UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2011**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

4390401262

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.

> It was perhaps fortunate for Cavour's reputation that he died immediately after the dramatic events of 1859–61 from which his policy had emerged triumphant. By the time Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy in 1861 most Italian nationalists had accepted Cavour's action. Only Mazzini, with a tiny following, refused to recognise the new state as 'Italy' and remained in exile.
>
> *From a modern article about Cavour published in Britain.*

(a) Describe the progress of the revolutions in Sicily and Naples in 1860. [5]

(b) Why did Napoleon III become involved with Piedmont in a war against Austria? [7]

(c) How far does Cavour deserve to be regarded as the creator of the Kingdom of Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> As long as an honourable arrangement cannot be concluded and carried out, in the not too distant future we shall have to fight for our existence against Austria. It is not within our power to avoid that, since the course of events in Germany has no other solution.
>
> *Bismarck, speaking in 1856.*

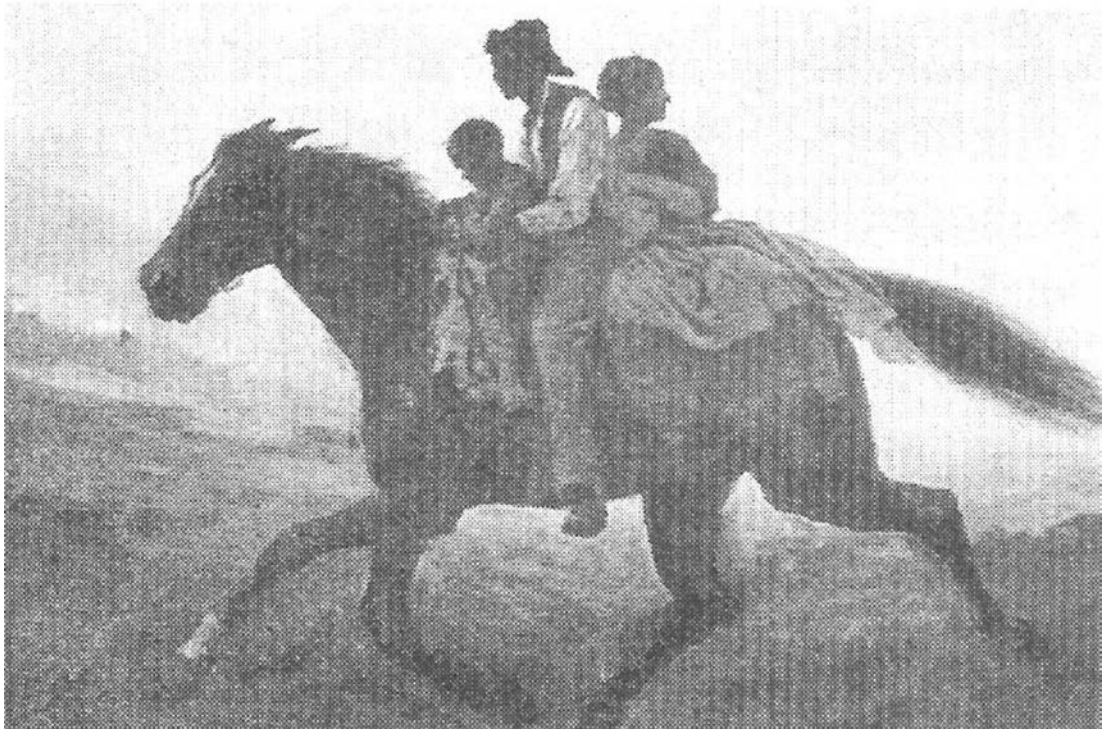
(a) Describe the different views which existed within the Frankfurt Parliament. [5]

(b) Why did Prussia suffer humiliation at Olmutz (1850)? [7]

(c) 'France posed a greater threat than Austria to German unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



'A Ride for Liberty: The Fugitive Slaves.' An American painting, 1860.

