Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Second

HISTORY

Paper 1

No Additional Materials are required.

8123169690

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 **19** 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.

> By the mid-1840s, the ideas of national identity had started
> of national unity. There were common themes among Italian p
> the desire to destroy Austrian influence and interference in It
> on the moderates who favoured a more gradual approach le
> government whilst Mazzinian ideas focused more on achieving a republic.

From a British history textbook published in 2008.

(a) Describe Mazzini's contribution to Italian nationalism. [5]

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

(c) 'Italy was united by 1861.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The strength of the army was one of the main concerns of William when he succeeded his brother Frederick William. Little had been done to increase the size of the army since 1815. The army's weaknesses were highlighted in 1859 when the war was over before the army had organised itself. As a result William appointed General Roon as Minister of War.

From a British history textbook published in 2007.

(a) In what ways did the Prussians develop their military strength between 1859 and 1866? [5]

(b) Why did Austria and Prussia go to war in 1866? [7]

(c) 'The Zollverein was more important to the unification of Germany than the Franco–Prussian War.' 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.

> Japan saw Korea as a routeway into Asia. Korea had valu
> as well as giving access to Manchuria. The Russians were al
> in Korea and began to build the Trans-Siberian railway in 18
> send troops to the Far East. These developments made Chin
>
> *From a British sc*

(a) Under the terms of the Meiji Constitution, what powers remai

(b) Why was there conflict between Japan and China in 1894? [7]

(c) 'Japan benefited more from the war against China (1894–5) than from the Russo-Japanese War (1904–5).' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An American cartoon published in 1905. 'Tête-À-Tête' means a private conversation between two people.

(a) What preparations had Germany made for war by 1914? [5]

(b) Why did the actions of the Kaiser over Morocco increase European tension? [7]

(c) 'The actions of Austria-Hungary were more responsible for the outbreak of 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.

> It was a peace of revenge. It sowed a thousand seeds from spring. It was as though the Devil had sat beside Cleme madness into the ear of Wilson and grinned across the table
>
> *From a book by a Brit*

(a) What loss of territory was imposed on Germany by the Treaty

(b) Why were the 'Big Three' not satisfied with the Treaty of Vers

(c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was a wise settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The events of the last few days are one of the greatest diplomatic defeats this country and France have ever suffered. There can be no doubt that it is a tremendous victory for Herr Hitler. Without firing a shot, he has achieved a dominating position in Europe.
>
> *The leader of the British Labour Party, speaking in Parliament about the Munich Agreement, October 1938.*

(a) Describe events in the Saar in 1935. [5]

(b) Why, by 1936, was Italy a threat to world peace? [7]

(c) 'The main cause of war in 1939 was the weakness of Britain and France.' 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.

> If the situation in Hungary gets worse, we have decided to disposal to bring the crisis to an end. The Soviet Union could breach in the frontier in Eastern Europe.
>
> *The Soviet leader Khrushchev expressing his*

(a) Describe the events in Hungary in October and November 19

(b) Why did Warsaw Pact forces invade Czechoslovakia in 1968

(c) How important was the part played by 'Solidarity' in the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Five of the fifteen members of the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) are permanent. If a decision of the Council is to be binding all five must agree. The General Assembly can overrule the Security Council. This happened for the first time during the Korean War.
>
> *From a British history textbook published in 1997.*

(a) Describe the humanitarian work of any **two** United Nations' agencies. [5]

(b) Why have the organisation and membership of the UNO hindered its effectiveness? [7]

