UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/43**

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

1 hour

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 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

Under the Nazis' Four-Year Plan of 1936 men have had to leave their jobs, their trades, their homes, their families, their districts, to work in distant places for unlimited periods of time. The Nazis have deprived workers of any voice in the settlement of wages, hours and working conditions. The Nazis have destroyed not merely trade unions but the very bases on which trade unionism is founded: the right to strike and the right to quit work.

From a British book on world affairs, 1940.

Source B

It was Schacht as Minister of Economics who enabled Hitler to finance his programme of rearmament and public works without excessive inflation. With his unrivalled grasp of finance Schacht set up a system of controls on imports and exports which secured the basis of foreign trade. In 1936 Goering became Commissioner for Raw Materials and Foreign Exchange, then head of the Four-Year Plan to make Germany self-sufficient. Schacht spent months arguing that Goering's policies were unsound and Germany could not have both 'guns and butter'. Hitler persuaded Schacht not to resign as Minister of Economics but he finally did so in December 1937 although he remained head of the Reichsbank until his dismissal in 1939. Hitler did not think in economic terms at all – if he got the arms he believed that he would be able to solve Germany's economic problems by other means.

From an economic historian's analysis, 1952.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Nazis' view of the working class? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the economy of Germany was well managed by the Nazi government? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was the German Labour Front (DAF)? [2]

(ii) Describe the activities of the 'Strength Through Joy' organization. [4]

(iii) Why did the Nazis seek to control women's lives in Germany? [6]

(iv) 'German citizens benefited from Nazi rule between 1933 and 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

In his speech to the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets on the day of Lenin's funeral, January 1924, Stalin said, 'Comrade Lenin bequeathed to us the task of holding high and keeping pure the membership of the Party. We swear to you, Comrade Lenin, that we will carry out your commandment with honour!' Seven times Stalin repeated the words, 'We swear.' He had not been empowered to speak in the name of the Party, yet his oaths gave precisely that impression.

A senior Russian soldier writing in 1998.

Source B

In 1922 Lenin became suspicious of Stalin's ambitions and, in an effort to counteract his growing power, proposed to appoint Trotsky as his deputy in the Council of People's Commissars. Trotsky's followers have always argued that this would have made their hero Lenin's heir. But, in fact, the post was seen by many people as a minor one. Stalin was happy to vote for Lenin's resolution in the Politburo but it was Trotsky who was opposed, writing on his voting slip, 'Categorically refuse.' His refusal may well have been because he thought it was beneath him to be merely 'Deputy Chairman'.

From a British historian writing in 1996.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the position of the Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars was unimportant? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the leadership of the USSR? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was Lenin's Political Will (Testament)? [2]

(ii) Describe the Kronstadt Mutiny, March 1921. [4]

(iii) Why did Stalin win the leadership struggle against Trotsky? [6]

(iv) How far had the peoples of the USSR benefited from Communist rule by 1929? 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

Hard work from sunrise to sunset, mixed with common sense to manage their money, that's what supports the people and the Government. Now this government has taken those virtues away from millions of labouring men. This Social Security thing and the Old Age Pensions, they ain't right. America isn't a free country like it was when I was young because the government's telling everyone what to do now and how to do it. Most people today are looking for someone to support them without work and if they keep this idea in their heads much longer most of us will have to live in caves or old shacks.

From an interview with a farmer by a member of the Federal Writers' Project, 1938.

Source B

In 1936 Roosevelt's attempt to reform the Supreme Court because of its rulings against New Deal laws was met with political opposition and the Senate voted 70 to 20 against it. The Supreme Court was shaken by the President's action and did begin approving most of the main measures of the Second New Deal. In 1938 Congress rejected the President's proposal that the increased role of the government in running the country needed to be permanent. In 1939 Roosevelt used his authority to create the Executive Office to enable the President to wield more power with Congress. The Executive Office is still part of government today.

From an American history of government, 2005.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that President Roosevelt was more powerful than the opposition? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the impact of the New Deal on the USA? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What were the unsuccessful proposals made by President Roosevelt to deal with the Supreme Court? [2]

(ii) Describe how Father Coughlin campaigned against the New Deal. [4]

(iii) Why did businessmen object to New Deal policies? [6]

(iv) 'The New Deal brought profound change to America.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

The people went to Ching-ho's courtyard to take over his property. Then we began to beat him. Finally, he said, 'I have forty silver dollars buried under the sleeping platform.' We went and dug it up. The money stirred up everyone. We beat him again. He told us where to find another hundred after that. No one believed that was the end of the hoard. We beat him again and some militiamen began to heat an iron bar in one of the fires. Altogether we got 500 dollars from Ching-ho that night.

A Chinese peasant describes how Ching-ho, a landlord in his village, was treated in 1948, when the Red Army took over the district.

Source B

As corruption had been endemic under the Nationalists, the campaign of the 'Three Antis' targeting fraud, waste and slacking, had genuine appeal. Many thought the Communists were trying to root out corruption. What people did not realise was that, whilst it was true that after the campaign the few who had access to state money did not dare dip their hands in the till, the funds thus amassed in the state coffers were not going to be used for the interests of the people.