(a) How did many slaves escape to Northern states of the USA and what was done to stop them? [5]

(b) Why did the North disagree with the South over slavery? [7]

(c) 'Black Americans gained little from the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> There is only one means of protecting Germany's overseas trade and colonies. Germany must have a battle fleet so strong that even for an opponent with the greatest sea-power, a war against Germany would put at risk that opponent's position in the world.

Tirpitz speaking in favour of the Second Navy Bill, 1900.

(a) What military and diplomatic commitments had European countries made with each other by 1914? [5]

(b) Why were relations tense between Britain and Germany between 1900 and 1914? [7]

(c) How far did problems in the Balkans cause the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In the view of the Allied Powers the war was the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of peoples that any nation calling itself civilised has ever committed. Germany is responsible for the savage inhuman manner in which the war was conducted. There must be justice.
>
> *From the Allies' statement to the German delegation, June 1919.*

(a) In what ways was the Treaty of Versailles designed to restrict Germany's ability to attack France? [5]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany? [7]

(c) 'The peacemakers of 1919–20 dealt successfully with the problems they faced.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territory and existing independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or any threat of danger, the Council shall decide upon the method to be used to fulfil this obligation.
>
> *From Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.*

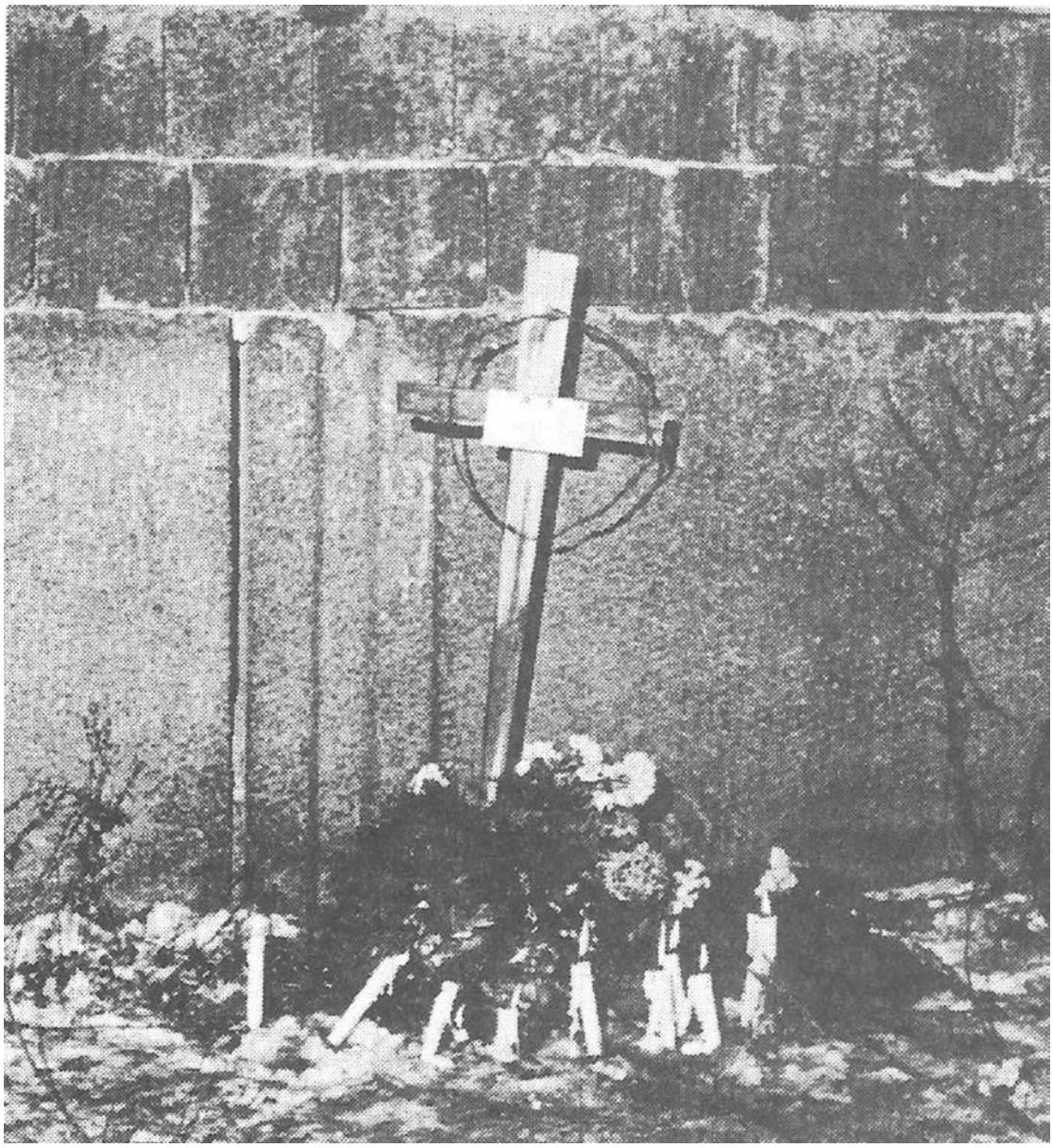
(a) What steps did the League of Nations take against Japan following the invasion of Manchuria? [5]

