UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2011**

2 hours

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 **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

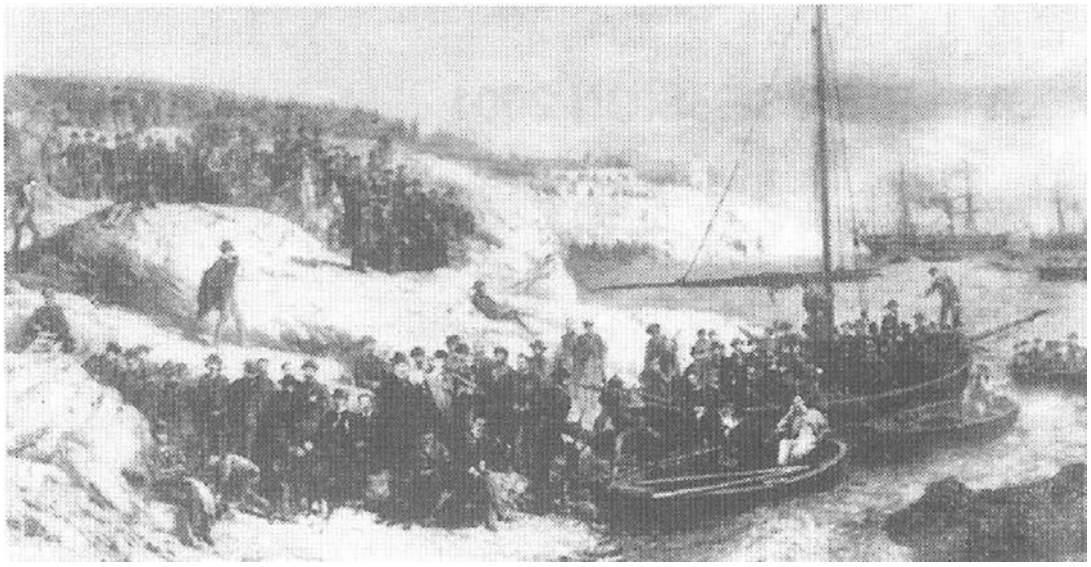
At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

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



Garibaldi's expedition landing in Sicily.

(a) Describe Garibaldi's campaigns in Sicily and Naples. [5]

(b) Why was it not possible to complete the unification of Italy in 1860–1? [7]

(c) 'The main reason for the creation of the Kingdom of Italy by 1861 was the intervention of Napoleon III.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> At Frankfurt the delegates split into two main groups over one fundamental issue. Was Austria to be included in, or excluded from, the new German Empire?

From a British school textbook published in 1985.

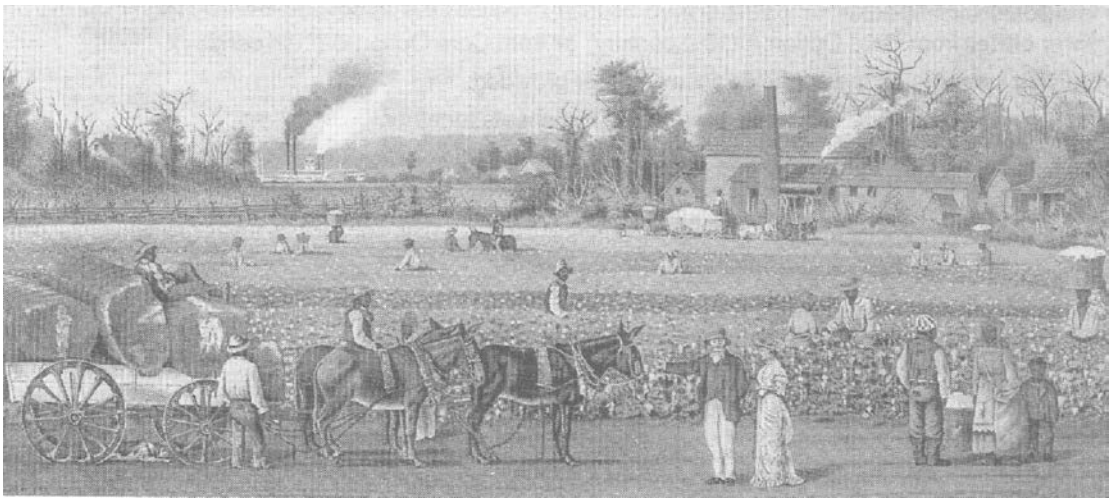
(a) Describe the difficulties that the Frankfurt Parliament encountered. [5]

(b) Why did Roon and Moltke reform the Prussian armed forces? [7]

(c) How important was the Austro-Prussian War (1866) in the creation of the German Empire? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cotton plantation in the Southern states of the USA before the Civil War.

