Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Second

HISTORY

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

No Additional Materials are required.

5594481528

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 the questions on **one** of the Depth Studies.

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

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–19

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

Source A

By 1935 Jews had been banned from all professions and govern
then deprived us of the vote and forbade marriage to Aryans. A
was defined as a Jew. My father had been a high officer during t
Iron Cross medal. In 1935 he also received another medal whi
fought on the frontline throughout the war. My father could not b
throw him out of the country.

From the memories of a German Jewish woman who was eight years old in 1935.

Source B

In a speech to the Reichstag in January 1939 Hitler said, 'If the Jewish financiers in and outside Europe succeed in plunging us once more into war then the result will not be the victory of Communism which they aim for, but the annihilation of the Jews in Europe!' In November 1941 Goebbels wrote in the official newspaper, 'By reason of their birth all Jews are members of an international conspiracy against Germany. The war is their fault and they are responsible for every soldier's death. The fact that the Jew still supports his parasitical existence in German cities is no proof that he is one of us, no more than a flea is a domestic pet.'

From a British historian, 1991.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Jewish people in Germany? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that hatred of Communism was the reason for Nazi opposition to the Jews? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about Nazi anti-semitism? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the SS? [2]

(ii) Describe what happened on Kristallnacht, 9–10 November 1938. [4]

(iii) Why was control of the economy important to the Nazis? [6]

(iv) 'Creating fear was the most successful way for the Nazis to control Germany between 1933 and 1945.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–194

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

Source A

Throughout history Russia has been beaten again and again beca beaten her because of her military, industrial and agricultural bac and weak, then you are in the wrong and may be beaten and en must beware of you. It is sometimes asked whether it is possibl a bit. No, comrades, it is not possible. To slacken would mean fa behind get beaten.

Stalin speaking in 1931.

Source B

During the Five-Year Plans the methods used to get maximum production were old capitalist tricks like piecework (paying for the number of items produced instead of hours worked) and bonus payments to workers who produced more than their fellows. There was a famous record-breaker called Stakhanov, a coal miner. He and other 'Stakhanovites' became national heroes, rewarded with trips to Moscow, Party membership, medals, holidays and extra pay. Stakhanovite targets were set as production 'norms' for other workers in the industry, who naturally failed to meet them and so could be paid less than the normal rate of pay.

From a British history book, published in 1978.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Stalin's views on industrialisation? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that workers were rewarded well during the Five-Year Plans? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the Five-Year Plans? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What happened at Magnitogorsk? [2]

(ii) Describe the main features and purpose of a gulag. [4]

(iii) Why did Stalin embark on the modernisation of Soviet industry in 1928? [6]

(iv) 'Stalin's changes in agriculture and industry were successful.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–19

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

Source A

Of both property owners and tenants:

96 per cent of homes do not have electricity; 35 per cent no toilet water supply; 20 per cent of families have automobiles; 30 per c players and 5 per cent have radios. Even in the best of times not taxes to support adequate schools, hospitals or road construction. This is typical of much of the State.

From a government survey of a farming area in Tennessee in 1933.

Source B

After the Tennessee Valley Authority was set up in 1933 about a third of the people in the Norris Valley, who had to lose their homes, found work building the local dam which was completed in 1936. In the huge area of land flooded, farm owners were given cash by the government for their property and help in finding new homes. Tenants, who had no land to sell, received nothing. Almost 60 per cent of the families who had to move remained in the local area – one that suffered from the same problems of overcrowding and poor farming conditions that had troubled them in their old homes, even if they did now have electricity.

From a magazine article entitled 'The New Deal's Best Asset – the TVA', written by an economist in 1939.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about life in the Tennessee countryside? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Tennessee Valley Authority was a success in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the Tennessee Valley Authority? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What were 'the fireside chats'? [2]

(ii) Describe President Roosevelt's policies to deal with the banking crisis in 1933. [4]

(iii) Why was there opposition to New Deal policies? [6]

(iv) 'The Alphabet Agencies had less effect than other aspects of the New Deal.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.199

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

Source A

Over this weekend we have learned the extent of the disaster t
United States. The responsibility for this failure of our foreign p
the Presidency. So concerned were our diplomats and their advi
democratic system in China, after twenty years of war and tales
they lost sight of our tremendous stake in a non-Communist Chi
the responsibility of preventing the onrushing tide of Communism from engulfing all of Asia.

