UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

HISTORY

Paper 1

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

6262274517

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.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Secti

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

> Before the first campaign against the Austrians, Charles claimed that Italy would 'fara da sè' ('go it alone'). By this he not need foreign help to get rid of the Austrians. Military de proved Charles Albert wrong.

From a British school history textbook published in 2008.

(a) What was the Roman Republic, 1848–9? [5]

(b) Why was Charles Albert defeated by the Austrians in 1848–9? [7]

(c) 'Political and economic developments in Piedmont between 1849 and 1859 were the main reasons for the unification of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> According to Bismarck's calculations, a successful war against Austria was only possible if the French could be persuaded not to intervene. This he claimed to have achieved at Biarritz. Then, as part of his pre-planned scheme, it would be essential to treat Austria moderately after she had been defeated.

From a British school history textbook published in 2001.

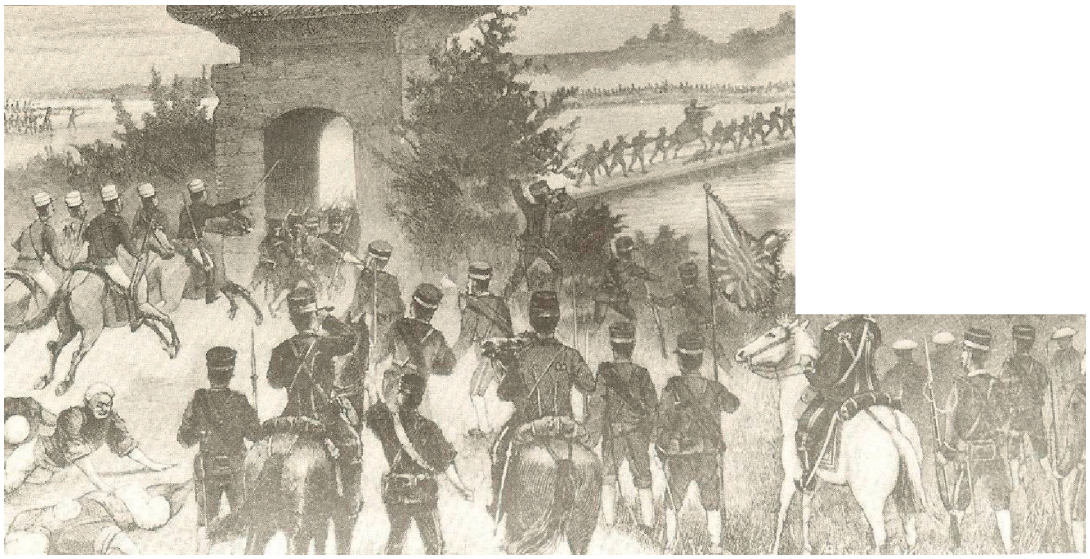
(a) Describe the events leading to the setting up of the Frankfurt Parliament. [5]

(b) Why was Austria still a dominant force in Germany by 1864? [7]

(c) 'Bismarck's diplomatic skills were responsible for bringing about the defeat of Austria in 1866.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Look at the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



A painting of Japanese troops capturing Pyongyang in Korea during the war with China in 1894–5.

(a) Describe the main features of the 1889 Meiji Constitution. [5]

(b) Why did the Meiji reforms face opposition? [7]

(c) 'The Sino-Japanese War of 1894–5 was more important than the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5 in establishing Japan as a great power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

German: I wonder what history will make of all this?

Clemenceau: History will not say that Belgium invaded Germany!

From a conversation at the Paris Peace Conference between the French Prime Minister Clemenceau and a German representative.

