UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2011**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

6473451373

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.

DC (CW/SW) 31875/4
© UCLES 2011

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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

> Meanwhile Mazzini's agents had helped to start a revolt in Sicily and they persuaded Garibaldi to lead an expedition to come to its relief. So began the legendary voyage of Garibaldi and his volunteer army of a Thousand Red Shirts.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

(a) Describe Garibaldi's liberation of Sicily in 1860. [5]

(b) Why was the Crimean War an important factor in the unification of Italy? [7]

(c) Cavour and Garibaldi both contributed to the unification of Italy. Which of these two played the more important role? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> For the third time in eight years, the Prussian army proved its superiority in leadership. On 1 September 1870, Napoleon III surrendered at Sedan after a single month of resistance.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1970.*

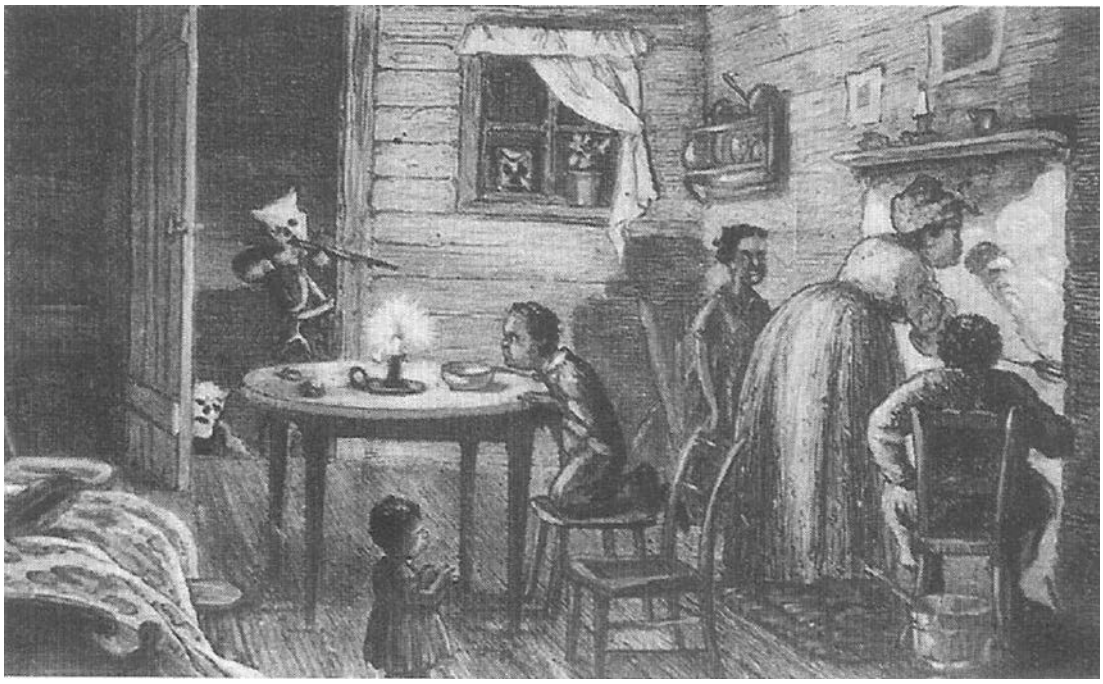
(a) What were the strengths of the Prussian army in the 1860s? [5]

(b) Why was the defeat of Austria in 1866 important? [7]

(c) 'Bismarck planned the Franco-Prussian War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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



An illustration showing Klansmen attacking a family in the Southern states of the USA.

