UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2010**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2041544123

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 extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> By 1850 there seemed little left of the 'year of revolutions'. Austria had apparently re-established firm government in her empire. Democratic and nationalist movements had failed to take root, and the sufferings of the peoples of Europe seemed to be in vain.

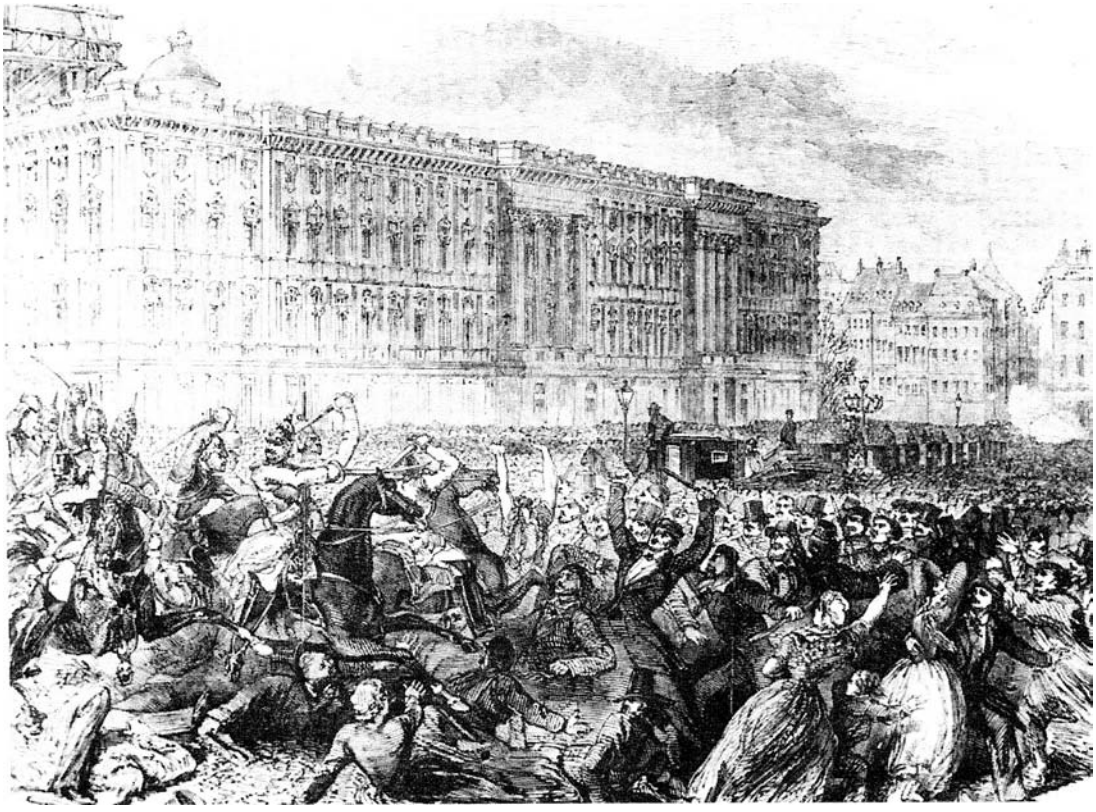
From a modern history book.

(a) What was meant by 'liberalism' in the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–9 fail? [7]

(c) How important were the 1848 revolutions for Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A picture showing the Prussian cavalry charging rioters in front of the Royal Palace in Berlin in 1848.