(a) What was the Schlieffen Plan? [5]

(b) Explain why Franz Ferdinand was assassinated. [7]

(c) 'The actions of Germany were more responsible for war in 1914 than the actions of any other country.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> There was nothing wrong with the Covenant of the League were right. It formed a logical and reasonable system. Its sho the failure on the part of the members to apply the system lo
>
> *The British Foreign Secretary, A*

(a) Describe the deficiencies of Britain and France as leaders of

(b) Why was the League able to achieve some successes in deal the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'It was the Hoare-Laval Plan rather than World Depression that destroyed the League.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> It is not Danzig that is at stake. For us it is a matter of expanding our living space to the east. There is therefore no question of sparing Poland, who we must attack at the earliest opportunity. We cannot expect a repeat of Czechoslovakia. There will be war.
>
> *Hitler speaking to his generals, May 1939.*

(a) Describe Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War. [5]

(b) Why did Britain follow a policy of appeasement towards Germany? [7]

(c) 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was of greater benefit to Germany than it was to the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Much of the evidence tends to support the view that, despite t
> elements in the decision-making process, in crucial instanc
> sides chose courses of action which were both non-provoca
> for retreat from exposed positions.
>
> *A historian writing in 2000*

(a) What options were available to Kennedy to force the removal

(b) Explain why the Soviet Union placed missiles on Cuba. [7]

(c) How great a threat was the Cuban Missile Crisis to world peace? Explain your answer. [8]

8 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of Hungarian refugees fleeing to Austria after the failure of the uprising, 1956.

(a) Describe the impact on the people of Eastern Europe of Soviet control in the 1950s and 1960s. [5]

(b) Why did the Soviet Union oppose the changes proposed by Dŭbcek for Czechoslovakia? [7]

(c) How far were developments in the Soviet Union responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Secti

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–4

9 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph of the police dealing with the aftermath of a fight between the SA and the Communists, 1932.

(a) Describe the part played by Hitler in the German Workers' Party and the Nazi Party before 1923. [5]

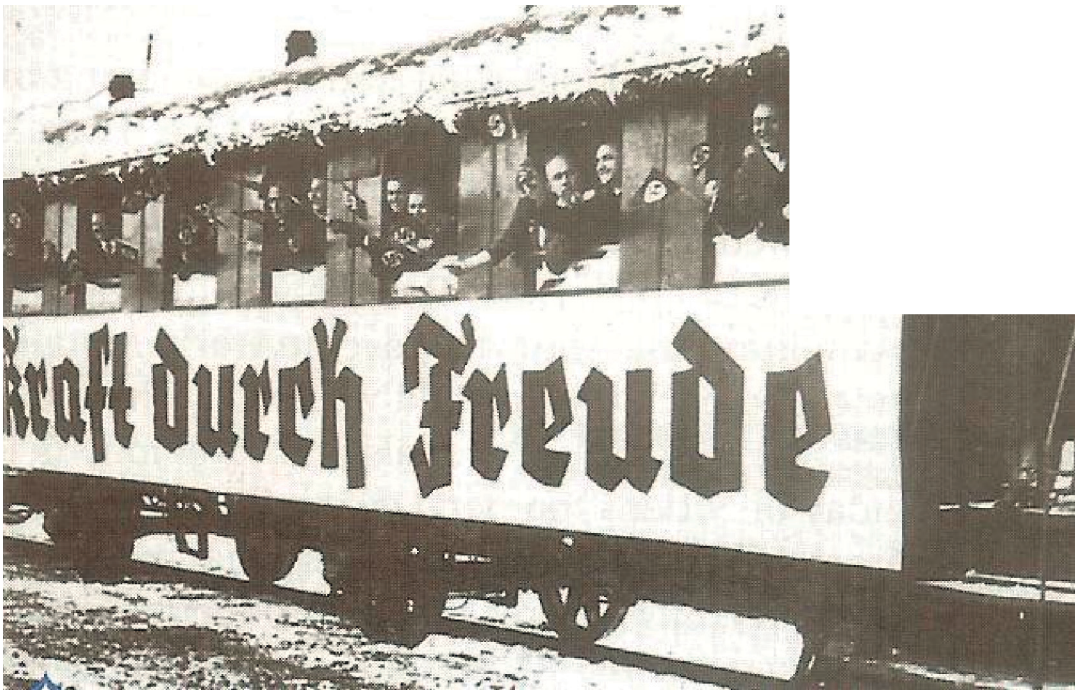
(b) Why was the SA important to Hitler? [7]

(c) 'The fear of Communism was the main reason for Nazi success in the elections of 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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10 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph of German workers on a trip organised by the 'Strength Through Joy' movement.

