UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/42**

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework **May/June 2012**

1 hour

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

4429999242

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

The Army General von Epp used the Freikorps in 1919 for the massacre of communists and socialists in Munich, which crushed the Bavarian Soviet Republic and restored the right-wing government. General von Epp's captain, Ernst Rohm, appointed Hitler as one of the Army's paid informers to join and spy on Drexler's tiny German Workers' Party in Munich. After it was renamed the National Socialist Workers' Party in 1920, von Epp used secret Army funds and money from Bavarian capitalists to help the Nazis take over the *Völkischer Beobachter* newspaper. By 1926 von Epp was the commander of the SA in Bavaria.

From a history of the German Army, 1974.

Source B

The Nazi leadership of Hitler, with the support of the war hero General Ludendorff and Rohm's SA, was not enough to make the Beer Hall Putsch a success. At the last minute, they lost the support that they had expected of the army and police leaders in Munich. The publicity gained from the Putsch and the trial did not prevent quarrels in the Party, and the Nazis suffered a fall in the number of their seats in the Reichstag from 32 in May 1924 to 14 in December 1924, taking only 3 per cent of the vote in the elections. The ban on the Party and the SA was avoided by renaming them and was lifted in 1925. On his release from prison Hitler began pursuing legal ways to power. The SA continued to recruit although Rohm went off to South America in 1925.

From a German textbook for students, 1998.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show the Nazis were successful 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 Nazis in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the voting system established by the Weimar Constitution? [2]

(ii) Describe the activities of the SA. [4]

(iii) Why did the Nazis fail to gain more seats in the Reichstag in the 1920s? [6]

(iv) 'Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933 because of the weaknesses of other politicians.' 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

A marvellous machine called a Fordson tractor arrived at our farm. It pulled great ploughs and had the strength of many oxen. All the peasants came to watch it work. They walked behind it and marvelled at its strength, but it gave off a peculiar smell. The peasants shook their heads. 'Grain will never grow again,' they said. 'The machine is poisoning the land.' The young Communist Party official was angry at such talk. 'Old ways will never build a new society,' he told them.

A Russian peasant describes collectivisation in an interview with an American reporter, 1964.

Source B

Stalin, ignoring the great cost in human life and misery, claimed that collectivisation was a success; for, after the great famines caused in the early 1930s, no more famines came to haunt the Russian people. The collective farms, despite their inefficiencies, did grow more food than the tiny, privately-owned holdings had done. For example, 40 to 50 million tons of grain were produced each year. Collectivisation brought machines into the countryside. Now two million previously backward peasants learned how to drive a tractor. New methods of agriculture were taught by agricultural experts. The countryside was transformed.

A British historian, writing in 1986.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Russian peasants at the time of collectivisation? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that collectivisation was a success? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about changes made in agricultural production in the USSR in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Explain the difference between 'kolkhoz' and 'sovkhoz'. [2]

(ii) Describe how peasants were made to accept collectivisation. [4]

(iii) Why were the Five Year Plans important to Stalin? [6]

(iv) How effective were the changes made to agriculture and industry by 1941? 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

The leading bankers, such as J. P. Morgan, claimed to be as puzzled as my barber – who lost all his money – by what happened on Black Thursday last year. Only five days later at the close of the stock market on Tuesday 29 October, the entire banking system of the country was technically bankrupt. Those leading bankers, who had pledged to save the nation, had already made their profit by quietly selling shares before that Tuesday's crash. The rest of us can only keep smiling and hope for the best. Their 'solid value' of shares was nothing but nonsense.

From a New York newspaper article, January 1930.