(a) Describe the conditions in which slaves lived and worked. [5]

(b) Why did slavery become an increasingly important issue in America in the 1850s? [7]

(c) 'The South was badly treated by the North after 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.

> We must use the total strength of the nation, even if it means the risk of a major war. We must not be satisfied with a few left-over pieces of East Africa and the South Sea Islands. We must build the strength of our fleet to support our policy of 'Weltpolitik'.

A German admiral speaking in 1896.

(a) Describe the colonial rivalry that existed between Germany and other powers by 1900. [5]

(b) Why was the first Moroccan crisis (1905–6) important? [7]

(c) How far did the actions of Austria-Hungary cause the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Severe as the Treaty might have seemed to many Germans, it should be remembered that Germany might easily have fared much worse. If Clemenceau had had his way the Rhineland would have become an independent state and the Saar joined to France.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1972.*

(a) With reference to the terms of the peace settlements of 1919–20, what were **(i)** mandates **(ii)** plebiscites? [5]

(b) Why was Germany disappointed with the Treaty of Versailles? [7]

(c) How far did the peace settlements of 1919–20 reflect the aims of President Wilson? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The League had been designed to deal with just such a dangerous problem as Corfu. It had acted promptly and fairly and it had condemned the violence of the Italians. But it had lost the initiative. The result was that a great power had once again got away with using force against a small power.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1970.*

(a) What were the main aims of the League of Nations when it was set up in 1920? [5]

(b) Why was the League of Nations dominated by Britain and France? [7]

(c) How far did the League of Nations achieve its aims in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Gorbachev's visit to East Germany encouraged protests against the deeply unpopular Communist regime. At a torchlight parade a crowd of thousands, to everyone's surprise, broke into chants of 'Gorby, Gorby, Gorby, save us.' In an extraordinary turnabout, a Soviet leader was now hailed by Eastern Europeans as a saviour from their own government's tyranny.
>
> *A description of Gorbachev's visit to East Berlin in October 1989.*

(a) Describe how the Berlin Wall affected people's lives in Berlin. [5]

(b) Why did Khrushchev order Soviet soldiers into Hungary in 1956? [7]

(c) How far were economic problems responsible for the end of Communist control in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The UN army tried to restore peace and order to the Congo. Hammarskjold also called on the other resources of the UN, especially WHO and FAO. Together, these organisations provided doctors, nurses, medicines, experts and advisers. Gradually law and order were restored to the Congo although the UN army had to fight the breakaway province of Katanga to achieve this.
>
> *From a British history book.*

(a) What were the main aims of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) when it was established? [5]

(b) Why has the UNO been able to play an important part in world affairs? [7]

(c) How far did the United Nations' intervention in the Congo (1960–3) demonstrate that it was effective as a peace-keeping organisation? 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 poster, and then answer the questions which follow.



A Nazi propaganda poster about the SA.

(a) What was the SA? [5]

(b) Why did the Munich Putsch take place? [7]

(c) 'The popularity of the Nazi Party's ideas was the most important reason for Hitler being appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Political prisoners at the Oranienburg concentration camp near Berlin.

(a) Describe the relationship between the Nazi government and the churches. [5]

(b) Why was there little opposition, in Germany, to Nazi rule? [7]

(c) 'The use of the radio had a greater effect on the German people than did other forms of propaganda.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> England, America and France are waging war against Russia. They are avenging themselves on the Soviet Union for having overthrown the landlords and capitalists. They are helping the landowners with money and military supplies. The landlords are attacking the Soviet Union in an attempt to restore the Tsar, the capitalists and the landowners.
>
> *Lenin speaking in 1919.*