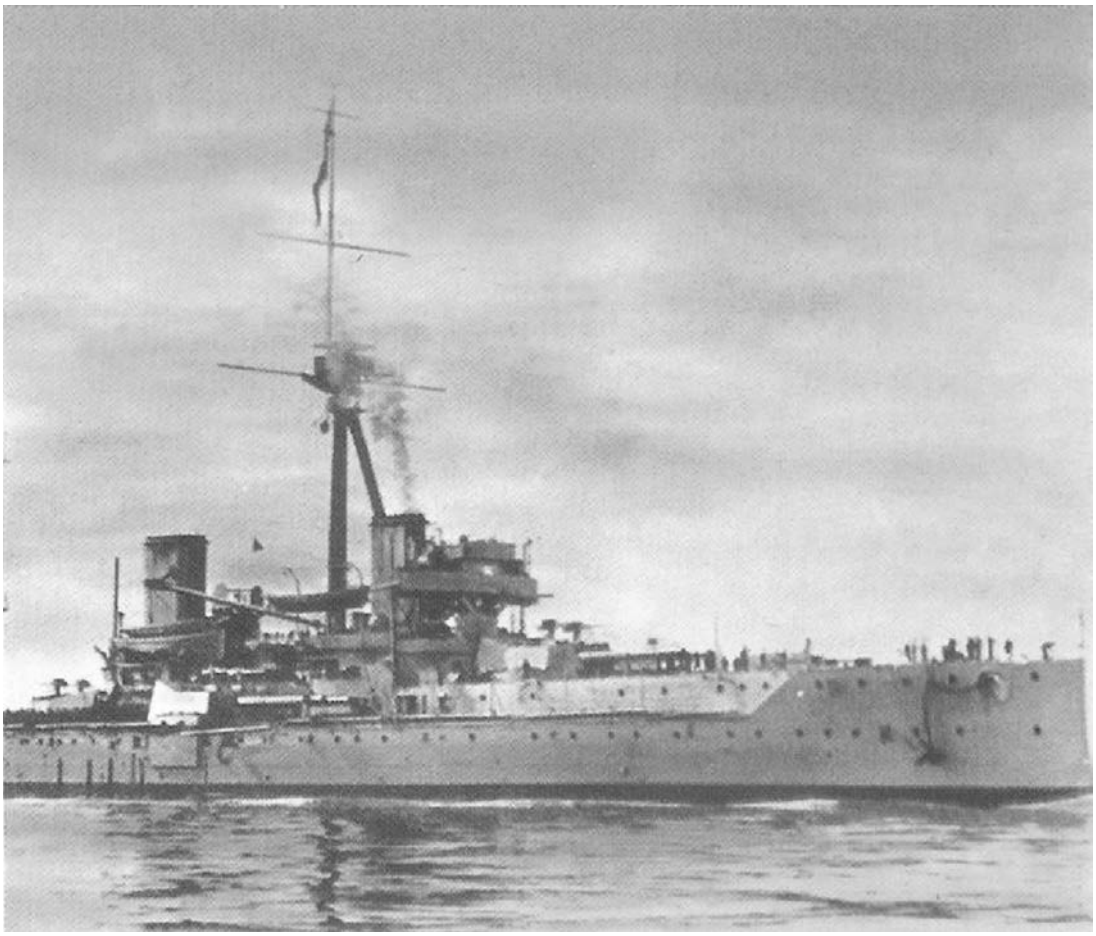
(a) What measures were taken in the years after the Civil War to improve the position of black people living in the South? [5]

(b) Why was the Ku Klux Klan formed? [7]

(c) 'By 1877 it was clear the Civil War had been a disaster for the South.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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



The British battleship HMS Dreadnought, launched in 1906.

(a) In what ways was Britain a great world power in the years before 1914? [5]

(b) Why was the Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated? [7]

(c) 'It was the naval arms race that caused the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> This is our first real step forward. For now I realise, more than ever before, that once established, the League can arbitrate in disputes and correct mistakes which are in the Treaty.

Wilson writing to his wife in February 1919. This was just after the French and British had agreed to setting up a 'league of nations'.

