UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2010**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

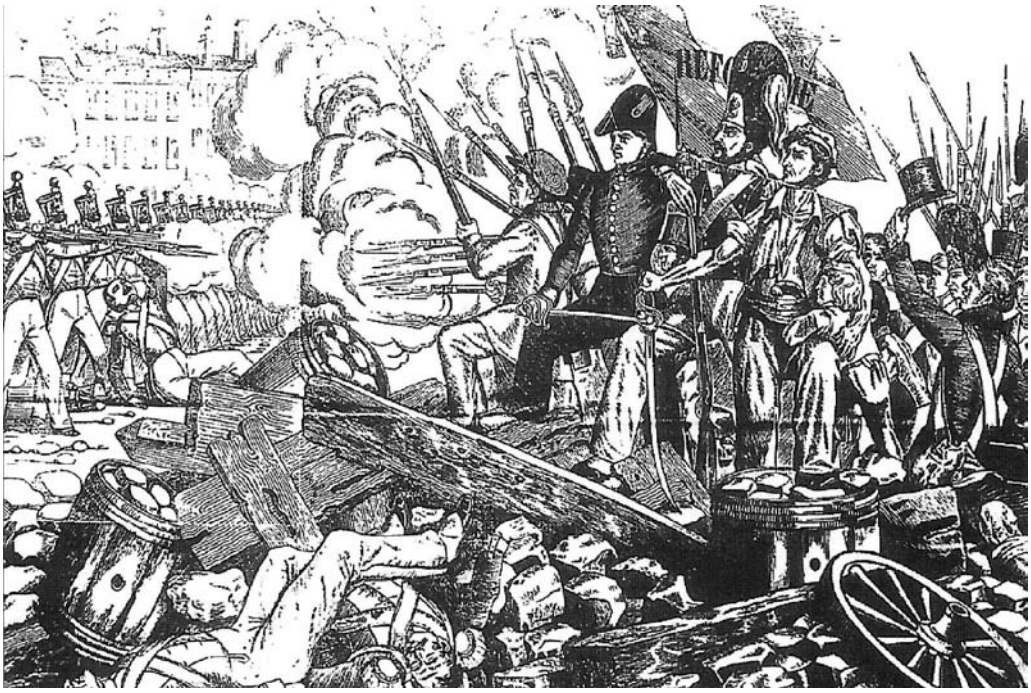
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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



An artist's impression of the barricades constructed by the revolutionaries in France in February 1848.

(a) Describe the overthrow of Louis Philippe in February 1848. [5]

(b) Why were there revolutions in Italy in 1848? [7]

(c) 'The European revolutions of 1848–9 were successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

2 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> In public Bismarck boasted that force of arms was more important than the negotiating table. He was known as the 'Iron Chancellor' as he believed in 'iron and blood'.
>
> It is certainly true that his greatest triumphs came after successful wars. But negotiation played its part, too, in the peace treaties which inevitably followed.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

(a) Describe how Roon and Moltke reformed the Prussian armed forces. [5]

(b) Why did France declare war on Prussia in 1870? [7]

(c) How far was Prussia's success in the war of 1870 responsible for the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



Tokyo in 1905.

(a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Kanagawa signed in 1854? [5]

(b) Why were the Shoguns unhappy with American interest in Japan? [7]

(c) 'Japan was fully modernised by 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Kaiser Wilhelm II riding through Tangier in 1905.

(a) Describe the Bosnian Crisis of 1908–09. [5]

(b) Why was there a 'naval race' between Britain and Germany? [7]

(c) 'German actions caused the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

5 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The Treaty is signed. Militarism with all its disciplined brutality and lust for conquest is at an end; so is the German Empire. The world looks forward from today to a full generation of peace.

From a British newspaper published in June 1919.

