UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2010**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2875719811

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.



The Emperor of Austria abandoning Vienna and heading to Innsbruck, May 1848.

(a) Describe the revolutionary events in Austria in 1848. [5]

(b) Why was 1848 known as the 'year of revolutions'? [7]

(c) 'The revolutions of 1848 failed to change anything.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> By skilfully omitting a few phrases Bismarck made the telegram insulting to France, when it was published in the German newspapers. The people of Paris were infuriated. Napoleon III was reluctant to declare war but was pushed by the strength of opinion.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

(a) What problems faced the Frankfurt Parliament when it was set up? [5]

(b) Why was Austria able to re-establish its influence in Germany by 1850? [7]

(c) 'The unification of Germany was brought about by the activities of countries other than Prussia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> On 11 February 1889, the Meiji Emperor, now 37 years of age, in a brief ceremony handed the first written constitution of Japan to the Prime Minister. This action demonstrated the important fact that the constitution was a gift from the Emperor to his subjects.
>
> *From a history book about Japan, published in 1960.*

(a) In what ways could Japan have been considered 'undeveloped' before the period of the Meiji? [5]

(b) Why did Japan sign an alliance with Britain in 1902? [7]

(c) How significant for Japan was the war with Russia, 1904–5? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An illustration of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo, June 1914.

(a) Describe the events of 28 June 1914 leading to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. [5]

(b) Why did Britain feel increasingly threatened by Germany's policies after 1890? [7]

(c) 'The main reason why a World War broke out in August 1914 was the German invasion of Belgium.' 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.

> The Reparations Commission decided that the total to be paid should be £6600 million, in yearly instalments. These might be paid in gold, or currency earned from the sale of Germany's goods abroad, or in shipments of coal, iron, timber and other materials to the allies.

From a modern history book.

(a) What were Germany's main territorial losses under the Treaty of Versailles? [5]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles cause problems for Germany from 1919 to 1923? [7]

(c) How far did the 'Big Three' achieve their aims at the Paris Peace Conference? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of Guernica after being attacked by German bombers in 1937.

(a) What measures had Hitler taken by 1938 to prepare Germany for war? [5]

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

(c) How far was the policy of appeasement justified? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> This war is not as in the past; whoever occupies a territory also imposes on it the occupiers' own social system. Everyone imposes their own system as far as their army has power to do so. It cannot be otherwise.
>
> *Stalin speaking in 1945 about the actions of the USSR in Eastern Europe.*

(a) What was decided at the Yalta Conference of February 1945? [5]

(b) Why was it difficult to reach agreements at the Potsdam Conference? [7]

(c) Which country had the more successful policies towards Europe between 1945 and 1949 – the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Cuba Crisis was a triumph of Soviet foreign policy and a personal triumph in my own career. Today Cuba exists as an independent socialist country right in front of America. Cuba's existence is good propaganda.
>
> We behaved with dignity and forced the United States to demobilise and to recognise Cuba.
>
> *From Khrushchev's memoirs, written in 1971.*

(a) Describe how relations between the USA and Cuba became worse when Castro took power. [5]

(b) Why did the Bay of Pigs invasion take place in April 1961? [7]

(c) 'Khrushchev gained a victory in the Cuban Missile Crisis.' 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, 1918-45

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

	1918	0.63 marks
	1922	163 marks
January	1923	250 marks
July	1923	3465 marks
September	1923	1 512 000 marks
November	1923	201 000 000 000 marks

The rising cost of a loaf of bread in Berlin.