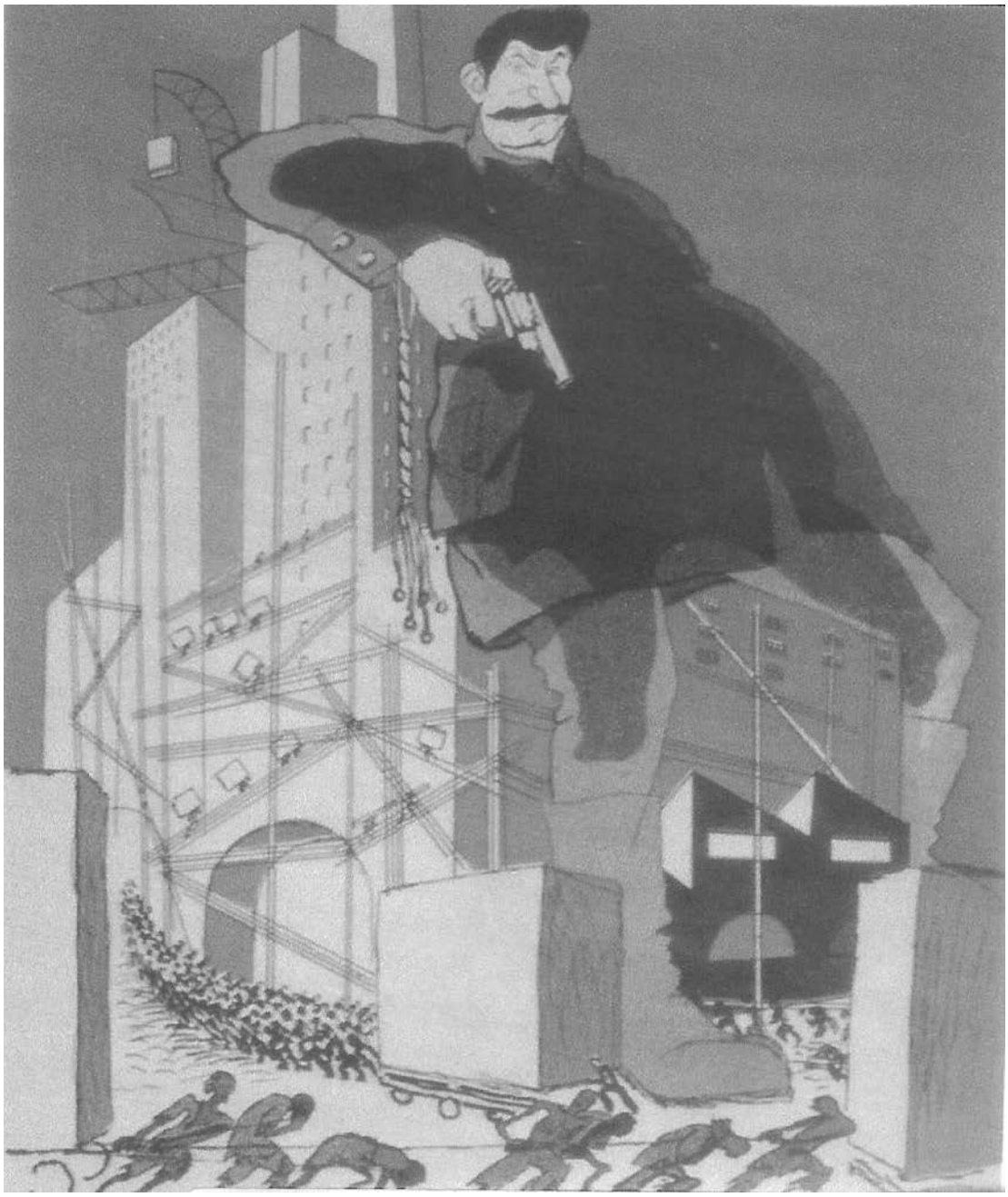
(a) What help did other countries give to the Whites in the Russian Civil War? [5]

(b) Why was War Communism unpopular? [7]

(c) 'Lack of unity among the Whites was the main reason they lost the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon published in France by opponents of Stalin in the late 1930s.

(a) What were the Five-Year Plans? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin launch campaigns against the kulaks? [7]

(c) To what extent did the Soviet economic 'miracle' between 1928 and 1937 depend on the enthusiasm of the workers? 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.



A street in Texas in 1925.