(b) Why did the Depression cause problems for the League? [7]

(c) 'The League of Nations was based on sound ideas.' 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.



A simple wooden cross erected in memory of a young East German who was shot trying to climb over the Berlin Wall.

(a) What measures were taken in 1961 to prevent movement of people between East and West Berlin? [5]

(b) Why did the Polish government attempt to suppress 'Solidarity' in the early 1980s? [7]

(c) 'The collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe was not the fault of Gorbachev.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A doctor working for the WHO vaccinating villagers in the Congo to protect them against a smallpox epidemic.

(a) Describe the structure of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). [5]

(b) Why did the United Nations become involved in the Korean War? [7]

(c) How successful has the United Nations been? 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 painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



A painting of the Munich Putsch, made by one of the Nazis who took part. Hitler is in the centre and Ludendorff is in the black hat to Hitler's right.

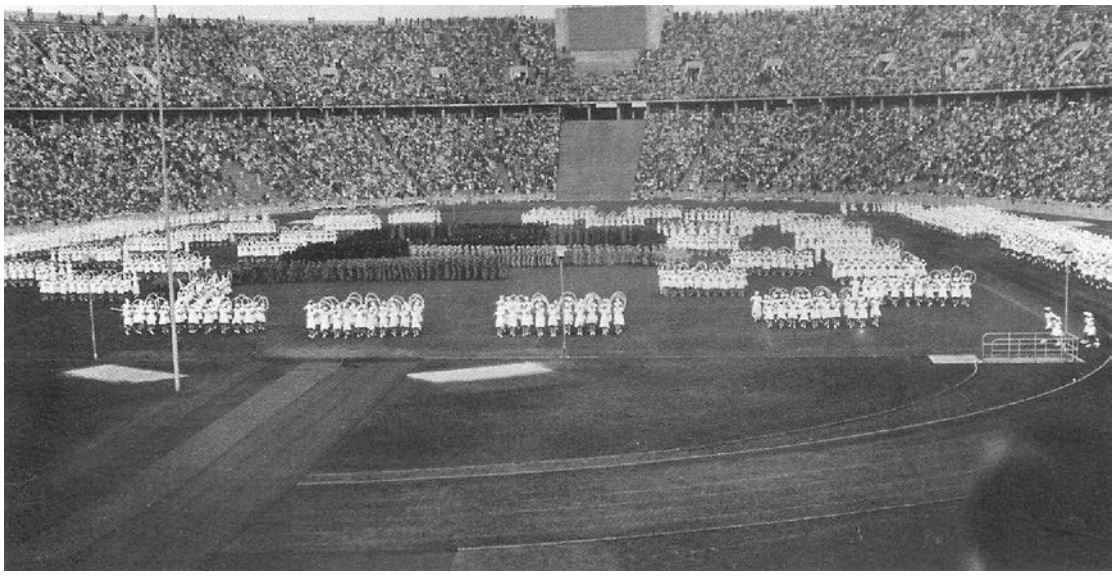
(a) What part did Hitler play in the Munich Putsch? [5]

(b) Why was the Munich Putsch important for Hitler and the Nazi Party? [7]

(c) To what extent was Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in 1933 a result of his personal popularity? Explain your answer. [8]

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10 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follows.