(a) Describe the events of the Spartacist rising of 1919. [5]

(b) Why was Germany facing economic disaster by 1923? [7]

(c) 'Up to 1929 the Weimar Republic had greater success with foreign policy than with domestic issues.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

PERIODS	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1. 8:00–8:45	German	German	German	German	German	German
2. 8:50–9:35	Geography	History	Singing	Geography	History	Singing
3. 9:40–10:25	Race Study	Race Study	Race Study	Race Study	Party Beliefs	Party Beliefs
4. 10:25–11:00	Break – with sports and special announcements					
5. 11:00–12:05	Domestic Science with Mathematics – Every day					
6. 12:10–12:55	The science of breeding (Eugenics) – Health Biology					
	2:00–6:00 Sport each day					

A timetable for a girls' school in Nazi Germany, 1935.

(a) What changes did the Nazis make to the school curriculum? [5]

(b) Why was the Hitler Youth Movement an important part of Nazi policy? [7]

(c) To what extent did the German people turn against Hitler during the course of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

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



A prisoner of the Okhrana.

(a) Describe the main features of Tsarist rule over Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century. [5]

(b) Why did the Tsar face revolution in 1905? [7]

(c) How did Tsarist rule over Russia change in the period 1906 and 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Trotsky refrained from attacking Stalin because he felt secure. It seemed to Trotsky almost a joke that Stalin, the sly but shabby, inarticulate man in the background should be his rival.
>
> *From a British biography about Trotsky published in 1959.*

(a) What actions did Stalin take to create a 'cult of personality'? [5]

(b) Why was Stalin able to become dictator of Russia by 1929? [7]

(c) 'During the 1930s Stalin had complete control over the Soviet Union.' 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 photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



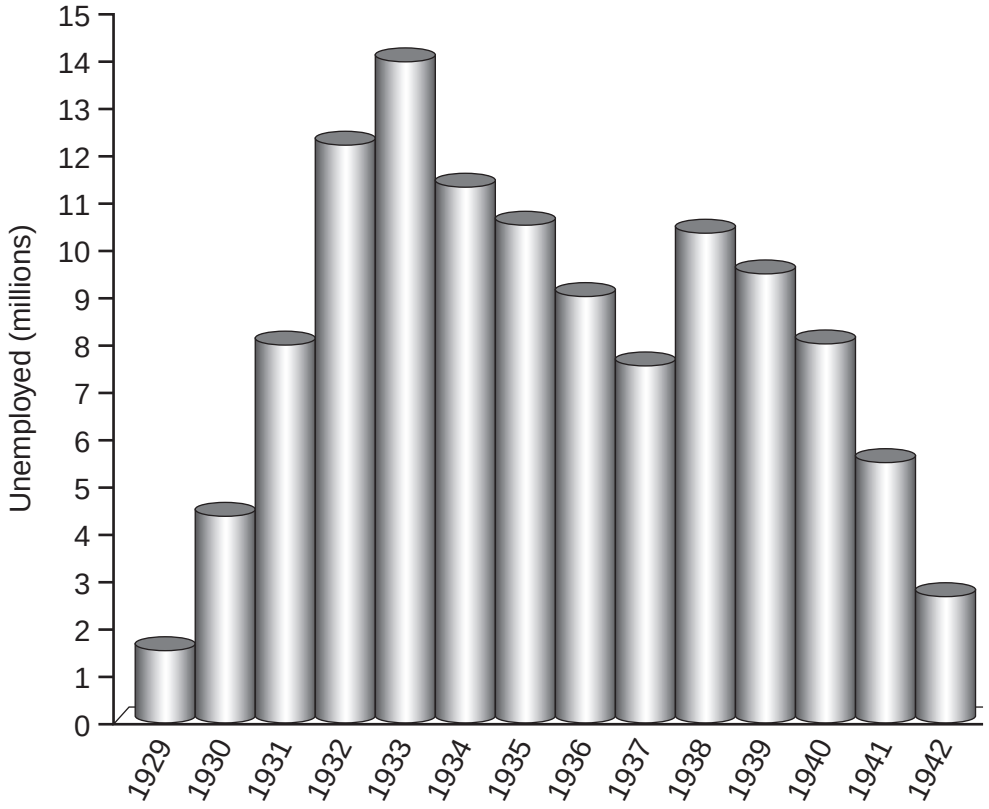
An American visiting a speakeasy.

