Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Second

HISTORY

Paper 1

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **17** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** insert.

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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.

> Charles Albert, although liberal in his sympathies, was a
> liberals and nationalists could see no reason why the Austria
> out of Italy for good. All that was required was decisive a
> Piedmont.

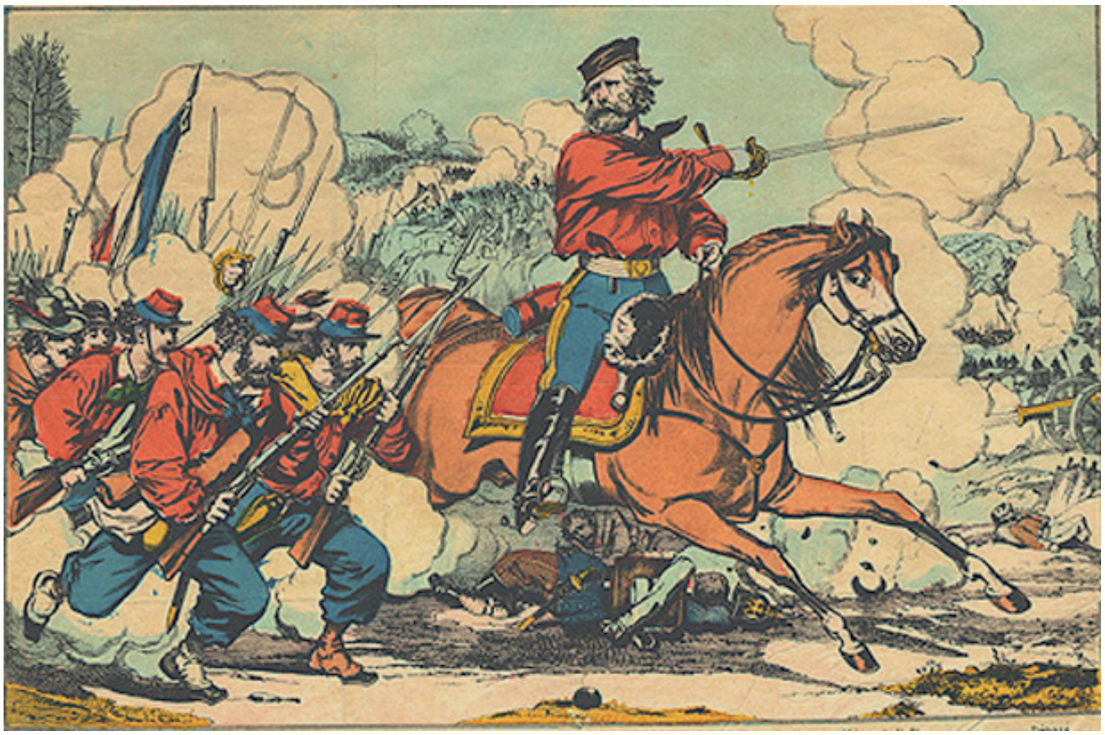
From a British history textbook published in 1985.

(a) Describe the events of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–9. [5]

(b) Why did Charles Albert fail against Austria in 1848–9? [7]

(c) How similar were the aims of European revolutions in 1848–9? Explain your answer. [8]

2 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



An illustration of Garibaldi and his army of Redshirts.

(a) Describe the actions of Cavour between 1852 and 1858 to strengthen Piedmont's position in Italy. [5]

(b) Why did Austria issue an ultimatum to Piedmont in 1859 threatening war? [7]

(c) How much of a help was Garibaldi to Cavour? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The revolution of 1848 was over and Prussia humiliated. The Austrian leadership. But the Prussian generals and the future remember the reason for that humiliation – the weakness of t
>
> *From a British his*

(a) Describe the course of the German revolutions of 1848–9.