From a book by a Chinese woman and her British husband, published in 2005. The woman came to Britain in 1978.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about Chinese peasants and their landlords in 1948? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Communists were different from the Nationalists? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about changes made in China by the Communists? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the role of 'barefoot doctors' in Chinese society? [2]

(ii) Describe the workings of a 'speak bitterness court' (People's Court). [4]

(iii) Why was the Hundred Flowers Campaign important to the Chinese Communist Government in 1956–7? [6]

(iv) How far had the lives of Chinese people become more difficult between 1949 and 1958? 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

Employment in Gold Mining	**1929**	**1940**
Black workers	200 000	383 000
White workers	23 000	41 000
State income from taxes on gold production		
	£1 600 000	£22 000 000

From South African government statistics published in the 1960s.

Source B

The worldwide economic depression of the 1930s weakened South Africa's export markets for agricultural and industrial products. The government had begun to protect prices of both wine and tobacco in the 1920s. In the 1930s this was extended to almost all agricultural produce and in 1937 the government set up marketing co-operatives for white farmers. Industry received less support but grew rapidly in the later 1930s, particularly in textiles and engineering where the workforce trebled between 1932 and 1940.

A British historian writing in 1994.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the gold mining industry between 1929 and 1940? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the South African economy had difficulties in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the South African economy between 1929 and 1940? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the Anglo-American Corporation? [2]

(ii) Describe how African industrial workers were housed in the 1930s and 1940s. [4]

(iii) Why did trade union activity increase in the 1940s? [6]

(iv) 'The economic development of South Africa between 1910 and 1940 benefited the South African people.' 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

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

Source A

Our present defence lines give us a decisive advantage in the Arab-Israel balance of strength. There is no need to mobilise our forces every time we hear Arab threats, or when the enemy concentrates his forces along cease-fire lines. Before the Six Day War any movement of the Egyptian forces into Sinai would compel us to mobilise reserves on a large scale. Today there is no need for such mobilisation as long as Israel's defence line extends along the Suez Canal. The Arabs are incapable of co-ordinating their military and political action.

From an article in a leading Israeli newspaper, 13 July 1973.

Source B

In the Yom Kippur War, Israel could claim to be the military victor, but Egypt, Syria and the Arab cause in general were clearly the political victors. They had won a position of strength which, before long, would persuade the Israelis to leave Sinai. The USA too had improved its position. UN assistance with the ceasefire arrangements and the rescue of the Egyptian Third Army from its perilous water-short situation brought Sadat into closer touch with America and before long he turned Egypt back to a pro-Western position.

From a British history book published in 1984.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Israel in July 1973? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Israel gained from the Yom Kippur War? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What role did Moshe Dayan play in the Yom Kippur War? [2]

(ii) Describe how Arabs used oil production to influence the outcome of the Yom Kippur War. [4]

(iii) Why did Egypt and Syria attack Israel in October 1973? [6]

(iv) How far did the end of the Yom Kippur War produce a change in Arab-Israeli relations? 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

Question: What are the regulations for draining the town or district?

Answers:

Bradford	No regulations. Accumulation of refuse thrown from houses.
Bury	No regulations. Good sewers in some streets but stagnant open ditches in many places.
Liverpool	Drainage defective, particularly in the north end of the town which is full of pits of stagnant water.

Extract from the First Report of the Health of Towns Commission, 1844.

Source B

Public attention has been drawn to the condition of the poorer areas of Bethnal Green (in London) by the evidence of the medical officer who, at the inquest held on the body of a child, declared that death had been caused by 'blood poisoning' through the impure state of the dwellings in that locality. That a large and populous district has for years been subject to a state of extreme filth and squalor may be due to the fact that private moneyed interests have had little to fear from the local authorities and so have done nothing to improve the situation.

From the Illustrated London News, October 1863.

Source C

When typhus and cholera break out, they tell us nobody is to blame. That terrible Nobody! How much he has to answer for! More mischief is done by Nobody than by all the rest of the world. Nobody adulterates our food. Nobody supplies us with foul water. Nobody spreads fever in filthy alleys and unswept lanes. Nobody leaves towns undrained.

From a book published in 1889.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that there was little concern about conditions in growing industrial cities? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study all the sources.

Is one source more useful than the others as evidence about the problems associated with the growth of towns in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [7]

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(b) (i) Name **two** Acts of the nineteenth century designed to improve public health. [2]

(ii) How did people obtain water in the first half of the nineteenth century? [4]

(iii) Why were cholera and typhoid such prevalent diseases in the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) 'The most important reason for poor living conditions in the nineteenth century was the rapid growth of towns.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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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

I do not like Calcutta at all. The country around is very pretty but the Indians and their habits are disgusting.

From a letter to England by an officer's wife, written in 1856.

Source B

The more I saw of the sepoys the more I liked them. They are a fine body of men and seem to have great regard for their officers.

From a letter home from an officer in the Madras army in 1834.

Source C

Every youth, who is able to maintain a wife, marries. The pair then become a bundle of prejudices and hate the country, the natives and everything belonging to them. If the man has, by chance, some sensitivity towards the natives, the woman is sure to have none. The 'odious blacks', the 'nasty heathen wretches', the 'filthy creatures' are her echoes of the terms 'black brutes' and 'black vermin' used by her husband. Their children take up the idea. I have heard one five-year-old call the man who was taking care of him a 'black brute'. Not that the English generally behave with cruelty, but they make no scruple of expressing their anger and contempt by the most awful names that the language affords.

From a letter written in 1853.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Sources B and C.

How far do these sources show that the Mutiny of 1857 was not surprising? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study all the sources.

Is one of the sources more useful than the others as evidence about British attitudes before the Mutiny of 1857? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** major religions of India in the nineteenth century. [2]

(ii) What was the East India Company? [4]

(iii) Why did India attract British people in the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) How far did rule by the East India Company benefit India? Explain your answer. [8]

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