(a) How did Clemenceau wish to punish Germany after World War One? [5]

(b) Why did Wilson want a 'league of nations'? [7]

(c) How far had Germany accepted the Treaty of Versailles by 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

> In the Far Eastern crisis of 1931 and the following years, Japan and China, owing to their great distance from Europe, might as well have been on the moon. The Japanese Government could count on the ignorance of people too busy with difficulties at home to be bothered about events in remote lands. People's minds in both America and Europe were focused on the economic depression that had started in 1929.
>
> *An Italian historian describes Western attitudes towards the crisis in Manchuria. He was writing in 1954.*

(a) Describe the work of **two** of the agencies or commissions of the League of Nations. [5]

(b) Why did the absence of several leading nations from the League make the work of the League more difficult? [7]

(c) 'It was Manchuria and not Abyssinia which destroyed the League as an effective peacekeeper.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Since the early morning hours Russian troops have been attacking Budapest, and our people. Please tell the world of the treacherous attack against our struggle for liberty. Help! Help! Help!
>
> *One of the last broadcasts from a radio station held by Hungarian rebels, 1956.*

(a) What was the Warsaw Pact? [5]

(b) Why was there a crisis over Berlin in 1961? [7]

(c) How successfully did the Soviet Union deal with challenges in Eastern Europe to Communist control between 1956 and 1981? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

> Within days of being granted independence by Belgium, there was chaos and turmoil in the Congo. Belgium sent in troops to protect its nationals but this action was illegal. The Congolese Prime Minister, Lumumba, appealed to the UN for help. Hammarskjold presented a resolution to the UN Security Council which would enable a special force to intervene and restore peace and unity.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1997.*

(a) Describe the membership and role of the United Nations General Assembly. [5]

(b) Why has the work of the United Nations Security Council been important? [7]

(c) 'The United Nations was more successful in Korea than in the Congo.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

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

> I propose that a Bavarian government be formed with a Prime Minister who has dictatorial powers. The government of the November Criminals and the Reich President is ended. I propose that the direction policy takes in the National Government will be my responsibility.
>
> *Hitler declaring the Munich Putsch, 8 November 1923.*

(a) What was Hitler trying to achieve through the Munich Putsch? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazi Party struggle to gain support before 1930? [7]

(c) 'The impact of the Depression was the most important reason why Hitler was able to become Chancellor of Germany in 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The old trust him, the young idolise him. It is more than the admiration given to a popular leader. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved the country from utter despair. He is immune from criticism. He reigns over the heart and mind of Germany.
>
> *Lloyd George writing in a British newspaper in 1936, shortly after he had visited Hitler.*

(a) What were the roles of the Gestapo and the SS in Nazi Germany? [5]

(b) Why were the Jews persecuted by the Nazis? [7]

(c) By the end of the 1930s, did Hitler control Germany by oppression or by popular support? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> After carrying out the October Revolution, the working classes hoped for freedom. But the result has been greater slavery. The bayonets, bullets and harsh commands of the Cheka – these are what the working class has won. The glorious emblem of the workers' state – the hammer and sickle – has been replaced by the Communist authorities with the bayonet and prison. Here in Kronstadt we are making a third revolution which will free the workers and the Soviets from the Communists.
>
> *From an official statement by the Kronstadt sailors, 1921.*

(a) What was 'Red Terror' during the Russian Civil War? [5]

(b) Why did the Kronstadt Mutiny of 1921 worry Lenin? [7]

(c) 'The leadership of Lenin was the main reason why the Bolsheviks secured control of Russia by 1921.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> For twelve years already the Communist Party has filled our heads with nonsense. Before, you said that the factory owners were unfair to us, but the factory owners did not force us to work such long hours, and there was enough of everything in the shops. Now we work long hours and one man has to do the work previously done by four men. You are bloodsuckers. If you go to the shops now, the shops are empty. There are no shoes and no clothing.
>
> *A factory worker speaking to a leading Communist in 1929.*

(a) What were the main features of farming under the NEP? [5]