(a) What were the 'Roaring Twenties'? [5]

(b) Why was it difficult to enforce prohibition? [7]

(c) To what extent was America an intolerant society in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Unemployment figures for the USA, 1929–42.

(a) What were Roosevelt's 'Hundred Days'? [5]

(b) Why did the Republicans oppose the New Deal? [7]

(c) 'The New Deal solved the problems of the USA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c.1990

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

> Since Khrushchev took over in the USSR, the new bourgeois elements have gradually risen to the ruling positions in the Communist Party and the government. They have incomes far greater than the average Soviet worker or peasant. Khrushchev is encouraging individualism and selfishness.
>
> *A statement issued by the Chinese Communist Party in 1964.*

(a) What has Communist China's policy been towards Tibet? [5]

(b) Why did Mao's relations with the USSR change in the 1950s and 1960s? [7]

(c) How far was China established as a superpower by the time of Mao's death? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Young Chinese people on the streets of Beijing in the 1980s.

(a) Describe the power struggle after Mao's death. [5]

(b) Why did Deng introduce economic reforms in China? [7]

(c) How far did economic changes in the 1980s change the Communist way of life in China? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

> In 1930, at the age of twenty-two, I came to Johannesburg looking for work. There were hundreds of girls looking for jobs. I returned to our farm and became a strong opponent of the government, believing the South African party was to blame for our poverty and unemployment. I later returned and found work. I began to fight for my rights and the rights of fellow workers. The more I saw, the more I realised how necessary it was for workers to become organised. The first strike in which I took a leading part was in 1936. I was arrested.
>
> *An African woman describing why she became a trade unionist.*

(a) Describe the development of black trade unionism in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why was black resistance to segregation ineffective before 1948? [7]

(c) How successfully did the South African economy develop in the thirty years after Union? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Bantu Education had decreed that we should do nothing. We were determined to rise above it, using whatever means we could.
>
> *A student speaking about the uprising of 1976.*

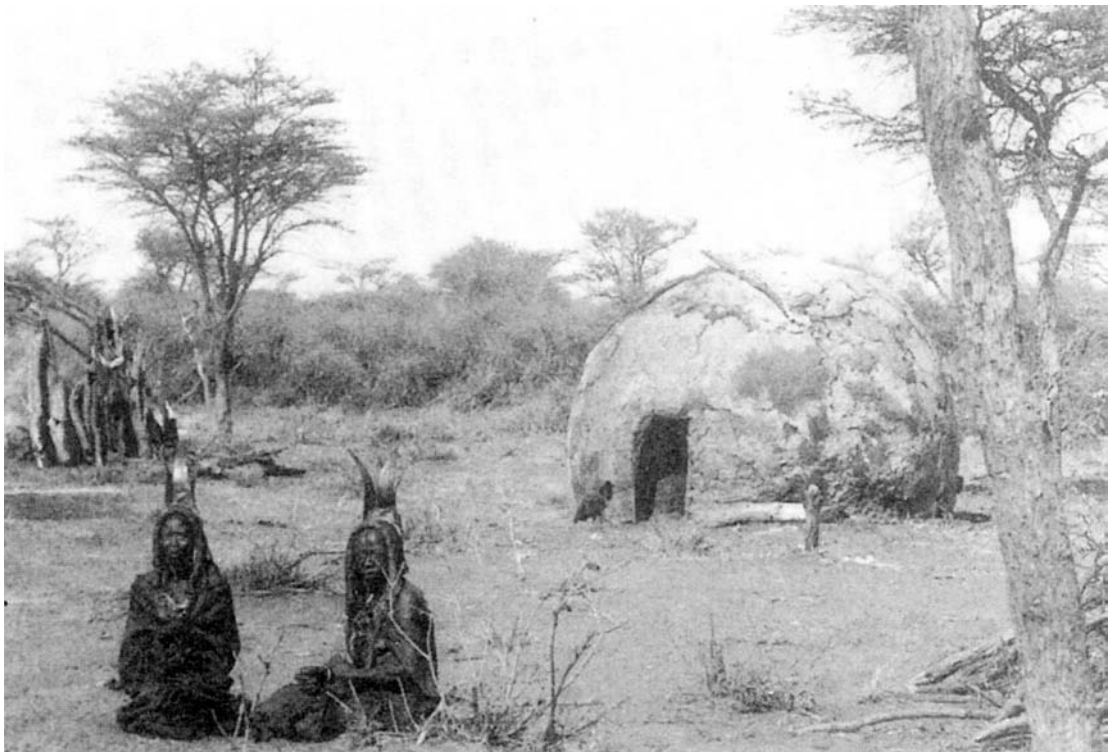
(a) What was the 'Black Consciousness' movement? [5]