Source B

Although wages had risen steadily for thirty years and demand for consumer goods and cars increased dramatically in the 1920s, gaps in income had widened. By 1927, half of one per cent of the adult population, 350 000 people, received about 12 per cent of the total national income. The top ten citizens included 'robber barons' such as Vanderbilt, Carnegie and J. P. Morgan, who controlled huge investments on Wall Street and whole areas of industry. At the very top was John D. Rockefeller, who owned Standard Oil and had major shareholdings in banking, shipping, mining, railroads and other industries. In the Crash Rockefeller lost 80 per cent of his wealth but when he died, in 1937, his fortune was estimated at $1.4 billion, when the total national wealth was $93 billion.

From an economic history of the United States, 2004.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the American economy was strong? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was the 'breadline'? [2]

(ii) Describe what happened to the Bonus Marchers in Washington in 1932**.** [4]

(iii) Why was unemployment severe in agricultural areas by 1932? [6]

(iv) 'It was Hoover's unpopularity that enabled Roosevelt to win the 1932 election.' 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

By the mid-1980s, modernisation, and what Deng called the move to 'market socialism', were having unfortunate side effects. Although exports increased by 10 per cent during 1984, imports had increased by 38 per cent, leaving a record trade deficit of $US 1100 million, causing a sharp fall in China's foreign exchange reserves. The government tried, with some success, to control imports by placing heavy duties on all imported goods except vital raw materials and microchip equipment (80 per cent on cars and 70 per cent on TVs and videos). Another unwelcome development was that the annual rate of inflation began to rise, reaching 22 per cent in 1986.

A British historian, writing in 1997.

Source B

Today's modern China could not have happened without the revolution. Mao's mass murders are condemned but he is seen as part of the process that included some good, notably a dramatic rise in literacy and the shattering of the imperial system which held China back for 150 years. Deng Xiaoping, China's great pro-market reformer, did not build contemporary China out of nothing; he built on foundations left by Mao that aimed to preserve the dominance of the Communist Party.

A British journalist, writing in 2007.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Chinese economy in the 1980s? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Mao's rule benefited China? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about China after the death of Mao in 1976? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** areas, claimed by China, that were still under the control of imperial powers in 1990. [2]

(ii) Describe the power struggle in the Chinese Communist Party after Mao's death. [4]

(iii) Why were there demonstrations in Tiananmen Square between April and June 1989? [6]

(iv) How far did economic development after the death of Mao bring social and political change to China by 1990? 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 Population Registration Act has been in force for six years but here in the Cape the politics of apartheid clash with reality. The population of Cape Town has been mixing for three hundred years. It is not unusual for a family to be made up of a rainbow of colours: a dark brother with tightly curled hair, a sister with pale skin and blue eyes, another with the sharp features of a Malay. How is it possible to classify their race? The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949 should, in time, make this an easier task, at least in theory.

From a liberal Afrikaner journalist, writing in 1956.

Source B

The Prime Minister from 1958 until 1966, Verwoerd, was more popular with Afrikaners even than Kruger. Verwoerd believed completely in his mission to design the future through his policy of separate development. This meant, in his words, that 'Every nation, without any regard to race, colour or stage of development has the right to exist and to protect itself to carry out God's plan.' He urged blacks to 'Build your own future! Seize hold of your destiny!' Verwoerd promised to help each group that wanted its full independence to achieve it. When it was decided they were ready, of course. At the same time he declared openly that the urban areas were the white man's territory, where blacks could only be visitors.

From a communist history of apartheid, 1992.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that separate development was for the benefit of South Africans? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the impact of apartheid on the peoples of South Africa? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was a banning order? [2]

(ii) Describe the Treason Trials of 1956 to 1961. [4]

(iii) Why were Bantustans not a success? [6]

(iv) How far did the policy of apartheid rely on repression by the security forces? 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

After the Suez War, Egyptian military intelligence had predicted that Israel would aim to open the next war with a devastating blow to the air force. General Mahmoud, head of the Egyptian air force, had put in a multi-million pound request to build hardened shelters for his war planes, but money had been cut from the budget. Surely, he argued, Egypt should mount its own first strike. Nasser was not used to being challenged this forcefully. 'Who gives the orders here?' he asked.