(c) 'Events in Korea (1950–3) and the Congo (1960–3) demonstrated that the UNO was effective in peacekeeping.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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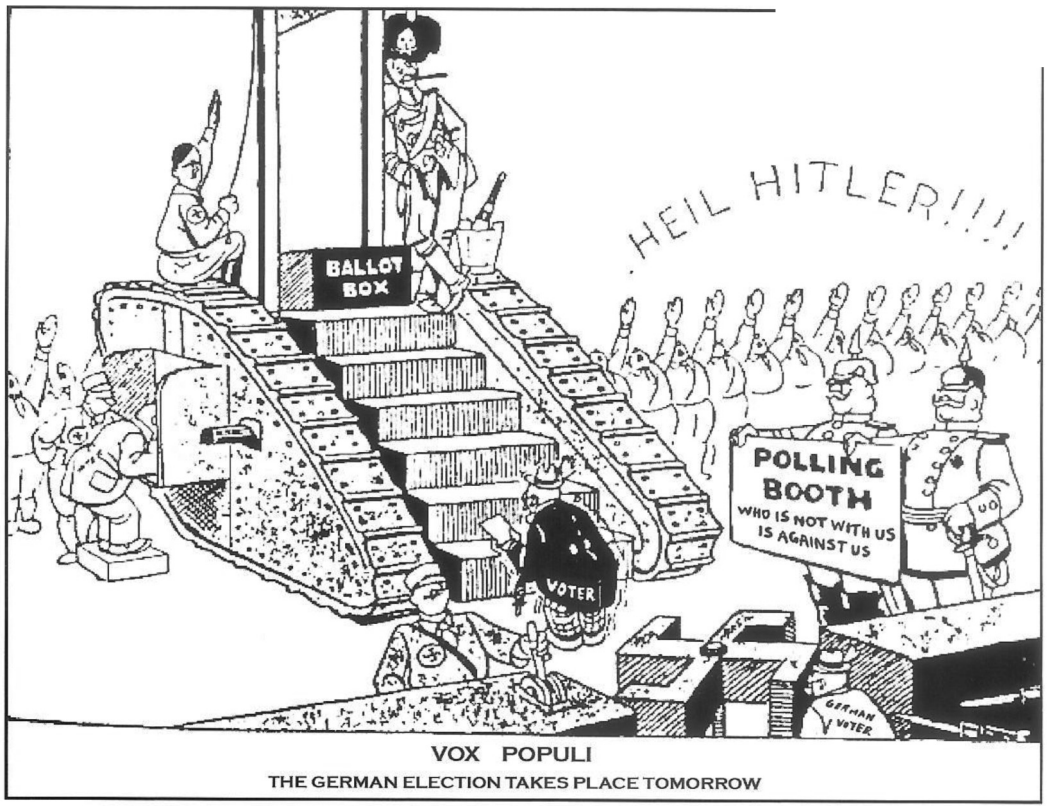
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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Secti

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–4

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



A cartoon published in a British newspaper, 4 March 1933. 'Vox Populi' means 'Voice of the People'.

(a) What were the aims and beliefs of the Nazi Party in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why did Hitler attempt the Munich Putsch? [7]

(c) 'The main reason why Nazi electoral support increased after 1929 was Hitler's promise of "work, freedom and bread".' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> What we have achieved in two and a half years in the wa
> controlling prices and wages, was thought, only a few years
> We only succeeded because we had the whole nation behin
> the trade unions and the political parties was necessary for t
>
> *Hitler sp*

(a) What actions did Hitler take to improve the German economy

(b) Why did the Final Solution occur? [7]

(c) How far did the war change everyday life in Germany? 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.

> There wasn't a scrap of food in the country. We were down to bread per person. Then suddenly they announced the NEP. started opening. It was capitalism. In my eyes what was ha thing I had struggled against.
>
> *A Bolshevik supporter remem*

(a) What was 'War Communism'? [5]