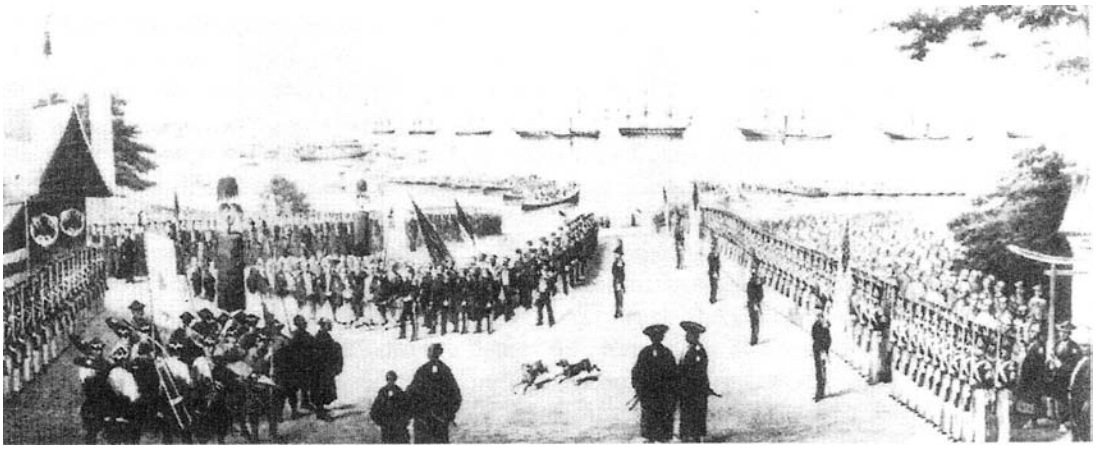
(a) What happened in Berlin during 1848? [5]

(b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament a failure? [7]

(c) How far did Bismarck plan the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The Americans arrive to sign the Treaty of Kanagawa, 1854.

(a) What attracted the Western Powers to show interest in Japan in the middle of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why were Perry's missions important for Japan? [7]

(c) How far could Japan be considered 'westernised' by 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> While great naval power in the hands of Britain is not a danger, in the hands of Germany it will be a great peril to the world. This is more so as the recent history of German policy is one of aggression. The lack of space at home encourages Germany to conquer colonies belonging to other nations.

From a British newspaper, published in 1903.

(a) Describe the naval rivalry between Britain and Germany from 1898 to 1914. [5]

(b) Why did events in Morocco before 1914 increase European tension? [7]

(c) 'The Bosnian Crisis of 1908–9 did more to cause the First World War than the Balkan Wars of 1912–1913.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We want a peace which will be just, but not vindictive. We want a stern peace because the occasion demands it, but the severity must be designed, not for vengeance, but for justice. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war.
>
> *Lloyd George speaking to the British Parliament, before the Paris Peace Conference.*

(a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles weaken the German economy? [5]

(b) Why did the victors fail to get everything they wanted at Versailles? [7]

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

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

> What use we could make of the Treaty of Versailles! Each one of the points of the Treaty could be firmly fixed in the minds and hearts of the German people until they find their souls burning with a feeling of anger and shame. We will say with a common cry, 'We will take up our weapons again.'
>
> *From Hitler's 'Mein Kampf'.*

(a) What were the aims of Hitler's foreign policy? [5]

(b) Why did Britain follow a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the 1930s? [7]

(c) 'Events in Czechoslovakia in 1938–9 played a greater part in causing war in 1939 than did the Nazi-Soviet Pact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



West Berliners watching a US cargo plane landing.

(a) What was the 'Iron Curtain'? [5]

(b) Why was Berlin a cause of tension between East and West after the Second World War? [7]

(c) How successful was the West in containing communism in Europe up to 1949? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Even when people were enjoying themselves having a drink in the student bar, the conversation turned to Cuba. What would happen? Would it mean the end of the world? Everyone felt so helpless. There was nothing you could do to prevent destruction, except pray. Special prayers were said in churches. The end of the crisis was greeted with a tremendous feeling of relief.

Memories of a British university student who was nineteen in 1962.

(a) Describe relations between the USA and Cuba from 1959 to the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961. [5]

(b) Why did the Cuban Missile Crisis cause so much alarm? [7]

(c) Which leader, Kennedy or Khrushchev, handled the Cuban Missile Crisis better? Explain your answer. [8]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918-45

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



The Freikorps in action in 1919.

