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 **15** printed pages, **1** blank page 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.

> In April 1848 Pope Pius IX issued the famous Allocution. T
> Italian nationalists as it ended their dream.
>
> *From a British his*

(a) Describe the part played by Pope Pius IX in revolutionary events in Italy in 1848–9. [5]

(b) Why were the revolutions of 1848 finally unsuccessful? [7]

(c) 'Nationalism was the most important cause of the revolutions of 1848–9.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I believe that the principal requirement for the improvement of Italy's future is to lift up her reputation once more. I am sure that the achievements of our soldiers in Eastern Europe will help the future state more than all that has been done by those who hoped to regenerate her with speeches and writings.
>
> *Cavour speaking to the Piedmontese Parliament, February 1855.*

(a) Describe the part played by Charles Albert in the events of 1848–9. [5]

(b) Why was Cavour's role in Piedmontese politics between 1852 and 1859 important? [7]

(c) 'Napoleon III of France contributed more to the unification of Italy than did Mazzini.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I have heard news that an ultimatum has been sent from Paris saying he should forbid his relative to accept the crown, oth beside myself over this example of French insolence; the Fre merciless thrashing.
>
> *Cosima Wagner, the wife of the famous composer,*

(a) Describe the events of 1848–50 which led to the Treaty of Ol

(b) Why did the Prussians win the war of 1866? [7]

(c) 'The Ems Telegram was the main reason for the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Japan had been ruled for 268 years by the Shoguns. During this time Japan had remained a feudal agricultural state based on lords, domains and samurai.
>
> *From a British history textbook published in 1985.*

(a) Describe Perry's missions to Japan. [5]

(b) Why were the treaties signed by Japan in the middle of the nineteenth century called 'unequal'? [7]

(c) 'The main reason for the modernisation of Japan was the removal of the feudal system.' 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.

> The Treaty represented an uneasy compromise between Wil
> security requirements and British common sense.
>
> *A British historian speaking in 19*

(a) What did the Treaty of Versailles state about Danzig and the

(b) Why did Clemenceau find it difficult to achieve his aims at the

(c) How effectively did the peacemakers of 1919–20 deal with the problems they faced? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Manchuria showed that the League was toothless. The failure of the League to stop aggression in Manchuria had grave consequences in Europe. The lesson was obvious – there was no power in the world to stop a determined aggressor.
>
> *From a British history textbook published in 1967.*

(a) Describe the role played by the League of Nations in **two** disputes in the 1920s. [5]

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

(c) 'It was the Abyssinian crisis that destroyed the League of Nations as an effective peacekeeping body.' 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.

> The Soviet government did everything it could to prevent split into two military blocs. The Soviet Union issued grav establishment of a military alliance of Western powers. All the

Stalin commenting

(a) Describe developments in Czechoslovakia between 194 Communist takeover.

(b) Why did the Soviet Union blockade Berlin in 1948–9? [7]

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

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



A photograph of Lech Walesa, the 'Solidarity' leader, speaking at Gdansk in 1980.

(a) Describe events in Poland between 1980 and 1982 involving 'Solidarity'. [5]

(b) Why was the Polish government unable to defeat the 'Solidarity' movement? [7]

(c) 'The standard of living was the most important reason for growing opposition to Soviet control in Eastern European countries in the 1980s.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 taken in 1923 showing a German housewife using paper money to light her kitchen stove.

(a) What were the weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution? [5]

(b) Why was 1923 a year of crisis for the Weimar Republic? [7]

(c) 'The period 1924 to 1929 in Germany was a golden age.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> A short meeting, and then Hitler's mind was made up. He decided not to wait until the morning but to hunt down the conspirators who were led by Röhm and the SA, and destroy the plot immediately.

From a radio broadcast by Goebbels, 1 July 1934.

(a) Describe Hitler's actions against the SA in 1934. [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis persecute different groups in German society? [7]

(c) 'The Nazis controlled the German people through the police state.' 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.