The opening ceremony of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

(a) What did Hitler hope to achieve from staging the 1936 Olympic Games, and what actually happened? [5]

(b) Why were minorities in Germany in the 1930s made to suffer by the Nazis? [7]

(c) How successful was the Nazi regime in dealing with opposition? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> The Provisional Government has been overthrown. The cause for which the people have fought has been achieved. Long live the revolution of workers, soldiers and peasants.
>
> *From a Proclamation of the Petrograd Soviet, 8 November 1917.*

(a) Describe events in Petrograd on 6–7 November which brought the Bolsheviks to power. [5]

(b) Why was there a civil war in Russia after 1917? [7]

(c) 'The Bolsheviks won the Civil War because of War Communism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> What is the way out of the food problem? The way out is to turn the small and scattered peasant farms, gradually but surely, into large farms based on common, co-operative, collective cultivation of land. There is no other way out.
>
> *Stalin, speaking in 1927.*

(a) What was GOSPLAN? [5]

(b) Why was changing agriculture in the USSR important to Stalin? [7]

(c) How successfully did Stalin reform agriculture? 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.

> The revolution was most apparent in the home. A survey showed that homes with radios rose from 0% to 40% and homes with vacuum cleaners from 9% to 30% between 1920 and 1930.
>
> *From an American history book published in 1989.*

(a) In what ways did Americans benefit from increasing prosperity in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why were Republican policies an important factor in the industrial prosperity of the USA in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The most important reason for the economic "boom" in America was the introduction of new technology.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Queuing for a meal in New York, 25 December 1931.

(a) What is meant by **(i)** speculation and **(ii)** buying on the margin, in relation to the stock market? [5]

(b) Why were the Bonus Marchers seen as a threat by the government? [7]

(c) 'The most important reason for Roosevelt's election as President was the Wall Street Crash.' 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 photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Desperate savers outside a Shanghai bank in 1948, queuing to exchange their paper money for gold before inflation makes it worthless.

(a) What problems faced Chinese peasants before the Communist takeover? [5]

(b) Why did attempts to avoid a civil war in 1945–6 fail? [7]

(c) 'The outcome of the Civil War was decided by the quality of the leadership of the two sides.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Marriage shall be based on the complete willingness of the two parties. No third party shall be allowed to interfere.

From the Marriage Law of 1950.

(a) In what ways did the Communists attempt to establish equality for women between 1949 and 1958? [5]

(b) Why did the Communists make 'thought reform' one of their priorities on coming to power? [7]

(c) How successful were attempts to improve agriculture before 1958? 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.



Gold mining at 'the Rand', 1888.

(a) Describe the events of the war of 1880–1. [5]

(b) Why was Britain trying to expand its influence and territory in Southern Africa in the last quarter of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) To what extent were South Africa's problems solved by the formation of the Union in 1910? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph from the Cape Times, 18 June 1976. It shows people demonstrating at the South African Embassy in London.

(a) Describe international reactions in the 1960s and 1970s to apartheid. [5]

(b) Why did young people lead the fight against apartheid during 1976? [7]

(c) 'The main reason F. W. de Klerk abandoned minority rule was because the South African economy was experiencing problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We, the toiling, sweating and oppressed Namibian workers, have nothing to celebrate for we strongly feel that we have been discriminated against for too long. To us fifty years of celebration is a reminder of fifty years of exploitation and oppression.

A statement by mineworkers who refused to take part in anniversary celebrations of a mining company in Namibia.

(a) Describe the exploitation of Namibian workers under South African rule. [5]

(b) Why did South Africa struggle to retain control over Namibia after the Second World War? [7]

(c) To what extent was the weakening of South African control over Namibia the result of the role played by the United Nations? 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.