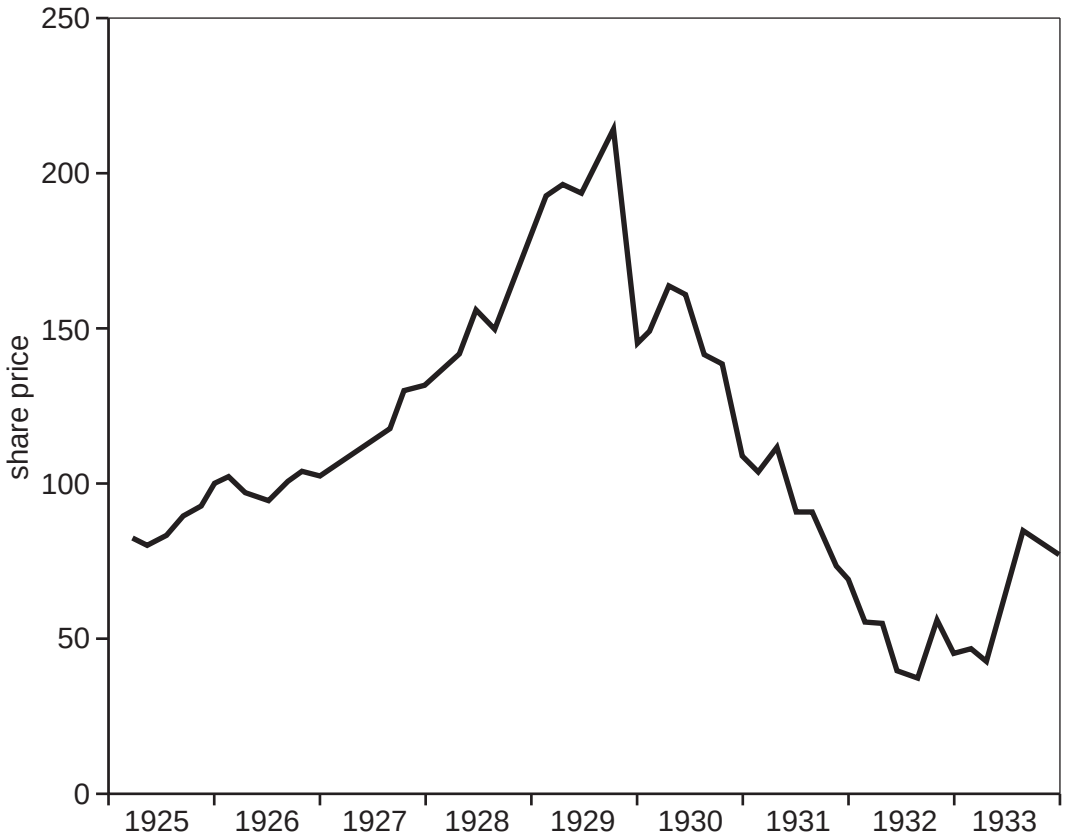
(a) Describe the impact of the motor car on life in the USA in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why was life difficult for many US farmers during the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The impact of the First World War was the most important cause of the "economic boom" in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A graph showing the rise and fall in share prices in the USA between 1925 and 1933.

(a) What were the consequences for the American people of the Wall Street Crash? [5]

(b) Why were speculators blamed for the Wall Street Crash? [7]

(c) 'The most important effect of the Wall Street Crash was unemployment.' 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.

> The single most important cause of the downfall of the nationalists was the eight-year Japanese war, which completely exhausted the government militarily, financially and spiritually.

From a book about the rise of modern China, published in 1970.

(a) What were the main features of the structure of the government set up by the Communists in 1949? [5]

(b) Why did the Nationalists lose the Civil War? [7]

(c) 'The most important issue facing the Communists on taking power was the treatment and status of women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Chinese citizens taking part in a 'thought reform' meeting.