(b) Why were there violent uprisings in Soweto in 1976? [7]

(c) How far was Mandela responsible for the achievement of majority rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Part of a Herero settlement.

(a) Describe the way of life in Namibia before European colonisation. [5]

(b) Why was there a Herero uprising in 1904? [7]

(c) How important was the First World War for the people of Namibia? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

> The tragic situation of the surviving victims of Nazi persecution in Europe presents a problem of such size that it cannot be ignored by people of good will. All of us have a common responsibility for working out a solution that would allow those unfortunates who must leave Europe to find new homes where they may live in peace and security.

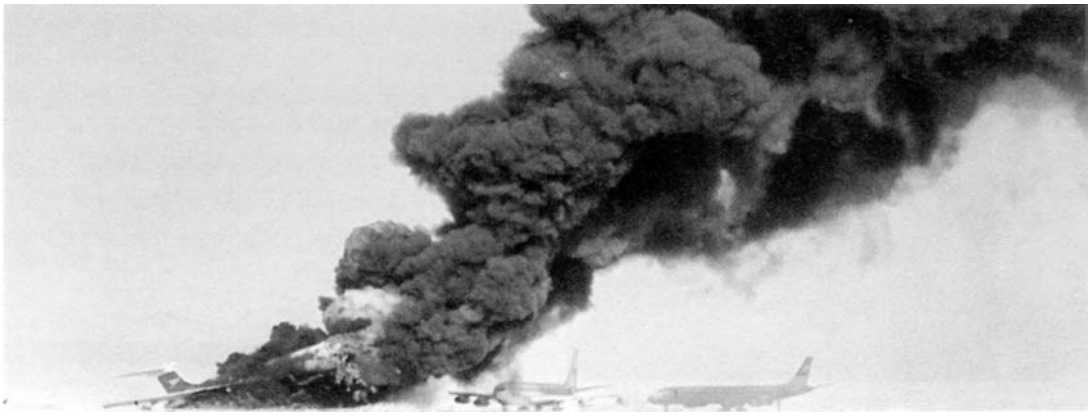
From a letter written by American President Truman to the King of Saudi Arabia, October 1946.

(a) Describe events immediately following the collapse of the British mandate in Palestine. [5]

(b) Why did many Jews go to Palestine between 1945 and 1948? [7]

(c) 'There was no winner in the hostilities between Arabs and Israelis in the years 1948–9.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A British plane hijacked by Palestinians is blown up in Jordan, September 1970.