(a) Describe the activities of the Freikorps, 1919–20. [5]

(b) Explain why the Weimar Republic faced severe difficulties in 1923. [7]

(c) How successfully did the Weimar Republic deal with Germany's problems in the years 1923–8? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> German Language, History, Geography, Chemistry and Mathematics must concentrate on military subjects, the glorification of military service and of German heroes.
>
> *From a Nazi statement on the purpose of education for boys.*

(a) Describe the Nazi plans for self-sufficiency. [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis introduce the 'Final Solution'? [7]

(c) How successful was Nazi control of young people? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

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



A boarding house for industrial workers, Moscow 1911.

(a) Describe how Stolypin attempted to deal with Russia's problems. [5]

(b) Why was there growing discontent in Russia from 1906 to 1914? [7]

(c) How important was the First World War in the collapse of the Tsarist regime in March 1917? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Comrade Stalin, having become General Secretary, has unlimited authority in his hands and I am not sure whether he will always be capable of using that authority with sufficient caution.
>
> Comrade Trotsky, on the other hand, is distinguished not only by his outstanding ability. He is probably the most capable man in the present Central Committee.

From Lenin's Testament. This was never published in Russia.

(a) What qualities did Stalin have which enabled him to be considered as Lenin's successor? [5]

(b) Why was there a struggle for power after Lenin's death? [7]

(c) 'Propaganda was the most effective method used by Stalin to control the people of Russia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

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

> Are you a native-born, white American?
> Do you believe in the Christian religion?
> Will you faithfully strive for the eternal maintenance of white supremacy?

Extracts from the Kloran, the Ku Klux Klan's book of rules.

(a) What benefits did Americans gain from increasing prosperity in the 'Roaring Twenties'? [5]

(b) Why did support for the Ku Klux Klan increase in the 1920s? [7]

(c) To what extent was Prohibition a success? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Effects of erosion in the Tennessee Valley.

(a) Describe Roosevelt's first hundred days in office. [5]

(b) Why was the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority important? [7]

(c) How far was the New Deal good for all Americans? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c.1990

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

> China is an example of the great changes that have occurred in the communist world. For years America's guiding principle of policy was containment of what we considered an unacceptable doctrine. By the 1960s we were cut off from one-quarter of the globe's people. At this time China was emerging from its isolation and was more open to approaches from foreign countries. The USA and China have many fundamental interests that are common to both countries.
>
> *From US President Nixon's Foreign Policy Report to Congress, 1973.*

(a) What changes took place in China's relations with the USSR in the 1950s and 1960s? [5]

(b) Why did Communist China regard the USA as her enemy during the 1950s and 1960s? [7]

(c) How far have China's relations with other countries improved since the death of Mao? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The 'Democracy Wall' in Beijing, 1979.

(a) What was the 'Democracy Wall'? [5]

(b) Why was Deng Xiaoping able to become leader of China by 1980? [7]

(c) How far did economic development change the lives of the Chinese people in the period 1976 to c.1990? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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



Anti-pass demonstrators being arrested in Johannesburg, 1919.

(a) Describe the migrant labour system. [5]