(a) What was 'thought reform', introduced by the Communists in 1951? [5]

(b) Why was industrial production low in China at the start of Communist rule? [7]

(c) 'By 1962, Communist attempts to produce a new industrial society had succeeded.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

> The war of 1899–1902 had been immensely destructive of life and property. An estimated 22 000 British troops died. Over 30 000 farmsteads in the republics and Northern Cape were destroyed. The war had also created divisions within communities and within families.
>
> *An historian writing in 2010.*

(a) What did Rhodes hope to achieve for Britain in South Africa? [5]

(b) Why did the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902) leave bitterness in South Africa? [7]

(c) 'The creation of the Union in 1910 failed to solve South Africa's problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We of Umkhonto have always sought to achieve liberation without bloodshed. We hope, even at this late hour, that our first actions will awaken a realisation of the disastrous situation to which the Nationalist Party is leading. We hope to bring the government and its supporters to their senses before it is too late. We are striking out along a new road for the liberation of this country.
>
> *From a leaflet published by Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), December 1961.*

(a) Describe the ANC Defiance Campaign introduced in 1952. [5]

(b) Why did the ANC turn to violence in the 1960s? [7]

(c) How important was the part played by the ANC and other African nationalist organisations in bringing about the end of apartheid? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> On 27 October 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to end the South African mandate over Namibia. This decision was confirmed by the United Nations Security Council which demanded that South Africa should leave Namibia.
>
> *An historian writing in 1997.*

(a) What actions were taken by the United Nations Organisation to carry out its decision of 27 October 1966? [5]

(b) Why did South Africa lose its mandate over Namibia in 1966? [7]

(c) Did the United Nations Organisation advance, or did it hold back, the struggle for independence in Namibia? 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 do not believe that Nasser wanted the war. The two divisions of soldiers which he sent into Sinai would not have been enough to unleash an offensive against Israel. He knew it and we knew it.
>
> *Yitzhak Rabin speaking in February 1968. Rabin was an important member of the Israeli military strategy team during the 1967 war.*

(a) What actions taken by Egypt after 1949 led to war between Israel and Egypt in 1956? [5]

(b) Why was Israel successful against Egypt in 1956? [7]

(c) 'Between 1967 and 1973 Israel was able to survive two wars because of its military superiority.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The position of the Palestinians became progressively worse after Camp David. Detention centres were established in Israel. Thousands of detainees were arrested without charge.
>
> *A former Israeli government minister writing in 1992.*

(a) In what ways did the Camp David Agreement of 1978 make life worse for Palestinians in the West Bank? [5]

(b) Why was the West Bank town of Hebron a source of tension between Israelis and Palestinians? [7]

(c) 'The impact of the Intifada was the main reason for Israel and the PLO signing a peace accord in 1993.' 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 extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> I think I have now almost completed my municipal programme. Large open leisure spaces have been created and walk ways have been paved. Gas and clean water are now available in new housing. This is a result of three years' active work.
>
> *Joseph Chamberlain speaking in 1876 about his improvements to the city of Birmingham.*

(a) What benefits did moving to industrial towns in nineteenth-century Britain bring? [5]

(b) Why did the rapid growth of towns pose a threat to health? [7]

(c) 'Individuals had a greater impact on improving the condition of towns than did central government action.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Criminal Law Amendment Act, passed by Parliament in 1871, restricted picketing. It was resented by unions, and unsympathetic judges used it to sentence London gas workers to harsh prison sentences in 1872. The judge ruled that they had broken their contracts with employers by going on strike.
>
> *From a British school textbook, published in 1997.*

(a) What were the aims of the Chartist movement? [5]

(b) Why did unions for skilled workers grow in the second half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Trade unions and working-class movements had made little progress by 1900.' 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

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

> Foreign devils come to China with their teaching and convert many people to Christianity. Telegraphs have been established and devil-guns have been manufactured. The foreign devils think iron centipedes and electric lamps are excellent.
>
> [Note: iron centipedes = steam trains]

From a Boxer poster, 1900.

(a) Describe the actions taken by the Boxers in 1900. [5]

(b) Why were the Boxers opposed to foreign ideas? [7]

(c) 'The main reason for the defeat of the Boxers was their own weaknesses.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Dalhousie arrived in India in 1848 at a time of relative peace. In the 1850s he began annexing Indian kingdoms to the British Empire. Although an able minister, he was aggressive and abrasive. He contributed significantly to the development of communications across India.

An historian writing in 2010.

(a) What actions did Dalhousie take to improve India? [5]

(b) Why were Dalhousie's actions opposed by many Indians? [7]

(c) How far was nineteenth-century India changed by British rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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