(a) What problems did the arrival of the PLO in Lebanon in 1970 create for that country? [5]

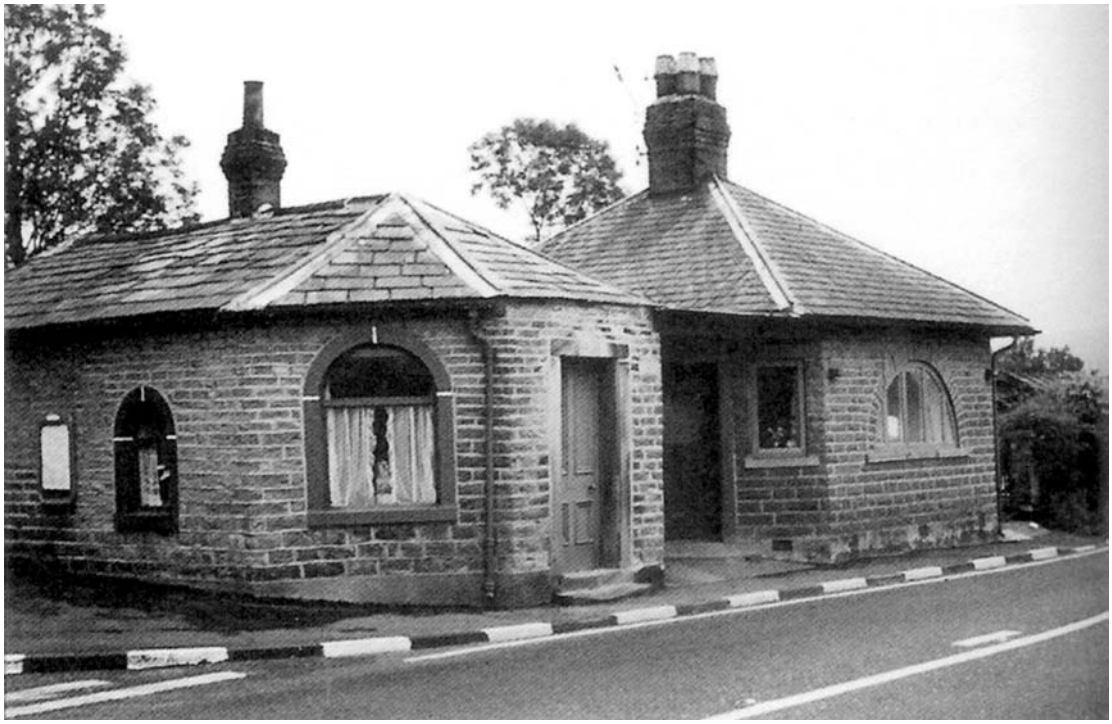
(b) Why was the PLO expelled from Jordan in 1970? [7]

(c) 'The most significant result of terrorism by the PLO was unpopularity with the rest of the world.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Study the photograph, and answer the questions which follow.



A picture of an eighteenth-century toll-house.

(a) What were turnpike trusts? [5]

(b) Why was it necessary to improve methods of transport by the beginning of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Brunel contributed more to the development of the railways than the Stephensons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> By 1872 many agricultural workers were at starvation point. They were facing a life in the workhouse or death. They needed to find an escape. Oppression and hunger made them desperate, and desperation was the mother of the union.

From the memoirs of Joseph Arch, published in 1898. Arch was the founder of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union.

(a) What were the 'New Model Unions' of the 1850s and 1860s? [5]

(b) Why did unions for the unskilled grow in the 1870s and 1880s? [7]

(c) How successful were the courts and Parliament in limiting the power of unions between 1865 and 1913? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



A nineteenth-century cartoon showing China being pulled in different directions by several European countries.

(a) Describe China's relations with European countries in the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Explain the significance of the Boxer rising. [7]

(c) 'By 1900 Western imperialism had made little impact on Chinese society and culture.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The 'Scramble for Africa' by the nations of Europe was due to a growing commercial rivalry. It is for our advantage we have undertaken responsibilities in East Africa to provide for our ever-growing population.
>
> *A member of the British gentry speaking in 1893.*

(a) What was the outcome of the Berlin Conference of 1884–5? [5]

(b) Why was there a rush to create colonies in Africa in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How significant was the impact of European civilisation on Africans in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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