> I told the British and US Ambassadors last June that, if their countries did not supply me with arms, I would have to obtain them from the USSR. I stated it was not possible for me to remain silent while Israel imported weapons for her army from several sources and posed a constant threat to Egypt.
>
> *Nasser, explaining in September 1955 why Egypt agreed to buy Russian arms.*

(a) What actions did Nasser take to prepare Egypt for war in 1956? [5]

(b) Why did countries from outside North Africa and the Middle East become involved in the Suez Crisis of 1956? [7]

(c) In the period from 1956 to 1973, how successful was Israel in dealing with threats posed by its neighbours? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The refugee problem was caused by aggression by the Arab states against Israel in 1947–48. Let there be no mistake. If there had been no war with all its bloodshed, misery, panic and flight, there would be no Arab refugees today. Once you decide who caused the war, you have decided who caused the refugee problem.
>
> *An Israeli minister of state giving his views about the refugee issue.*

(a) Describe the Palestinian refugee problem up to 1949. [5]

(b) Why were events at Deir Yassin in 1948 significant for both Jews and Palestinians? [7]

(c) How far can the Israelis be held responsible for the Palestinian refugee problem up to c.1994? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



An engraving from 1862 showing a queue for water.

(a) What threats to health existed in towns in mid-nineteenth-century Britain? [5]

(b) Why did some towns grow rapidly in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful were attempts to improve conditions in towns in the second half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> It stated that over 5 million signatures were on the petition. On careful examination of the signatures it was found that there were just less than 2 million. On many pages the signatures were in the same handwriting or were made-up names.

From a report of the British Parliament on the Chartist Petition, 1848.

(a) What problems faced working-class movements in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

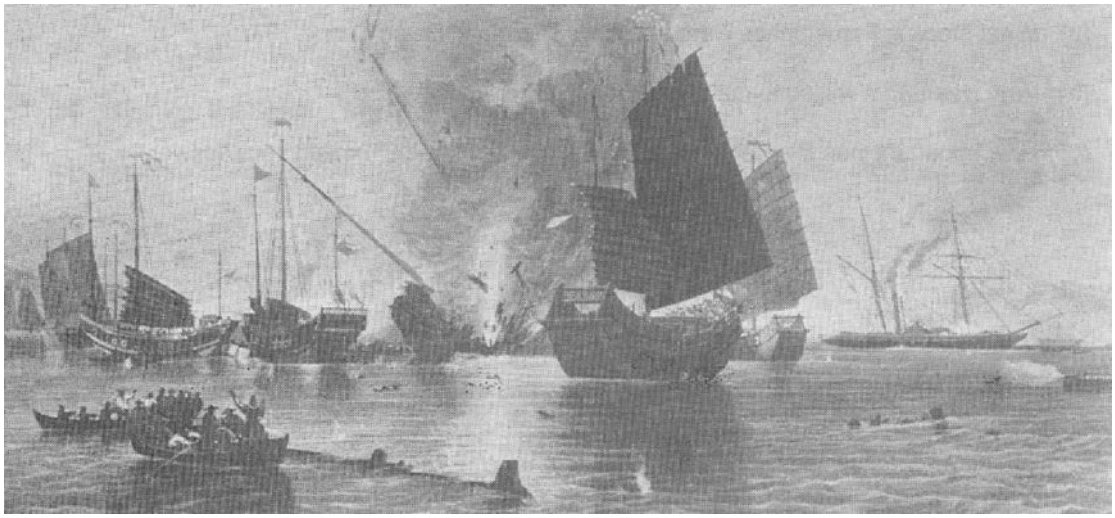
(b) Why was the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (GNCTU) formed? [7]

(c) How successful was the Chartist movement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



Chinese warships being attacked by a British gunboat during the Opium War of 1839–42.

(a) What did Britain gain from the Treaty of Nanjing (1842)? [5]

(b) Why was China easily defeated by Britain and France in the mid-nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'The Self-Strengthening Movement was a complete failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Originally, under the East India Company, the Indian princes were left to rule their own territories. As the influence of the British government increased, a Governor-General was appointed in overall control.

A historian writing in 2010.

(a) How did Britain govern India in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did a rebellion against British rule take place in 1857? [7]

(c) 'British rule after 1857 made little difference to the Indian way of life.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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