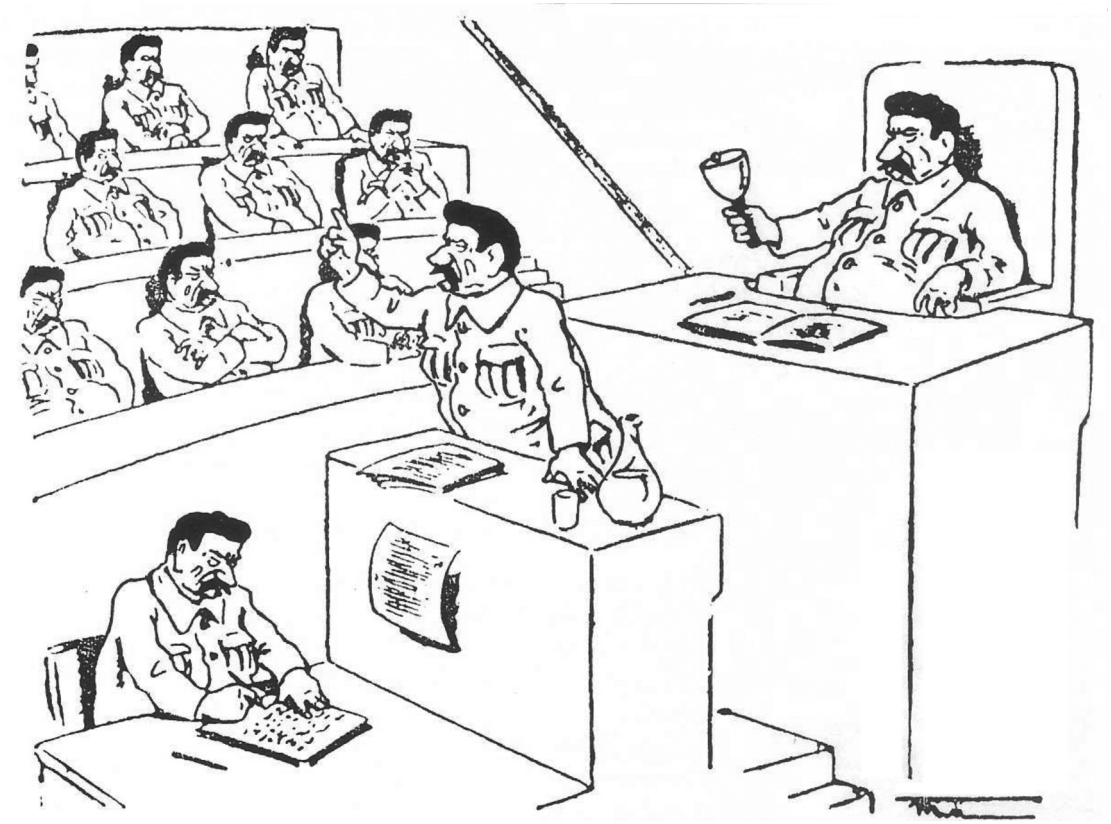
> The situation is serious. The government is paralysed. Th
> broken down. The food and fuel supplies are completely diso
> on the increase. There is wild shooting on the streets.
>
> *A message sent by the leader of the*

(a) Describe the part played by the Russian Orthodox Church in the Tsarist regime. [5]

(b) Why was there a revolution in 1905? [7]

(c) How important was the role of Rasputin in weakening the power of the Tsar? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon published by Russian exiles in Paris in 1936. The title of the cartoon is 'The Stalinist Constitution – New seating arrangements in the Supreme Soviet'.

(a) Describe how Trotsky was dealt with by Stalin. [5]

(b) Why were the 'show trials' held? [7]

(c) How effective was Stalin's rule over the Soviet Union? 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.