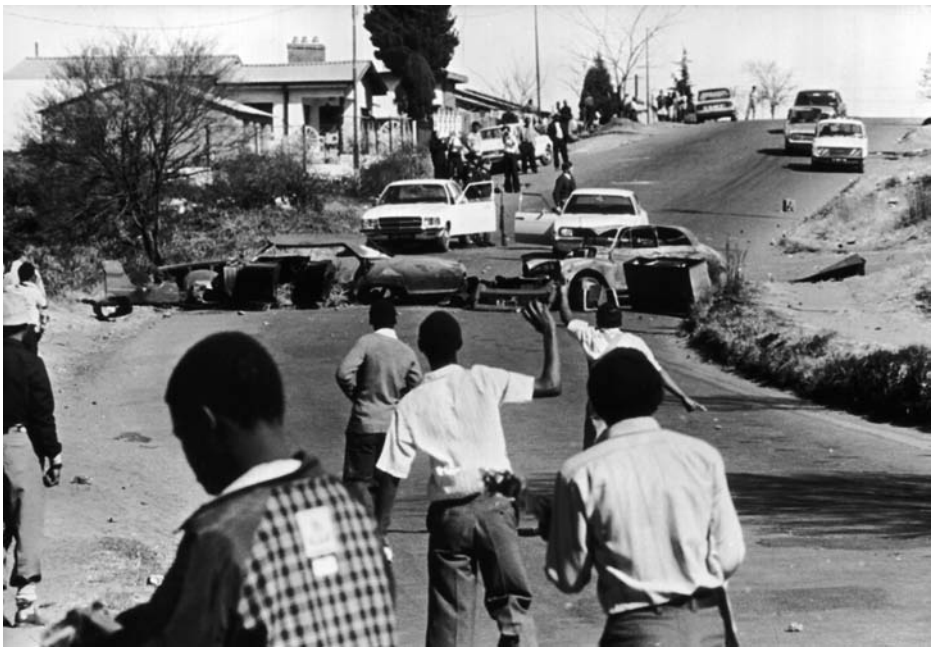
(b) Why was the pass system hated by black South Africans? [7]

(c) How effective was resistance to segregation before 1948? Explain your answer. [8]

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[Turn over

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



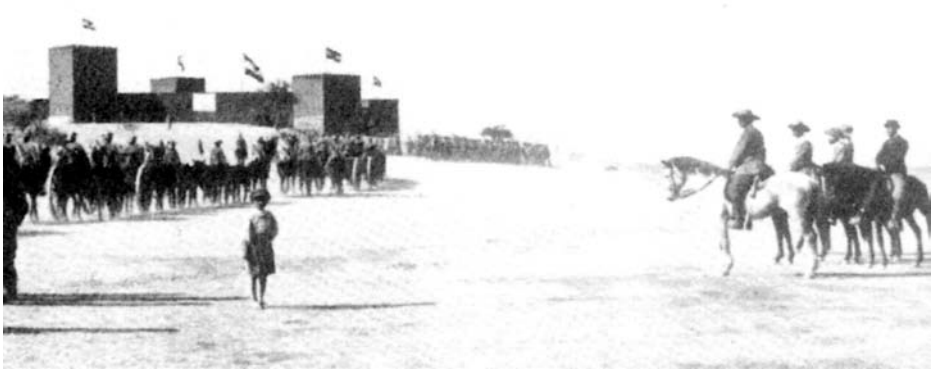
High school students on the streets of Soweto, 1976.

(a) Describe the student riots of June 1976. [5]

(b) Why was Steve Biko important in the struggle against apartheid? [7]

(c) 'The role of Mandela was more significant than that of De Klerk in ending minority rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The German fort at Windhoek, 1898.

(a) Describe the German colonisation of Namibia to 1900. [5]

(b) Why was there resistance to the German colonisation of Namibia? [7]

(c) How far did the people of Namibia benefit from the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



The King David Hotel in Jerusalem following a terrorist attack, 1946.

(a) What was Zionism? [5]

(b) Why did the British leave Palestine? [7]

(c) 'The war of 1948–9 was unavoidable.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> When we hijack a plane it has more effect than if we killed 100 Israelis in battle. For decades world public opinion has been neither for nor against the Palestinians. It simply ignored us. At least the world is talking about us now.

A leader of a Palestinian group writing in 1980.