(a) What did Wilson hope to achieve from the peace settlement of 1919–20? [5]

(b) Why did Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagree over how to treat Germany? [7]

(c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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6 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The Sudetenland is the last problem that must be solved and it will be solved. It is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe.
>
> The aims of our foreign policy are not unlimited. They are grounded on the determination to save the German people. Ten million Germans found themselves beyond the frontiers of the Reich. They wished to join their homeland.
>
> *Hitler speaking in Berlin, September 1938.*

(a) What did Hitler achieve by the Anschluss? [5]

(b) Why did Hitler want to take over Czechoslovakia? [7]

(c) 'The policy of appeasement was a mistake.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted takeover by armed minorities or by outside pressures. The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining those freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world.
>
> *US President Truman explaining his decision to help Greece, March 1947.*

(a) What decisions, in relation to Germany, were agreed at Yalta and Potsdam? [5]

(b) Why was the Truman Doctrine significant? [7]

(c) 'It was the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe that caused the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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8 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> We agreed to remove our missiles and bombers on condition that the President of the USA promised there would be no invasion of Cuba by the forces of the United States. Finally Kennedy gave in and agreed to give us such an assurance. It was a great victory for us, a spectacular success without having to fire a single shot.
>
> *From Khrushchev's memoirs published in 1971.*

(a) Describe the immediate impact on US–Cuban relations (up to January 1961) of Castro coming to power. [5]

(b) Why did the Bay of Pigs (April 1961) invasion result in humiliation for Kennedy? [7]

(c) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the US policy of containment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–1945

9 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



Spartacists defending the captured newspaper offices, 1919.

(a) What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution? [5]

(b) Why was the Weimar Republic in danger of collapse in 1919–20? [7]

(c) 'The Weimar Republic was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

10 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The German workers could now take vacations. 'Strength through Joy' gave trips to people. To people with many children, to the poor. It was a completely wonderful privilege.
>
> *Two German women being interviewed after the war. They were teenagers in the 1930s.*

(a) What was the 'Strength through Joy' programme introduced by the Nazis? [5]

(b) Why were women important in Hitler's plans for Germany? [7]

(c) 'Nazi education and youth policies were not effective in controlling young people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

11 Study the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



A painting of Bloody Sunday, produced around 1910.

(a) What happened on Bloody Sunday, January 1905? [5]

(b) Why was Stolypin important in the years after the 1905 Revolution? [7]

(c) 'Discontent among the working classes was the main reason for the downfall of the Tsar in March 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

12 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Stalin's face is seen everywhere. His name is spoken by everyone. His praises are sung in every speech. Every room I entered had a portrait of Stalin hanging on the wall. Is it love or fear? I do not know.

A foreigner describing the glorification of Stalin in the USSR.

(a) What views did Lenin express in his 'Political Will' (Testament)? [5]

(b) Why were some Bolsheviks suspicious of Trotsky's qualities as a potential leader? [7]

(c) Which was the more effective of Stalin's methods of controlling the people of the Soviet Union – the cult of personality or terror? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Flappers in the 1920s.

(a) Describe the main changes in popular entertainment in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did some people disapprove of the flappers in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Prohibition had a greater impact on American society in the 1920s than racial and religious intolerance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> This is the time to speak the truth frankly and boldly. So let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. This nation calls for action and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. We must act and act quickly.

Roosevelt speaking at his inauguration, 1933.

(a) What did Roosevelt promise to the American people at the time of his election to the Presidency? [5]

(b) Why did unemployment continue despite the New Deal? [7]

(c) 'The greatest opposition to the New Deal came from the Supreme Court.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

15 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



A Chinese Communist leader reads a proclamation to crowds of Tibetans in 1959.

(a) Describe relations between China and Tibet between 1950 and 1965. [5]

(b) Why did relations between China and the USSR change in the years between 1956 and 1969? [7]

(c) 'China was a superpower by the time of Mao's death in 1976.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

16 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> It is good to use wall posters in our campaign in factories. The more we use the better. If you have 10,000 posters in your factory that is first class. If you have 5,000 posters that is second class. A few scattered posters here and there are of no use.