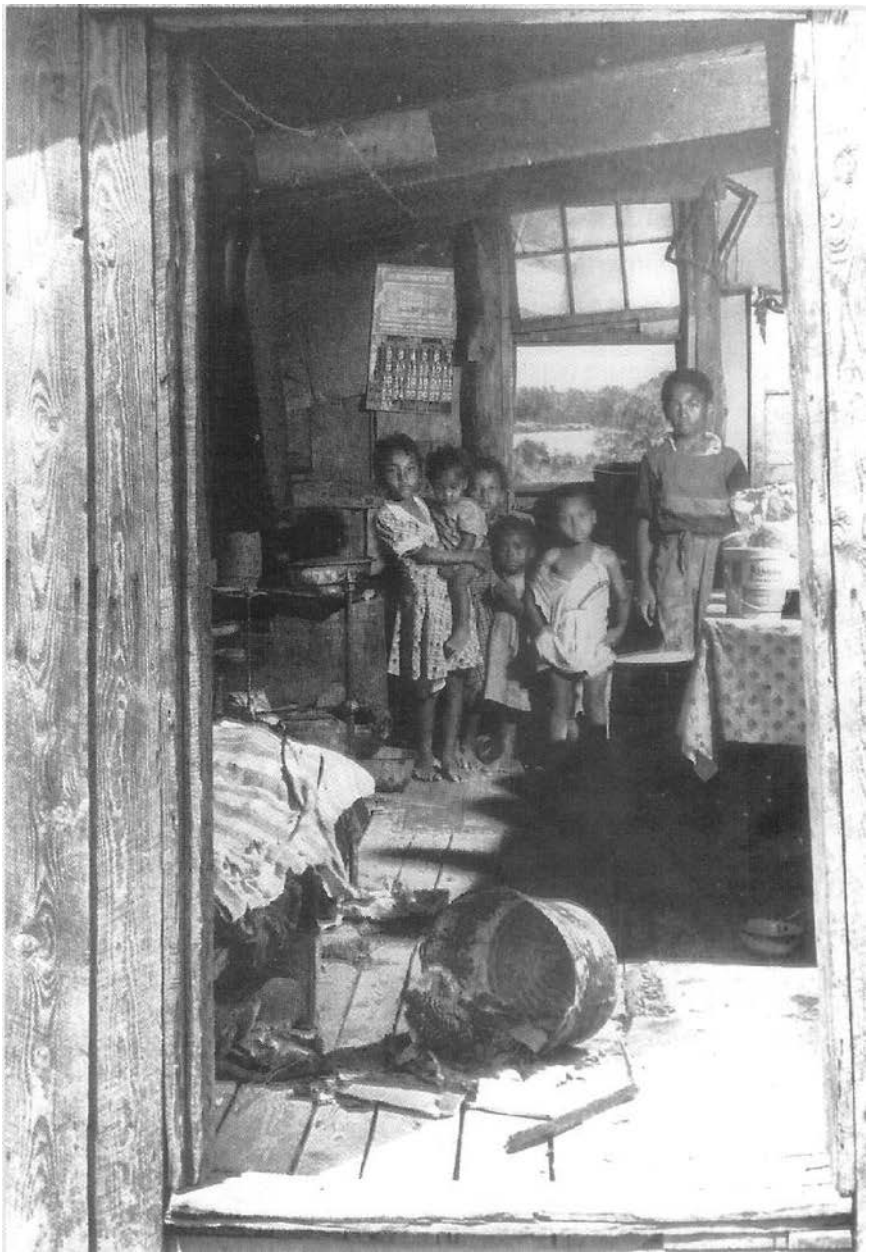
(b) Why did the introduction of collectivisation not go smoothly for Stalin? [7]

(c) How far were Stalin's economic policies a success? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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



A family home in the Southern state of Virginia.

(a) How did the growth of the motor industry in the 1920s benefit other industries? [5]

(b) Explain why the growth of hire purchase and advertising were important for the 'economic boom'. [7]

(c) How far were the lives of all Americans improved by the 'economic boom'? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

14 Study the newspaper headline, and then answer the questions which follow.



BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

And Complete Long Island News

LATE NEWS

WALL STREET 1:15 PRICES ★★

89th YEAR—No. 295. ★ NEW YORK CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929. ★ 32 PAGES THREE CENTS

WALL ST. IN PANIC AS STOCKS CRASH

The headline in an American newspaper, 24 October 1929.