(b) Why was Austria able to reassert its influence over Germany

(c) How far was Bismarck's diplomatic skill the main reason for the defeat of Austria in 1866? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> There is no comparison between the importance of the German navy to Germany and the importance of our navy to us. Our navy is to us what their army is to them. To have a strong navy would increase Germany's prestige and influence, but it is not a matter of life and death as it is to us.
>
> *The British Foreign Secretary in a speech to Parliament in 1909.*

(a) Describe the part played by Germany in increasing colonial rivalry. [5]

(b) Why did the Alliance System increase the threat of war? [7]

(c) 'Colonial rivalry was the most important reason for increased Great Power tension before the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



THE RECKONING.
PAN-GERMAN: "MONSTROUS, I CALL IT, WHY, IT'S FULLY A QUARTER OF WHAT *WE* SHOULD HAVE MADE *THEM* PAY, IF *WE'D* WON."

A British cartoon published in 1919.

(a) What impact did the Treaty of Versailles have on Germany's military? [5]

(b) Why did the aims of the 'Big Three' at Versailles differ? [7]

(c) Was Germany's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles justified? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Be glad in your hearts. Give thanks to God. People of Bri
> safe. Your husbands and sons will not march to battle. If we
> us choose Chamberlain. The Prime Minister's achievements
> lasting – millions of happy homes and hearts relieved of their

From a British newspaper article commenting on the Munic

(a) In what ways had Hitler built up Germany's military strength b

(b) Why did Hitler want Anschluss? [7]

(c) 'Chamberlain was right to follow a policy of appeasement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support people who are resisting attempted suppression by armed minorities or by any outside pressures. I believe that we must help free peoples to work out their own destiny in their own way.

US President Truman speaking in 1947.

(a) What decisions, in relation to Germany, were agreed at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? [5]

(b) Why did mistrust between the USSR and the USA increase in 1945? [7]

(c) 'The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan were to blame for the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Mr Gorbachev did not set out to abolish the Soviet Union, no
> These events happened in spite of his resistance and becau
> entire Soviet system was heading for disaster.

From an article published in an English newspaper in December

(a) Describe events in Berlin leading up to the building of the Wa

(b) Why were the Soviets worried about events in Czechoslovakia in 1968? [7]

(c) How far can Gorbachev be blamed 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 a French soldier guarding a train in the Ruhr, 1923.

(a) Describe the political situation in Germany at the end of the First World War. [5]

(b) Why did the French invade the Ruhr in 1923? [7]

(c) 'The Weimar Republic successfully dealt with Germany's problems between 1922 and 1929.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The formation of groupings of young people outside the Hitler Youth has been on the increase to such an extent that there is a serious risk of political, moral and criminal subversion of our youth.

From a report by the Hitler Youth leadership, 1942.

(a) Describe Hitler's economic policies. [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis change the school curriculum? [7]

(c) 'The Nazi youth policies were successful.' 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.

> In the countryside the burning and destruction of houses
> by the end of the summer. Military discipline had collapsed.
> deserters who went home to claim land.
>
> *An eye-wit*

(a) Describe the events of Lenin's return to Russia in April 1917. [5]

(b) Why were the 'July Days' important? [7]

(c) 'The Provisional Government was overthrown because it decided to continue the war against Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In order to turn a peasant society into an industrial country, countless material human sacrifices were necessary. The people had to accept this. They would forgive Comrade Stalin even if a few million people had to perish in the process. The great aim demanded great energy that could be drawn from a backward people only by great harshness.
>
> *A Russian Communist author writing in 1988, supporting the actions of Stalin.*

(a) What were the kulaks? [5]

(b) Why was collectivisation important to Stalin? [7]

(c) How successful were Stalin's industrialisation policies? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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

> It is better to sell a large number of cars at a reasonable s
> fewer cars at a larger margin of profit. This enables a large nu
> and enjoy the use of, a car, and it gives a larger number of me
> wages.
>
> *Henry Ford speaking about ca*

(a) What problems faced many traditional industries in America in the 1920s? [5]