From a book on the Six Day War, written by a British journalist in 2003.

Source B

In Israel in the late spring of 1967, there was no sense of urgency. Indeed, in a press interview, the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defence Forces forecasted a long period of quiet for Israel. Israel's nineteenth Independence Day on 15 May was celebrated with a comfortable feeling that the Chief of Staff's predictions were correct. Two days later, in a well-publicised mass demonstration, Nasser proceeded to move large forces through Cairo en route to the Sinai. By 20 May, 100 000 troops organised in seven divisions (with over 1 000 tanks) had been concentrated along Israel's south-western border. Hysteria seized the Arab world.

From a book written by a former President of Israel.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Egypt's preparations for war? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that war was expected in the Middle East in 1967? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was al-Fatah? [2]

(ii) Describe the part played by Cairo Radio in Israeli/Egyptian relations. [4]

(iii) Why did Israel win the Six Day War? [6]

(iv) 'The Six Day War resulted in total victory for Israel.' 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

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

Source A



WHEREAS,

Several EVIL-MINDED PERSONS have assembled together in a riotous Manner, and DESTROYED a NUMBER of

FRAMES,

In different Parts of the Country:

THIS IS

TO GIVE NOTICE,

That any Person who will give Information of any Person or Persons thus wickedly

BREAKING THE FRAMES,

Shall, upon CONVICTION, receive

50 GUINEAS

REWARD.

And any Person who was actively engaged in RIOTING, who will impeach his Accomplices, shall, upon CONVICTION, receive the same Reward, and every Effort made to procure his Pardon.

☞ Information to be given to Messrs. COLDHAM and ENFIELD.

Nottingham, March 26, 1811.

A poster of 1811 about attacks on stocking-making machinery.

Source B



A cartoon of a trade union meeting in about 1830.

(The speaker's bubble reads, 'Yes, gentlemen, these is my principles: no King, no Lords, no Parsons, no Police, no Taxes…)

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the impact of the industrial revolution on workers? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that trade unions were popular among workers? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about industrial workers in the early-nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Give **two** features of the Luddite movement. [2]

(ii) Describe the problems faced by workers in the new factory system. [4]

(iii) Why were the Combination Acts of 1799/1800 repealed in 1825? [6]

(iv) 'Employers were selfish and brutal to their workers.' 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

The British rule has been: morally, a great blessing; politically, peace and order on one hand, blunders on the other; materially, impoverishment has been relieved by railways and loans. The natives call the British system 'the knife of sugar'. That is to say, there is no oppression, it is all smooth and sweet, but it is a knife nevertheless. Our great misfortune is that the British do not know what we want. When you understand us I have no doubt that you will do us justice. The aim of the British is fair play and justice.

From a book by an Indian in 1871.

Source B

Indian society changed more rapidly in the second half of the nineteenth century than it had done in the first. The British had much to offer Indians. Imports of Western technology had been limited before the 1850s. Thereafter the great railway system was constructed – 28 000 miles of track being laid before 1904 – and major canal schemes were introduced that more than doubled the area under irrigation in the last 20 years of the century. The railways, the vastly increased capacity of steamships, and the opening of the Suez Canal linked Indian farmers with world markets. A small minority of them could profit from opportunities to sell surplus crops and acquire additional land. Some industries developed, notably textiles in western India. The horrific scale of the famines in the 1880s and 1890s showed how limited any economic growth had been, but the stagnation of the early-nineteenth century had been broken.

A view of India by a British history professor, written in the 1980s.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that British rule was beneficial to the people of India? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the westernisation of India in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the Royal Titles Act, 1876? [2]

(ii) What were the main problems affecting India in the second half of the nineteenth century? [4]

(iii) Why was the way that Britain ruled India changed in 1858? [6]

(iv) How far was British rule in India welcomed by the people of India? Explain your answer. [8]

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