(a) What happened on the New York Stock Exchange on 24 October 1929? [5]

(b) Why was Hoover known as the 'do nothing' President? [7]

(c) How far was speculation on the stock market responsible for the Wall Street Crash? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

> It was impossible to live on the wages that were earned as money lost its value from hour to hour or even from minute to minute. In 1948 a lunch at a hotel in Shanghai cost millions of Chinese dollars. Soup was $800 000.
>
> *From a book about how China changed.*

(a) Describe the military tactics used by the Communists during the Civil War. [5]

(b) Why did the Nationalists lose the support of the people during the Civil War? [7]

(c) 'The most serious problem facing the new Communist government on taking power in 1949 was the state of China's economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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



A Chinese poster showing female workers. The poster states that 'women hold up half the sky'.

(a) On coming to power, what actions did the new Communist government take to overcome China's serious economic problems? [5]

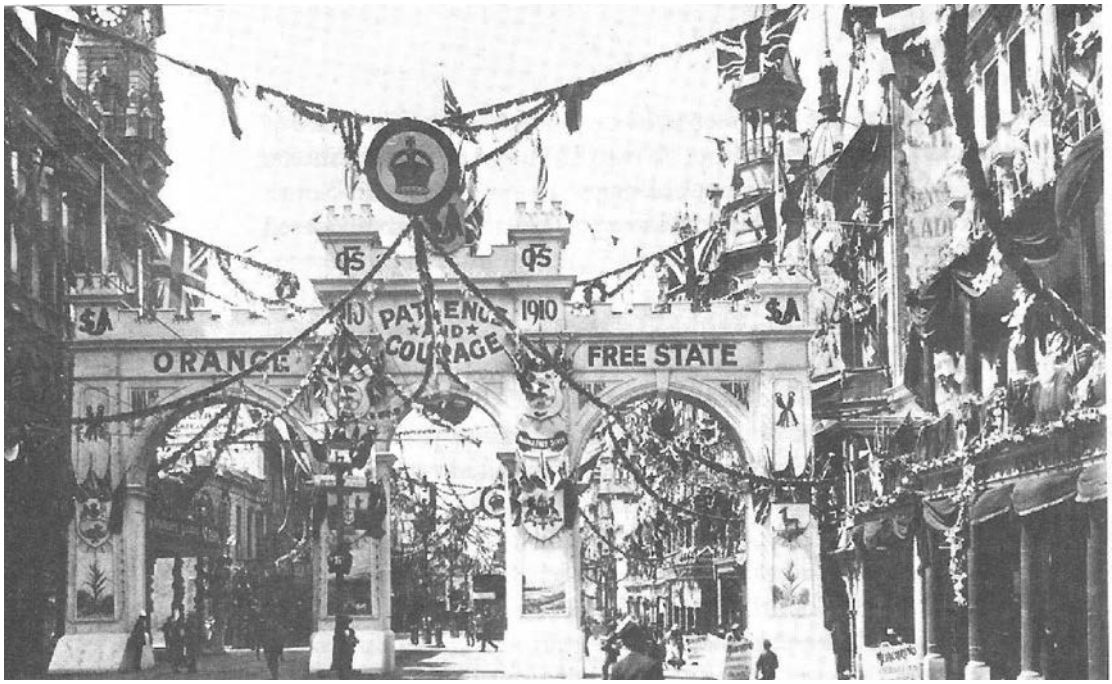
(b) Why did the Communist government encourage equality for women in China between 1949 and 1959? [7]

(c) How far did the Chinese people benefit from the first fifteen years of Communist rule? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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



A photograph showing celebrations in South Africa on the creation of the Union, 1910.

(a) What methods did the British under Kitchener use to defeat the Boers by 1902? [5]

(b) Why was discrimination part of the new South African Constitution? [7]

(c) 'The creation of the Union of South Africa was a victory for the Boers.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

18 Study the newspaper headline, and then answer the questions which follow.



The headline from 'The Cape Argus' newspaper, 12 June 1964.

(a) Describe the Rivonia Trial of 1963–4. [5]

(b) Why did the Black Consciousness Movement gain in popularity in the late 1960s and the 1970s? [7]

(c) 'International sanctions were responsible for the collapse of apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

South Africa should promote the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of Namibia.