(a) Describe what children learned in Nazi schools. [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis attempt to control the young people of Germany? [7]

(c) 'Most people in Germany benefited from Nazi rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> Lenin did more than any other political leader to change the century world. The creation of Soviet Russia and its surviva was a very great man and, even despite his faults, a very go
>
> *A Briti*

(a) What were the 'July Days'? [5]

(b) Why was Lenin a threat to the Provisional Government? [7]

(c) How successful was Lenin in creating a new society in Russia? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The history of old Russia had consisted in being defeated again and again because of our backwardness. It is our duty to the working class to increase the pace of production. We are 50–100 years behind the advanced countries. We must make up this gap in ten years.
>
> *Stalin speaking in 1931.*

(a) Describe how women were affected by Communist rule in Russia. [5]

(b) Why did Stalin repress ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union? [7]

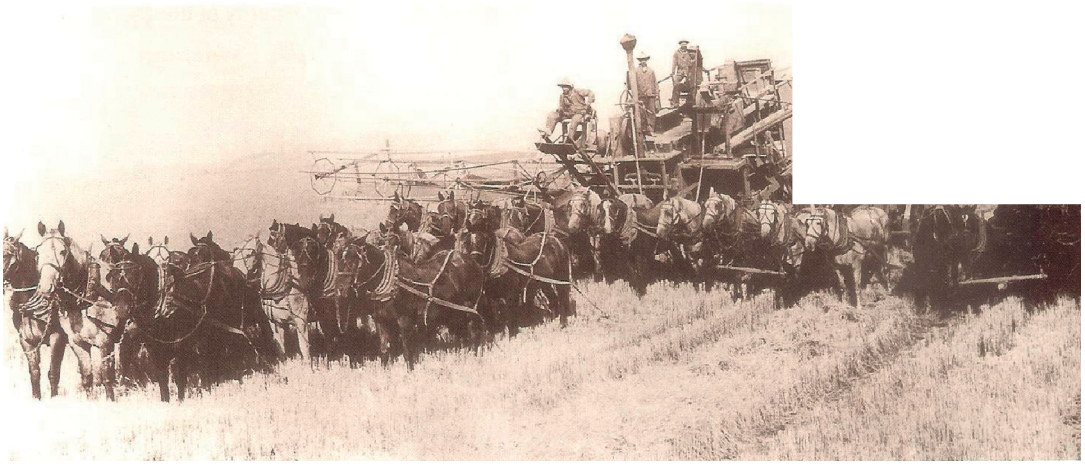
(c) 'The advantages gained by the Soviet Union from Stalin's economic policies outweighed the misery suffered by the Soviet people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph of recently introduced harvesting machinery on a farm in 1923.

(a) In what ways did mass production methods benefit new industries in America in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why were the policies of Republican governments an important factor in the economic 'boom' of the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The main reason for the lack of prosperity in farming communities in the 1920s was over-production.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Never before in this country has a government fallen to so low a place in popular estimation or been so universally an object of cynical contempt. Never before has a President given his name so freely to toilets and waste dumps, or had his face banished from the cinema screen to avoid the hoots and jeers of children.

A comment from a political commentator about President Hoover.

(a) What was 'speculation' in relation to the stock market? [5]

(b) Explain why the US economy was showing signs of weakness by 1929. [7]

(c) 'Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 because he promised a 'New Deal' to the American people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.199

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

> China has assumed a unique international position. Indeed
> as a candidate to be a superpower in its own right. China re
> military force too important to be regarded as an ally of either
> or simply as an intermediate power.
>
> *An A*

(a) Describe relations between China and Tibet from 1950 to 1959. [5]

(b) Why did Mao visit the Soviet Union in 1949–50? [7]

(c) 'China was not a superpower by the time of the death of Mao.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

16 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of tanks in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, June 1989.

(a) What was the Cultural Revolution? [5]

(b) Why was there a power struggle after Mao's death? [7]

(c) How far did economic development in the period 1976–90 bring about social and political change? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWEN

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

> The vast gold fields were discovered in 1886 and within t
> population of the Transvaal had doubled that of the nat
> Transvaal government, under Kruger, was concerned as to th
> of almost entirely British people could have on the independe
> was feared it might eventually become a British colony.