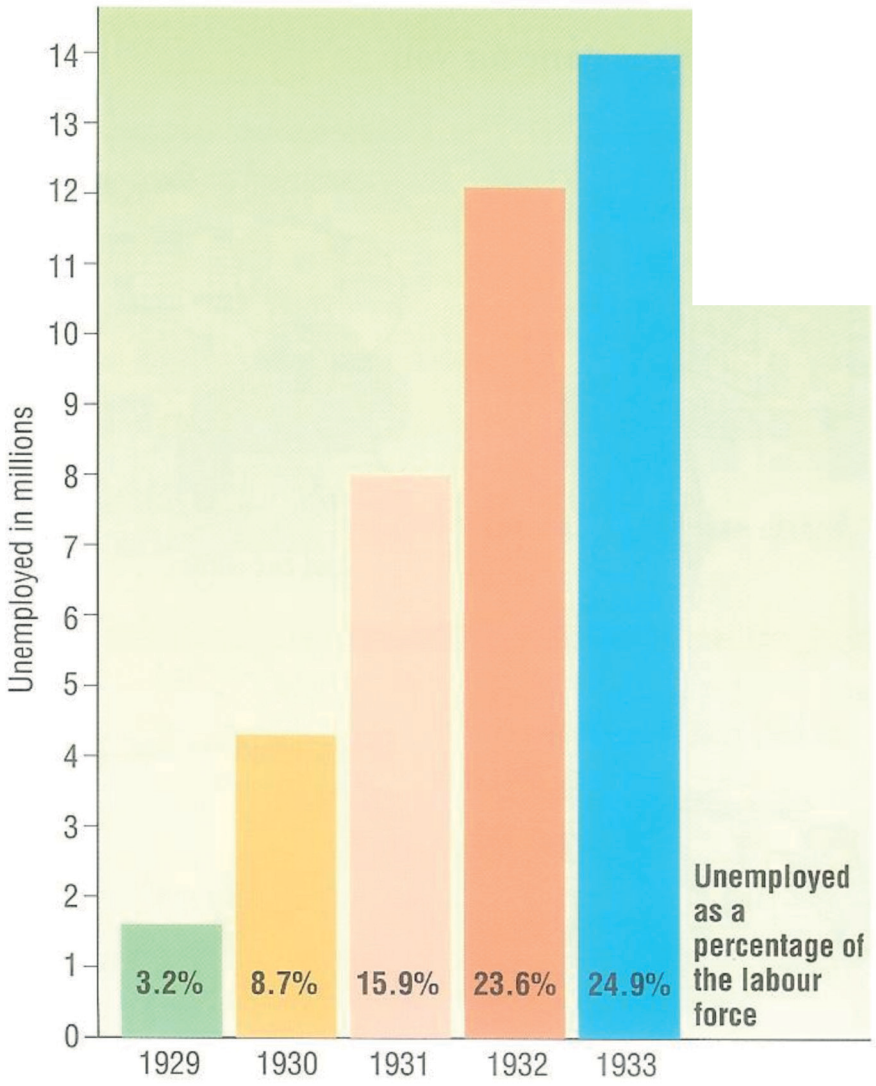
(b) Why did American agriculture face difficulties in the 1920s? [7]

(c) How far was the expansion of the automobile industry responsible for the economic 'boom' of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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14 Look at the graph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A graph of unemployment in the USA, 1929–33.

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

(b) Why did the US government feel threatened by the Bonus Marchers? [7]

(c) 'Speculation on the stock market was more responsible for the Wall Street Crash than weaknesses in the US economy.' 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.

> International Communists worked overtime to turn American
> the Nationalist Government. Such adjectives as 'corrupt' a
> used about our government and me personally. Their aim wa
> between China and the USA so as to enable the Chinese
> power. This was Moscow's plot.

Chiang Kai-shek writing in 1957 about the Communists' takeover of power.

(a) Describe the disunity existing in China immediately after the ending of the war with Japan. [5]

(b) Why were the Communists successful in winning power in 1949? [7]

(c) 'The greatest problem facing the Communists when they came to power was the level of agricultural production.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1956 a new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, began to develop more friendly relations with the USA and other capitalist countries in the West. The Chinese were suspicious about these developments.

From a British school textbook published in 1988.