(a) Describe the treatment of Palestinian refugees after the 1948–9 war. [5]

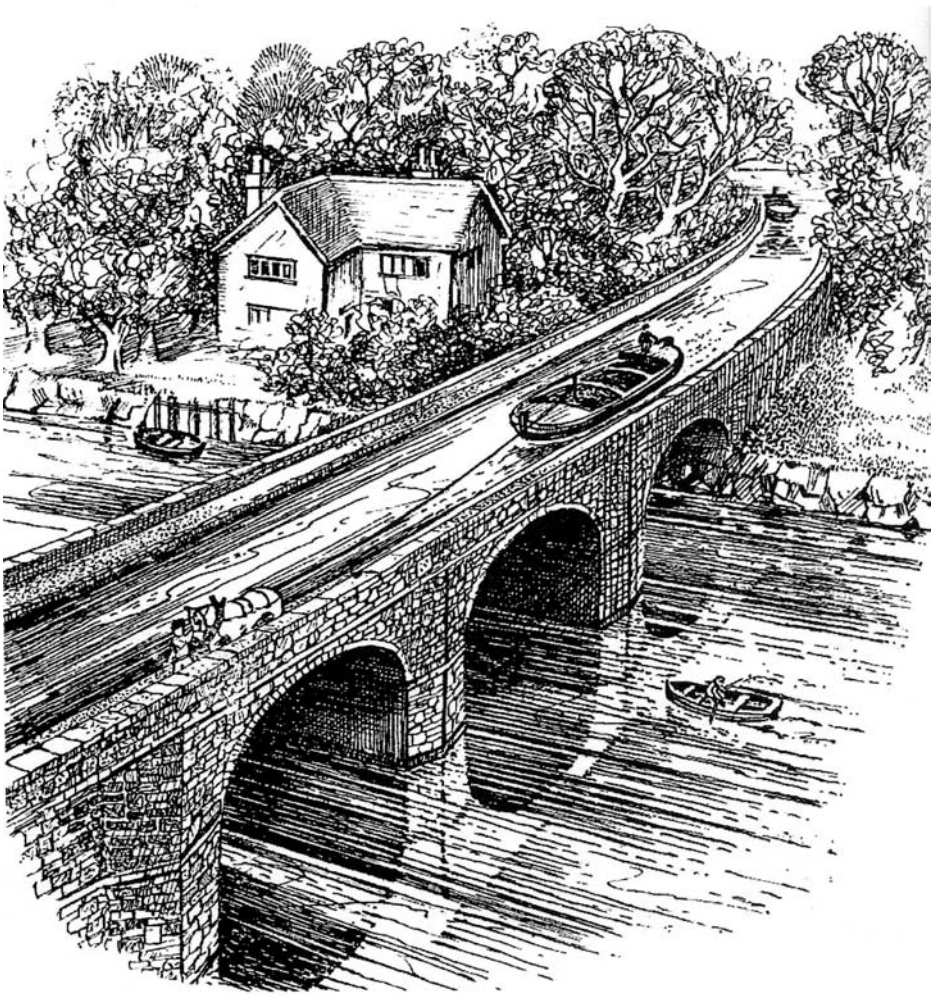
(b) Why did some Palestinians become terrorists? [7]

(c) How effective was the PLO before 1990? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



An illustration of a barge on a canal. The canal is crossing a river.

(a) What objections did people have to the building of railways? [5]

(b) Why were canals and roads inadequate in meeting the transport needs of industry by the early-nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Railways were built to help industry but had greater effects on the way people lived.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We were uniting together to protect ourselves, our wives and our children from utter poverty and starvation.
>
> *George Loveless, one of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, speaking at his trial.*

(a) Describe what the Tolpuddle Martyrs did and what happened to them. [5]

(b) Why was it difficult for workers to form trade unions in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Chartism failed because of the use of physical force.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> To the Chinese the war was fought over the opium question but for the British merchants the issues were wider, namely foreign trade with China.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1971.*

(a) What was the nature of Chinese society in the early-nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was there a war between China and Britain from 1839 to 1842? [7]

(c) 'The Self-Strengthening Movement had little effect on China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Once we come into possession of colonies we will become a great people. We do not by any means feel the need to interfere in everything. We don't want to put anyone else in the shade, but we too demand a place in the sun.
>
> *Comments made by a German politician in the 1890s.*

(a) What did Africa offer to European imperialists? [5]

(b) Why was the Berlin Conference of 1884–5 held? [7]

(c) How far did Western imperialism help Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

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