Instructions issued to propagandists in 1958.

(a) Describe how Mao used propaganda to win support. [5]

(b) Why did Mao think it was necessary to introduce the Cultural Revolution? [7]

(c) 'The greatest effects of the Cultural Revolution were on education and culture.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> 1930 was a year of depression. Many Africans were out of work and could not find any. Some of them were thrown out of their jobs to make room for European workers. Notices appeared in windows stating that work done there was only by white labour.

Naboth Mokgatle describes the effects of the Depression. Mokgatle was a political activist who was born in the Transvaal.

(a) How did the Land Act of 1913 affect black people? [5]

(b) Explain why South Africa became more segregated in the 1920s and 1930s. [7]

(c) How effective was Afrikaner nationalism before 1948? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Anti-apartheid demonstrators protesting in Britain in1978 about loans being made to South Africa.

(a) Describe the measures in the State of Emergency declared by Botha in 1985. [5]

(b) Why was South Africa's government losing control of events by 1989? [7]

(c) How effective was international condemnation of apartheid? Explain your answer. [8]

19 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The former German colonies became mandated territories. The mandate was supposed to prepare a country for independence. This task was given to the victorious imperialist powers.
>
> *From a Namibian history textbook published in 1988.*

(a) How did Namibia come to be governed by South Africa? [5]

(b) Why did South Africa wish to keep control of Namibia after the Second World War? [7]

(c) 'The work of the United Nations was the most important reason for Namibia achieving independence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945–c.1994

20 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> As long as we don't make peace with the Zionists the war is not over. And as long as the war is not over there is neither winner nor loser. As soon as we recognise the existence of Israel, we admit that we are defeated.
>
> *The Secretary of the Arab League speaking after fighting had ended in 1949.*

(a) Describe the events of 1946–1947 which forced Britain to refer the problem of Palestine to the United Nations. [5]

(b) Why did the Palestinian Arabs reject the Partition Plan? [7]

(c) 'The Arab-Israeli War of 1948–1949 resolved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Palestinian terrorist groups should be described in their true colours. They are impatient with democracy, undisciplined and dominated by murder and hatred.
>
> *Shimon Peres, Israeli Minister of Defence, speaking in 1976.*

(a) Describe the terrorist actions of the Palestinians between 1968 and 1978. [5]

(b) Why did many Palestinians join the PLO in the late 1960s? [7]

(c) How significant for the PLO were relations with the Arab States? Explain your answer. [8]

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[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> In summertime, there is often a shortage of water and boats are half-loaded. Sometimes goods take more than 21 days to get from Liverpool to Manchester.
>
> *From the prospectus for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.*

(a) Describe the work of the Stephensons in developing early railways. [5]

(b) Why was it necessary to improve transport in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Railways in Victorian Britain had a greater effect on the lives of people than on the economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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23 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



Joseph Arch speaking to members of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in the 1870s. The meeting was held at night for fear of victimisation by landowners.

(a) What was the 'co-operative movement'? [5]

(b) Why were working-class movements generally weak in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful were unions in the second half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

24 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The English barbarians are an insignificant and detestable race, trusting in their strong ships and large guns. Their soldiers after a single defeat will become dispirited.
>
> *A mandarin's report to the Chinese Emperor, c.1840.*

(a) What was China's attitude towards foreign countries in the early nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was there conflict between China and the British before 1858? [7]

(c) Which had the greater effect on China:

(i) the Self-Strengthening Movement;
(ii) the Boxer Rising?

Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> A great part of the world is inhabited by barbarian tribes or savages. Some of these have brutal customs, and others know so little and are so unaccustomed to work that they do not know how to exploit their land and its natural riches. This indicates that civilised people have a right to intervene.
>
> *The view of a Frenchman in the mid-nineteenth century.*

(a) Describe France's colonial expansion in Africa before 1890. [5]

(b) Why did the Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884 take place? [7]

(c) 'Africa gained little from European rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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