(a) Describe Communist China's relations with Taiwan up to 1971. [5]

(b) Why did relations between Communist China and the USSR change after 1956? [7]

(c) How successful was Mao in establishing Communist China as a superpower? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWEN

17 Look at the poster, and then answer the questions which follow.



NATIONAL DAY PROTEST

MONDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1950

Begins the all out struggle for Freedom.

- DEFEAT THE SUPPRESSION OF COMMUNISM AND THE GROUP AREAS BILLS WHICH WILL TURN OUR COUNTRY INTO A POLICE STATE.
- DON'T ALLOW MALAN GOVERNMENT'S OPPRESSIVE FASCIST MEASURES TO CRUSH OUR LIVES & LIBERTIES!
- FIGHT FOR FREEDOM — PASS LAWS AND POLICE RAIDS MUST GO! LAND, VOTES AND DECENT WAGES FOR ALL!

'Tis better to sacrifice all in the struggle for Freedom, rather than live as slaves.

African, Coloured, Indian and European Democrats—FREEDOM NOT SERFDOM!

A poster published by the ANC in June 1950.

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

(b) Why was the Defiance Campaign of 1952 important? [7]

(c) How far do you agree that apartheid benefited South Africans? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Following the 1976 riots, Botha drew up a plan of action by w
> solve South Africa's problems. He tried to give the security f
> also introduced some reforms.

(a) What were the immediate consequences of events at Sharpe

(b) Why did P. W. Botha introduce the 'Total Strategy' policy?

(c) 'Mandela and De Klerk were equally significant in ending minority rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I do not think it is necessary for us to annex South-West Africa to the Union. The mandate is enough for me. It gives the Union such complete sovereignty, not only administrative but legislative, that we need not ask for anything more.
>
> *Jan Smuts speaking in the South African Parliament in 1925.*

(a) Describe the South African occupation of Namibia during the First World War. [5]

(b) Why were Namibians unhappy when Namibia became a mandated territory? [7]

(c) How effectively did South Africa implement the League of Nations mandate between the wars? 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.



An American cartoon, showing President Carter, published in 1978.

(a) Describe the Suez War of 1956. [5]

(b) Why were the results of the War of 1967 important for Israelis? [7]

(c) How far did the superpowers influence the Arab-Israeli conflict up to 1979? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Despite their desire for independence, and the dislike of I
> Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza benefited from
> economic policies of Israel. These included hospitals, educati
> of mains water.
>
> *A leading British*

(a) Describe relations between Jews and Arabs in the occupied t

(b) Why did Israelis settle in the occupied territories? [7]

(c) 'Before 1990 Israelis were not prepared to live in peace with their Arab neighbours.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> I have now almost completed my municipal programme to
> Soon the town will have open spaces, paved walkways, sup
> and clean drinking water. This work will have been achieved i
>
> *Joseph*

(a) Describe the insanitary conditions in nineteenth-century towns. [5]

(b) Why did people move to the new industrial towns? [7]

(c) How successful were efforts to improve conditions in towns? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We the undersigned do hereby declare that we are not members of a trade union and that we do not and will not pay towards the support of any trade union.
>
> *Part of the 'document' which many workers had to sign.*

(a) What were the 'Tolpuddle Martyrs'? [5]

(b) Why were early trade unions weak? [7]

(c) 'Chartism failed because it was a divided movement.' 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 T

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

> Explorers and missionaries kept careful records of what they
> their progress through unmapped territory. They wanted t
> which they encountered. They believed they knew what was

From a sc

(a) What did nineteenth-century missionaries want to achieve? [5]

(b) Why did Europeans use the word 'barbarians' about people in some other parts of the world? [7]

(c) 'The main aim of Western imperialism was to gain more political power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Many politicians thought Britain had a moral responsibility to bring civilisation and Christianity to racially inferior native peoples. This idea of Britain as a dominant world power was always going to win popular support.

From a school textbook published in 2004.

(a) What prompted Europeans to refer to Africa in the early years of the nineteenth century as the 'dark continent'? [5]

(b) Why was a colonial conference held in Berlin in 1884–5? [7]

(c) 'The impact of Europeans on Africa was harmful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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