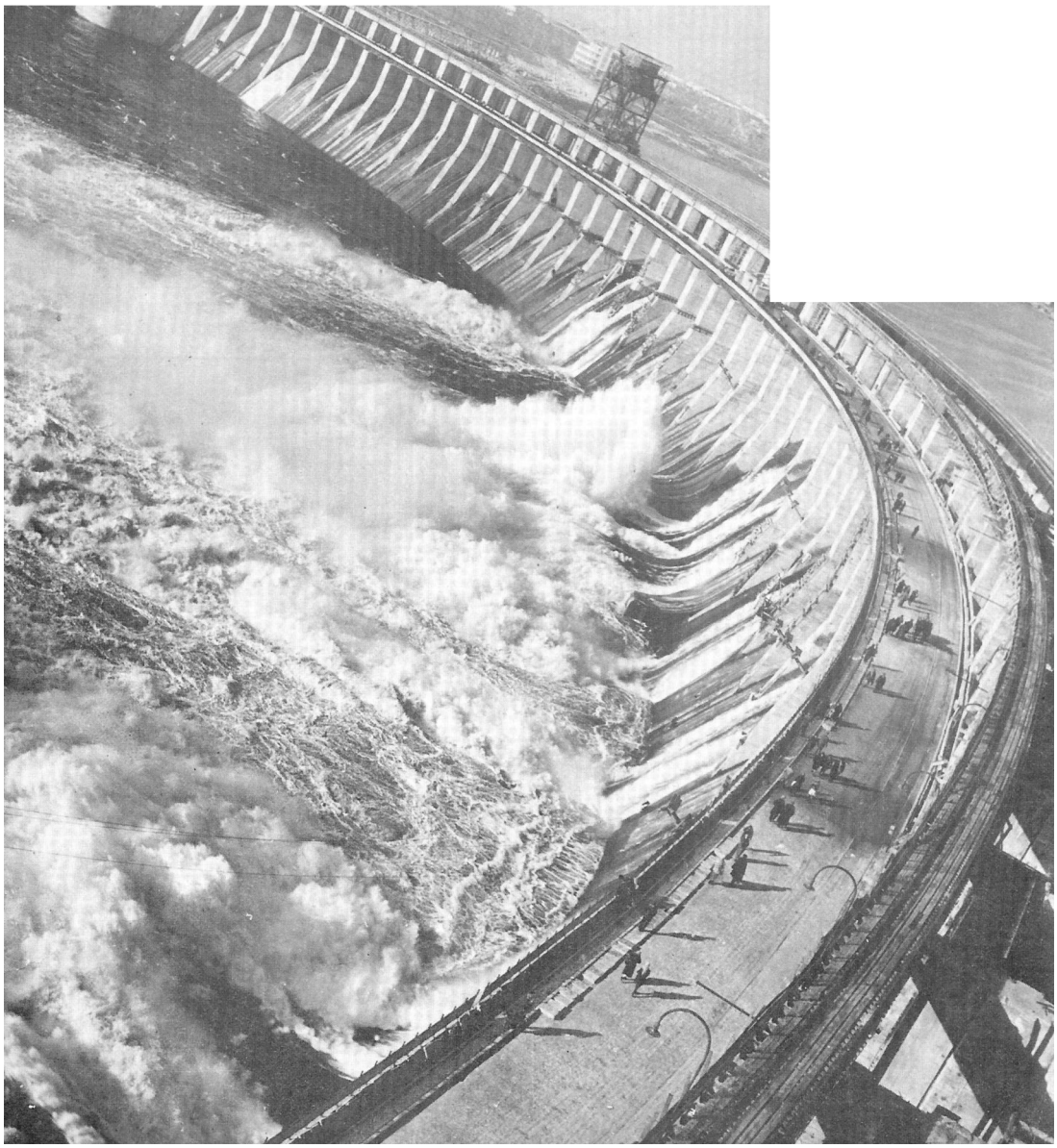
(b) Why did sailors at Kronstadt revolt in March 1921? [7]

(c) 'Lenin's New Economic Policy was unsuccessful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of the Dnieper Dam.

(a) Describe the main features of the Five-Year Plans. [5]

(b) Why did Stalin want to modernise Soviet industry? [7]

(c) 'Stalin's economic policies had greater effects on the Soviet people than on the economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> Rural fear of urban foreigners gave rise to the resurgence of t
> The KKK struck fear into the hearts of anyone who did no
> definition of a 'true American'.
>
> *From*

(a) What was the Ku Klux Klan? [5]

(b) Why did the lifestyles of young urban women change in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Prohibition was ended because it encouraged crime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> As a newcomer to the national field of politics, Roosevelt had to get out and become known. He liked going around the country. He saw thousands of Americans. It was as if he knew them personally when he talked about them. His personal relationship with the people was on a warm, simple level of friendliness.
>
> *Frances Perkins, the first female member of Roosevelt's government, writing in 1933.*

(a) Describe how people managed to survive the effects of the Wall Street Crash. [5]

(b) Why did Wall Street crash? [7]

(c) 'Roosevelt's victory in the Presidential election of 1932 was caused by President Hoover's unpopularity.' 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.

