes trials? [4]

(b) Why did the USA decide to drop atomic bombs on Japan? [6]

(c) 'Germany's final defeat was ensured by the D-Day landings.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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