UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/41**

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework **May/June 2010**

1 hour

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

6393771719

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 the questions on **one** of the Depth Studies.

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.

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–1945

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

Source A

On 9 November 1938 we stood at the window of our house and watched while they burned down the big synagogue across the street. The area was crowded with thousands of spectators; they made a circus out of it. We saw it all. Suddenly people burst into our rooms with axes and bars and smashed everything up. We ran to the local police station for help. They looked at us and just laughed. We fled from them to find shelter with a family my father knew.

A Jewish man writing in 1980 about his memories of Kristallnacht in a German city.

Source B

a) Only such measures should be taken which do not involve danger to German life and property.

b) Businesses and private apartments of Jews may be destroyed but not looted.

c) The demonstrations which are going to take place should not be hindered by the police.

d) Foreign nationals – even if they are Jews – should not be molested.

Directly after the events of this night, as many Jews as possible – especially the well-off ones – are to be arrested. Above all only healthy, male Jews, not too old, are to be arrested. The appropriate concentration camp should be contacted immediately in order to confine them in these camps. Special care is to be taken that the Jews arrested on this order are not maltreated.

From the message sent to all police headquarters by the head of the security service (SD) and Gestapo, 1.20 am on 10 November 1938.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about attitudes towards Jews in Nazi Germany? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the government approved of the mistreatment of the Jews by 1938? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about Kristallnacht? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the SS? [2]

(ii) Describe how the physically and mentally handicapped were treated in Hitler's Germany. [4]

(iii) Why did many racial groups suffer under the Nazi regime? [6]

(iv) 'The Final Solution was Hitler's major aim throughout his leadership of the Nazi Party.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–1941

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

Source A

Russia could never become a superpower without a repressive regime. Its manpower was unsuited to production-line labour. When it comes to industrial discipline, Russians are free spirits, incapable of creating their own work ethic. Stalin's labour regulations were essential if his country was to become an industrial power.

A British historian, writing in 1968.

Source B

The period saw losses. People began to believe in the universal effectiveness of rigid centralisation. Nor were excesses avoided in the struggle against the kulaks. The basically correct policy of fighting the kulaks was often interpreted so broadly that it had a dire effect on the country's social and political development.

Mikhail Gorbachev commenting in 1987 on Stalin's collectivisation and industrialisation policies.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the workers in Soviet Russia? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Stalin's policies were unsuccessful? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about developments in Soviet Russia during Stalin's rule? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Give **two** ways in which the Kulaks reacted to collectivisation. [2]

(ii) Describe the process of Show Trials. [4]

(iii) Why did Stalin modernise agriculture in the Soviet Union? [6]

(iv) 'The Five Year Plans brought great benefit to the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–1941

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

Source A

We seek to participate in world trade because that is our way to wider influence and the rewards of peace and because we know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy. We are calling not only for the restoration of production but for a new era of production, transportation and trade. We shall achieve it by meeting the demand of a growing home market and promoting self-reliance in production.

From President Harding's inaugural speech, 1921.

Source B

By 1929, seventy per cent of American families earned less than $2 500 a year, placing them at or near the poverty line for a family of four. Eighty per cent of the population had no savings and most of them were in debt for having purchased goods on easy instalment terms. Many of the very rich and upper-middle classes had invested their surplus, untaxed wealth in speculative stocks rather than into savings or productive enterprises. Giant corporations controlled more than fifty per cent of the nation's wealth and few of them were willing to lower prices. The European market was dependent on American loans so there was little room for selling surplus production overseas.

From an American economic history textbook, 2001.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about President Harding's aims? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show the weaknesses of the American economy in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the American economy in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** American Presidents, other than Harding, in the 1920s. [2]

(ii) Describe the effects of mass production on American workers. [4]

(iii) Why did some regions of America not share in the prosperity of the 1920s? [6]

(iv) How far do you agree that government policies were responsible for the economic boom of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

Source A

Throughout the Japanese War and the Civil War that followed, the KMT army was continually beaten because it had no unity. Its commanders felt only scorn for the soldiers, who were used to corruption, tyranny and death. The soldiers' lives were filled with despair, and they felt a necessity to loot. They hated their own officers and the common people, who often despised them too.

An American journalist, writing in 1949.

Source B

The Communists did everything they could to oppose reconstruction projects, to disrupt the nation's economic life and to upset social order. Finally, the people became so confused and bewildered that all they asked was peace at any price.

Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), writing in 1967 to explain his defeat in the Civil War.

Source C

Mao told Japanese delegations that it was thanks to the intervention of the Japanese imperial army that the CCP had been able to win victory.

From a British history magazine, 1981.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the KMT army? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Sources B and C.

How far do these sources show that the Communists won the Chinese Civil War as a result of their own actions? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study all the sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the others as evidence about the Civil War? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was a People's Court? [2]

(ii) Describe the support given to the KMT by the government of the United States during and after the Second World War. [4]

(iii) Why did the Second World War strengthen the Communists? [6]

(iv) 'Land re-distribution was the most serious problem facing the new government of the People's Republic of China in 1949.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

Source A

The white population of this country will never submit to the United Nations' doctrine of equal citizenship for all. It will not commit suicide. Before it is swept away by the non-European population in this country, before its future is destroyed, there will be a fight to the death here in South Africa. The UN doctrine will be a menace to world peace, not a support.

From a speech in the South African House of Assembly by Dr Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, 1946.