> From Canada chiefly, but also from Mexico, liquor flowed a deluge. It entered the United States by railroad, truck, speedboat.
>
> *From a British*

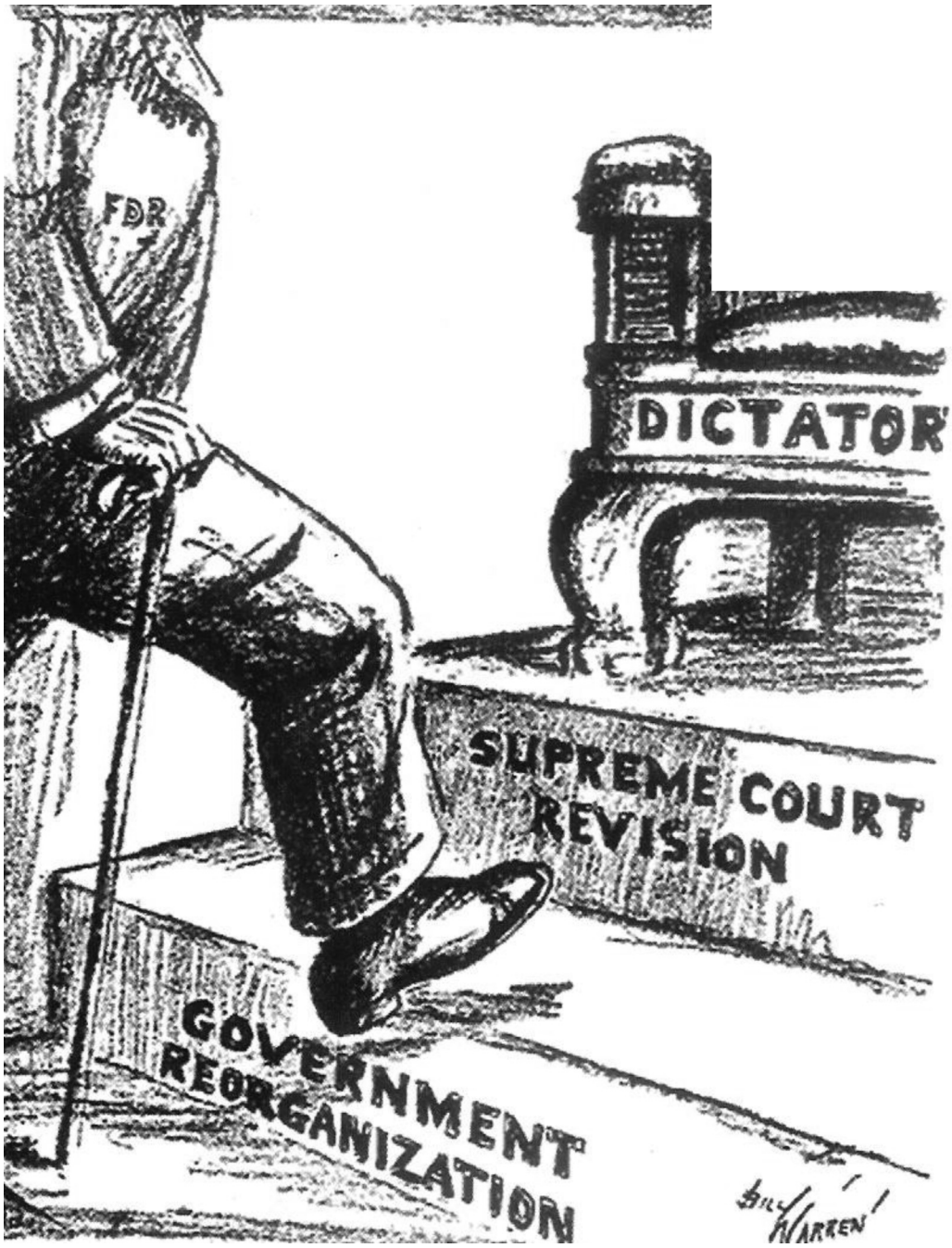
(a) Describe the American cinema and movie industry in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Explain why prohibition was hard to enforce. [7]

(c) How intolerant was American society in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An American cartoon entitled 'Step by Step', published in 1937.

(a) What were the benefits of Roosevelt's 'fireside chats'? [5]

(b) Why did Roosevelt come into conflict with the Supreme Court? [7]

(c) 'The New Deal made life better for Americans.' 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.

> Marriage shall now be based on the complete willingness of t
> party shall interfere.
>
> *From the Marriage*

(a) What were the main aims of the first Five-Year Plan?