A historian writing in 2011.

(a) What was the Transvaal? [5]

(b) Why was there tension between Uitlanders and the Boers before 1899? [7]

(c) How successful was Britain in dealing with the Boers between 1880 and 1910? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> To stop miners running away, each miner had to carry a passbook, showing who he was and where he worked. Any black male could be stopped by the police and asked for his pass at any time.

From a British school history book published in 2000.

(a) Describe the mine owners' treatment of black workers under the migrant labour system. [5]

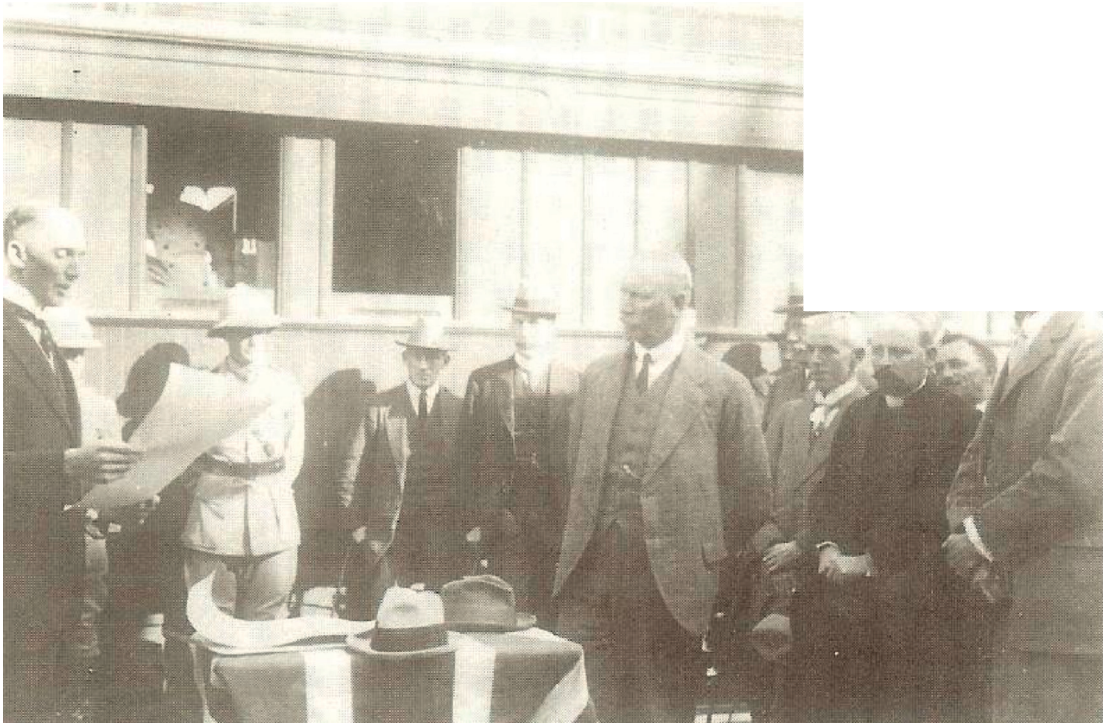
(b) Why was the pass system hated? [7]

(c) 'Sharpeville was a crucial turning point in the struggle against apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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19 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph of General Smuts, to the right of the table, in Windhoek.

(a) What suffering was experienced by Namibians during the First World War? [5]