> I felt particularly happy this morning when I got up, because la
> of our great leader, Chairman Mao. And it so happens that tod
> anniversary. I owe the Party so much gratitude. My beloved
> loyal son.
>
> *From the diary of L*

(a) How did the Communists deal with the land issue on coming to power? [5]

(b) Why did the Communist government use propaganda in the 1950s and 1960s? [7]

(c) 'Soviet aid was the main reason for the success of the first Five-Year Plan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of Red Guards on the streets of Beijing during the Cultural Revolution.

(a) What were the 'Four Olds' targeted by the Cultural Revolution? [5]

(b) Why did Mao consider it necessary to reassert his political authority by 1966? [7]

(c) 'The Cultural Revolution was successful.' 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.

> Rich diamond fields were found in South Africa in 1867. In 18
> discovered and mines dug. These diamond and gold mines
> Africa. They created wealth, cities and new kinds of emplo
> British determined to take control of all South Africa.
>
> *From a British sc*

(a) Describe the Jameson Raid. [5]

(b) Why did the discovery of gold increase tensions between the Boers and the British? [7]

(c) 'The Anglo-Boer War of 1899–1902 was a victory for the British.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Throughout the 1960s there was growing pressure on South Africa to change her apartheid policies. Anti-apartheid groups around the world had organised demonstrations and urged that all countries should support boycotts against South Africa.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1997.*

(a) Describe the role of Steve Biko in the campaign against apartheid. [5]

(b) Why was international opposition important in the struggle against apartheid? [7]

(c) 'The fact that South Africa was on the verge of civil war was the main reason De Klerk abandoned apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1978 the United Nations recognised the national liberatio
> as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian p
> its full support for the armed struggle for liberation under the l
>
> *From a Namibian schoo*

(a) Describe the struggle by the Namibian people for independe

(b) Why were Namibians unhappy with South Africa's attemp between 1977 and 1985? [7]

(c) 'SWAPO was the main reason for Namibia gaining its independence.' 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, September 1947.

(a) What was Zionism? [5]

(b) Why were many Jews attracted to Palestine between 1945 and 1948? [7]

(c) 'The main reason the British left Palestine was because of the violence directed against them.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of a hijacked airliner, Jordan 1970.

(a) Describe the foundation of Fatah. [5]

(b) Why did the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) resort to terrorist tactics after 1967? [7]

(c) How far was the PLO supported by the Arab states? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDU

22 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follo



Milk churns being taken by train from farms in the west of England to the City of London.

(a) Describe the role of 'turnpike trusts'. [5]

(b) Why were roads and canals inadequate in meeting transport needs by the early-nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Railways brought more advantages than disadvantages.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> These houses are the last refuge between poverty and death. Below the miserable dwellings are the rows of cellars to which a sunken passageway leads. Twelve to fifteen human beings are crowded into each of these damp holes.

A French nobleman writing about cellar dwellings in Manchester. He visited England in 1835.

(a) Describe conditions in early nineteenth-century towns which resulted in a high death rate. [5]

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

(c) 'By 1900, towns were healthier places to live in.' 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.

> Boxers launched attacks that were fiercely anti-western a did this with the support of many poverty-stricken people in Empress. Her support took criticism away from the Qing go attention towards foreign influence.
>
> *From a school textboo*

(a) What were the main features of the Chinese Self-Strengthening Movement? [5]

(b) Why did the Self-Strengthening Movement fail? [7]

(c) 'The Boxer Rising was aimed at the wrong target.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Many Indians wanted a say in their country's future. In 1885 the Indian National Congress was founded by moderates, proud of the new India and its progress in the hands of the British Raj. But they felt it unfair that too many governmental posts were given to Europeans.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

(a) What problems faced the Indian people living under British rule in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did the sepoys mutiny in 1857? [7]

(c) How far, by 1900, had India benefited from the British Raj? Explain your answer. [8]

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