Source B

In 1948, half a million South Africans voted against Malan's Nationalist Party, only 400 000 for him. But the electoral laws favour rural constituencies, where Afrikaners dominate. Result: the Malanites squeaked into power by 70 seats to 65. News of Malan's victory sent gold shares plummeting on London's stock exchange. In the Afrikaner countryside it sent Boer hooligans on a looting spree directed at Jewish stores. Malan's 14-man cabinet had not one representative of the English-speaking population. Ten of the new ministers, like Malan himself, belonged to the Afrikaner Broederbond, a fanatic secret society which Smuts had once banned as subversive. 'South Africa is once again ours,' claimed Malan. To him it was a signal from heaven to build in South Africa an apartheid state.

From an American magazine on current affairs, 1952.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What impressions does this source give of Malan? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Nationalist Party had strong support? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the white population in South Africa in the 1940s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the Population Registration Act of 1950? [2]

(ii) Describe the Defiance Campaign of 1952. [4]

(iii) Why was there only limited opposition to apartheid in the 1950s? [6]

(iv) How far do you agree that the Bantu Education Act of 1953 was the most important apartheid law? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

Source A

The Jews of America are with you, Zionists of Palestine. Your fight puts a smile on our faces. Every time you send a British railroad sky-high or use your guns and bombs at the British betrayers and invaders of your homeland, the Jews of America make a little holiday in their hearts.

A leading American Zionist, writing in the New York Herald Tribune, May 1947.

Source B

After the Second World War, both Jews and Arabs believed that they had to fight to survive. To the Jews survival meant getting into Palestine: to the Palestine Arabs survival meant keeping the Jews out. Soon they were ambushing, bombing and killing one another. To reduce the trouble in Palestine, the British tried to keep out newcomers, stopping their ships and turning them back. This triggered ruthless anti-British attacks by Zionist terrorists.

A British historian, 1987.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Zionists in Palestine? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that opposition to the Jews in Palestine was successful? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about conditions in Palestine in 1947? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What happened to the 'Exodus'? [2]

(ii) Describe the events which took place at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, on 22 July 1946. [4]

(iii) Why did the Arabs reject UNO plans to partition Palestine in November 1947? [6]

(iv) How far was the creation of the state of Israel due to the efforts of the Jews in Palestine? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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

Source A

	1801	1821	1851
Birmingham	71	102	233
Bradford	13	26	104
Manchester	75	126	303
Norwich	36	51	68
Sheffield	46	65	135

Census returns. Populations in thousands.

Source B

In front of the row of houses in which my uncle lived was a neatly paved footpath. His house, like all the others in the row, consisted of one principal room and, on the same floor, was a loom shop capable of containing four looms and, at the rear, a small kitchen and scullery. On the next floor were other rooms. All rooms were lighted by windows in good condition. The interior of the dwelling showed a clean and comfortable appearance. There were a dozen good chairs, a handsome clock, a good chest of drawers, a mahogany table and a corner cupboard.

The family were, at the time, chiefly employed by Samuel and James Broadbent of Cannon Street, Manchester. At their warehouse you would probably find half a dozen weavers waiting for their turn to deliver their work and receive fresh yarn from the factories.

From a book published in 1849, looking back at the days of handloom weaving in c. 1800.

Source C

(i) In Preston the streets examined contained 422 dwellings inhabited by 2 400 persons sleeping in 852 beds.

(ii) In Manchester new houses are erected with a rapidity which astounds people who are unaware of their flimsy structure. They have neither cellar nor foundation and the walls are only a half brick thick.

From official reports made in 1842.

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(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about the growth of towns in the nineteenth century? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the textile industry was still a domestic industry in the early nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study all the sources.

How useful are these sources for showing the changes which industrialisation brought to towns? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Who was Richard Arkwright? [2]

(ii) Describe 'back to back' housing. [4]

(iii) Why did so many people leave the countryside to live in towns in the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) How far did the growth of industry improve living conditions in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

Source A

Once the revolt is overcome, the last great danger menacing English security in India will have disappeared. It is to be remembered that for the past thirty years, English rule in India has been, with all its defects, a humane and well-meaning rule. The crimes with which it is charged, the crimes of which it has been guilty, are small in amount compared with the good it has brought.

From an account of 'The Indian Revolt' written in December 1857 by an Englishman.

Source B

Karl Marx states that, 'The British rulers of India are by no means such mild and spotless benefactors of the Indian people as they would have the world believe, and various officers have committed gross injustice, imprisonment and cruel torture.' Marx's analysis was that the clash between the soldiers and their officers is the inevitable conflict that is the result of capitalism and imperialism.

From an article in the New York Daily Tribune of August 1857.

Source C

The spark that lit the fuse was undoubtedly the greased cartridge. There can be no doubt that the danger to their caste, supposed to be hidden in these hateful cartridges, was sufficient cause, in the extraordinary mood of the sepoys, to incite a riot.

From a letter by George Baines, Commissioner and Superintendent in India, to a fellow Commissioner on 5 February 1858.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about the British view of the Mutiny? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Mutiny was the fault of the British? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study all the sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the others as evidence about British rule in India at the time of the Mutiny? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What were 'sepoys'? [2]

(ii) Describe the importance of the new 'greased cartridges' for Indians. [4]

(iii) Why did the majority of Indians fail to join the Mutiny? [6]

(iv) 'The Mutiny made little difference to the way in which the British ruled Indians.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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