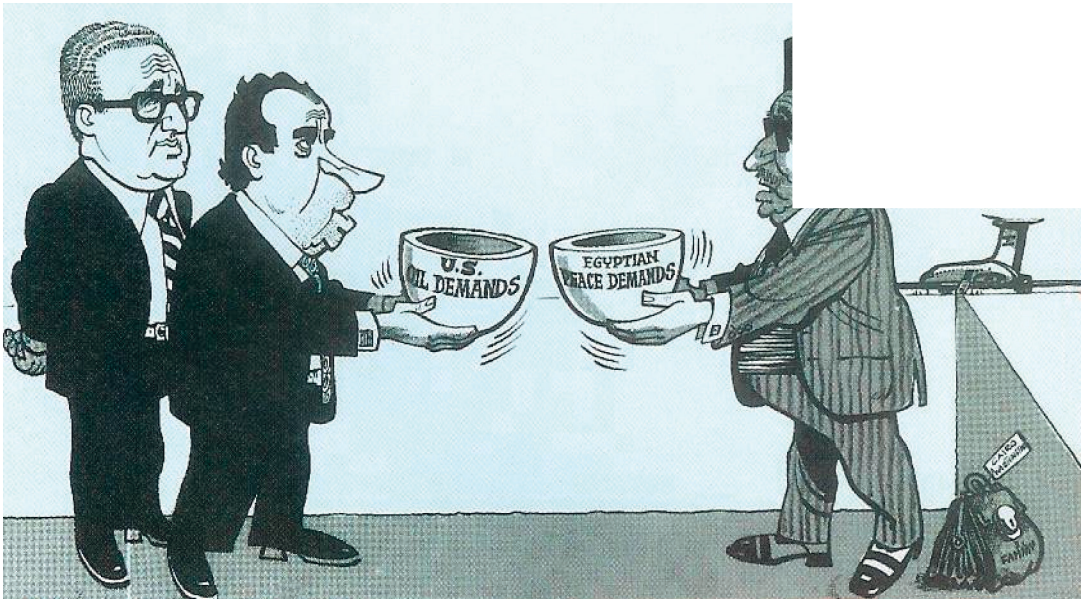
(b) Why was Namibia put under South African control in 1920? [7]

(c) 'The resistance by both Bondelswarts and Rehoboth communities against South African colonialism was equally unsuccessful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS

20 Look at the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A cartoon published in a British newspaper in 1973. It shows Henry Kissinger and President Nixon negotiating with Egypt.

(a) Describe superpower involvement in the Yom Kippur War. [5]

(b) Why did Israel invade Lebanon in 1978 and 1982? [7]

(c) 'Superpower involvement in the Middle East between 1956 and 1993 hindered rather than helped the search for peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

When we hijack a plane it has more effect than if we killed a hundred Israelis in battle.

A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) member speaking in the early 1970s.

(a) Describe the activities of Fatah between 1965 and 1967. [5]

(b) Why was the Six Day War a turning point for the Palestine Liberation Organisation? [7]

(c) How far have international opinions about the Palestinian cause changed over time? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDU

22 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Leeds is not very well supplied with that most needful ele
> 12 000 people receiving water from the public water works.
> no water supply except from wells and the nearby river.
>
> *Information published in the Leeds Directory in 1834*

(a) What caused people to move from the countryside to the growing industrial towns? [5]

(b) Why did people in the growing industrial towns face unhealthy conditions? [7]

(c) 'By 1900, conditions in towns were much improved.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Tens of thousands of tons of food was rotting in the ships on the River Thames. The Thames was so overcrowded with vessels which could neither unload their cargo nor go elsewhere.
>
> *A report in a British newspaper on the London dock strike, published in September 1889.*

(a) What did the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union hope to achieve? [5]

(b) Why was the Chartist Movement unable to achieve its aims? [7]

(c) How successful were unions for unskilled workers after 1870? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN T

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

> Can these thieves really be our rulers? These thieves imp
> goods, made in their own country, and sell them in our market
> really be our rulers, foreigners who impose on us ever more t

From a leaflet produced in India around t

(a) Describe those activities of the East India Company before 1857 that caused concern to the British government. [5]

(b) Why was the Indian Mutiny of 1857 a threat to British authority? [7]

(c) 'By 1900 the British ruled India for their own benefit.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> One of the key factors in British colonialism in East Africa was a determination to resist any imbalance in the land grabbing. If Germany expanded its influence, then so must Britain.

From a British school history book published in 2004.

(a) What part did France play in the colonisation of Africa? [5]

(b) Why was there little desire to develop colonies in Africa in the early part of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far did economic factors influence British attitudes towards imperial expansion in Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

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