An extract from the League of Nations mandate to South Africa, December 1920.

(a) Describe how South West Africa (Namibia) passed from German rule to South African rule. [5]

(b) Why did the Windhoek Massacre of December 1959 take place? [7]

(c) 'Namibia achieved independence because of the actions of the United Nations Organisation.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

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



President Carter, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin after signing a peace treaty in March 1979.

(a) Describe the actions of the Israeli air force at the beginning of the Six Day War of 1967. [5]

(b) Why did the Yom Kippur War take place? [7]

(c) How successful were attempts to bring peace to the Middle East between 1973 and 1979? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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



Stone-throwing Palestinians confronting heavily armed Israeli soldiers in the West Bank at the time of the Intifada.

(a) What territorial gains did Israel make from the Six Day War of 1967? [5]

(b) Why did Israel face many problems in the occupied territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip) after 1979? [7]

(c) 'By 1994 the most important reason why a peace settlement had not been reached in the Middle East was the issue of Jewish settlements.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



A British cartoon entitled 'A Court for King Cholera'. It was published in the mid-nineteenth century.

(a) Describe conditions in towns in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why was there opposition to the improvement of town conditions in the middle of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'By 1900 town dwellers lived a healthy life.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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



Farm labourers evicted from their home for being members of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, 1874.

(a) What benefits to members were offered by new model unions? [5]

(b) Why had working-class movements before 1850 been unsuccessful? [7]

(c) 'In the second half of the nineteenth century unions could successfully protect their members.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

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

> We have increased trade and commerce through use of the Yangtze River. We have inflicted such a severe blow upon the pride of the Hsien-feng Emperor that our relations with China must change, so as not to obstruct our trade and commerce.
>
> *A senior British army officer speaking in 1858 after the second Anglo-Chinese War.*

(a) What were the aims of missionaries in nineteenth-century China? [5]

(b) Why were Western countries able to extend their influence in China in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How significant for China was the impact of nineteenth-century Western intervention? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Bentinck was appointed Governor-General of India in 1827. He became involved in a range of cost-cutting measures which affected many military men. He took steps to suppress 'suttee' and other Indian customs which Britain viewed as barbaric.
>
> *An historian writing in 2010.*

(a) How was India ruled before 1857? [5]

(b) Why were Bentinck's proposals for India controversial? [7]

(c) 'The Indian Mutiny of 1857 changed little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1	© Philip Sauvain; *European & World History 1815-1919;* Hulton; 1985.
Question 3	© Corbis UK.
Question 4	© J F Aylett; *Britain & The Great War;* Hodder & Stoughton/Topham Picturepoint Ltd; 1993.
Question 6	© Keith Shephard; *International Relations 1919-39;* Basil Blackwell; 1987.
Question 8	© Tony Rea & John Wright; *International Relations 1914-95;* Oxford University Press; 1997.
Question 13	© Ian Campbell; *The USA 1917-1941;* Cambridge University Press; 1998.
Question 14	© Steven Waugh; *Essential Modern World History;* Nelson Thornes/Mary Evans Picture Library; 2001.
Question 15	© from: C P Fitzgerald & M Ruper; *China, A world of Change;* in: Harry Mills; *Twentieth Century World History in Focus;* Macmillan Education; 1984.
Question 16	© Hutchinson Picture Library.
Question 17	© Derek Wilson; *A History of South and Central Africa;* Cambridge University Press; 1975.
Question 18	© Christopher Culpin; *South Africa since 1948;* John Murray/Topham Picturepoint Ltd; 2000.
Question 20	© Tony Rea & John Wright; *The Arab-Israeli Conflict;* Oxford University Press; 1997.
Question 21	© Tony McALeavy; *The Arab-Israeli Conflict;* Cambridge University Press; 1998.
Question 22	© Christopher Culpin; *Making Modern Britain;* p.146; Collins; 1987;
Question 23	© Ben Walsh; *British Social and Economic History;* John Murray/Rural History Centre; 1997.
Question 25	© Ray Ennion.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2011