(b) Why did the Chinese Communists introduce social reforms in the 1950s? [7]

(c) How successful was agricultural policy in the first fifteen years of Communist rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Had Mao died in 1956 his achievements would have been immortal. Had he died in 1966, he would still have been a great man. But he died in 1976. Alas, what can one say?
>
> *Chen Yun speaking in 1979. He was a leading economic expert in the Chinese Communist Party.*

(a) Describe the political opposition facing Mao by the mid-1960s. [5]

(b) Why was China on the verge of civil war by 1967? [7]

(c) 'Mao's achievements were greater than his failures.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> During the 1920s and 1930s blacks greatly outnumbere
> weakness of their resistance is not surprising. Whites not onl
> businesses which provided black jobs but controlled the ar
> well. The whites were united in their intention of 'keeping blac
> against this background that black resistance began to devel

From a British school textbook published in 2001.

(a) Describe the development of the South African economy in the years up to 1948. [5]

(b) Why was there little resistance to segregation before 1948? [7]

(c) 'Before 1948, governments followed segregation policies for economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I have no hope of real change from this government unless it is forced. I call on the international community to apply harsh sanctions against this government to help establish a new, non-racial, democratic South Africa.

Desmond Tutu, the Archbishop of Cape Town, speaking in 1986.

(a) What reforms did Botha introduce in the late 1970s and early 1980s? [5]

(b) Why did De Klerk introduce reforms soon after he became President in 1989? [7]

(c) 'Internal opposition was the main reason for the collapse of 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 a SWAPO protest in 1978.

(a) Describe the German colonisation of Namibia to 1900. [5]

(b) Why did the Namibians protest against South African rule in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The United Nations was responsible for the achievement of Namibian independence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS

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

> Defying the United Nations' Charter and international l
> imperialists have attacked the independent Egyptian Republi
> Egypt was just the first step in the plot by England, France an
> control to all Arab states.

From the Russian new

(a) Describe how the creation of Israel in 1948–9 affected the Arab states at that time. [5]

(b) Why was Nasser's coming to power a concern for Israel? [7]

(c) How far was the Suez War of 1956 an Arab-Israeli conflict? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of a Palestinian protester in Hebron.

(a) Describe the Israeli response to the Intifada. [5]

(b) Why were the occupied territories a constant source of tension? [7]

(c) In the 1980s and 1990s how far did Israelis differ amongst themselves on how to deal with their Arab neighbours? 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.

> The conclusion I have come to for the working of my mill fo
> of twelve hours each day is that as much yarn and cotton i
> therefore, my intention to make a further reduction to ten an
> the slightest fear of suffering loss.
>
> I find the hands work with greater energy and spirit. They
> happy.

From a letter written by a Lancashire cotton mill owner in 1845.

(a) For what purposes was coal used in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was there increasing demand for cotton goods in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far were conditions in textile mills improved in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We prefer to take our chance with cholera than be bullied into health. There is nothing a man hates more than being cleaned against his will, or having his floors swept, his walls whitewashed or his pet dungheap cleared away all at the command of a sanitary bailiff.

From a British newspaper published in 1854.

(a) Describe living conditions in 'back-to-back' houses. [5]

(b) Why were poor living conditions in towns not improved before 1848? [7]

(c) How successful were attempts from 1848 to make towns healthier places to live? 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.

> Before 1830 China was isolated from the West. Foreigners tr
> confined to Guangzhou in the South. At Guangzhou British tr
> goods. But in 1839, the Chinese made a determined attempt t
> This gave the British government an excuse to send warship

From a British sc

(a) What was China's attitude towards foreign countries in the early-nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did European countries wish to establish themselves in China? [7]

(c) How successfully did Western countries extend their influence in China in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1876 Queen Victoria announced that her Indian subjects were 'happy under my rule and loyal to my throne'. Henceforward she was to adopt the title of 'Empress of India'. This new imperial rule was confirmed by most of India's princes and Indians of importance and influence.

From a British school textbook published in 2006.

(a) Describe how India was ruled by Britain before 1857. [5]

(b) Why was there opposition to British rule in India by 1857? [7]

(c) How far did the people of India benefit from British rule after 1857? Explain your answer. [8]

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