From a speech by John F. Kennedy to Congress on the Communist capture of Peking (Beijing), January 1949.

Source B

Flags of surrender are flying tonight in Shanghai, China's largest city, which fell suddenly with few shots fired, after a month-long siege. Although a fierce battle continues to the east of the city, where Nationalist troops fight to keep the one remaining escape corridor, defending troops are waiting at barricades to surrender their weapons to green-uniformed Communist soldiers and be marched to prison camps. The victors are putting up posters urging the population to stay calm – and assuring them they have nothing to fear.

From a British newspaper report, 26 May 1949.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the United States' policies towards China? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Nationalist forces showed little resistance in the Shanghai area? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** changes to women's rights made by the Chinese Communist government by 1950. [2]

(ii) Describe how the Communists dealt with the land issue in areas they occupied during the Chinese Civil War. [4]

(iii) Why did the United States support the Nationalist government in China? [6]

(iv) How far was the land issue the most serious problem facing the new Chinese Communist government in 1949? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWEN

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

Source A

Bram Fischer was an Afrikaner barrister who defended the accu
Trials, between 1956 and 1964. In 1965 he went into hiding and
prisoners, to the banished, to the silenced and to those under
spectator but to act.' In November 1965 he was captured by poli
of the Communist Party and for his links with Umkhonto we Siz
because that could endanger other people and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was allowed out to die in 1975.

From the autobiography of Helen Joseph, one of the white defendants in the Treason Trials, written in 1986.

Source B

For many years communists have been the only political group in South Africa prepared to treat Africans as human beings and equals; willing to eat with us, talk with us, live with us, and work with us to gain black political rights. Because of this, there are many Africans who, today, tend to equate freedom with communism. The government claims that all who believe in democratic government and African freedom are communists and bans many of them under the Suppression of Communism Act. Although I have never been a member of the Communist Party, I myself have been named, banned and imprisoned under that Act because of the role I played in the Defiance Campaign of 1952.

From Nelson Mandela's opening speech at the Rivonia Trial, 1964.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that African opponents of apartheid supported communism? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about government responses to opposition in the 1950s and 1960s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Who was Albert Luthuli? [2]

(ii) Describe the effects of the 1953 Separate Amenities Act. [4]

(iii) Why was the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 important? **[**6]

(iv) To what extent had non-violent opposition to apartheid been a failure by 1965? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS,

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

Source A

Despite their desire for independence, and dislike of Israeli occu
the West Bank and Gaza benefited from the general social and ec
1967 there were no universities; six were established after 1967.

A British historian, writing in 1993. He is Jewis
but also has a house in Jerusalem.

Source B

Most Israelis claim that the Arabs living in their country are treated reasonably in view of the circumstances. Most of the charges of brutality and repression are, they say, part of the Arab propaganda campaign against Israel. The fact that so many Arabs remain in Israel would suggest that most do not consider life there too severe or lacking in opportunities. Israelis admit that there has been some dislocation and resettlement of Arabs but this has been due to the destruction caused by war, various urban building schemes, the development of new agricultural villages and the creation of military bases on the borders of the country.

From a British textbook, published in 1977.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Palestinians in Israel after the occupation of Gaza and the West Bank? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Palestinian Arabs living in Israel were treated fairly? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the lives of Palestinians living in Israel? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What is a kibbutz? [2]

(ii) Describe what happened during the Intifada. [4]

(iii) Why has the West Bank area been an issue between Israel and Palestinian Arabs since 1947? [6]

(iv) How far did the Oslo Accords, 1993, give Palestinian Arabs control over Gaza and the West Bank by the end of 1994? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDU

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

Source A

The dock labourers and their allies have won a remarkable vict granted all their demands and the strike will remain a most si between capital and labour. There is first the fact that the do special skill, industry or strength, have been able to combine. Bu phenomenon of the strike. The hard case of the men brought t categories of riverside labourers. It took a powerful hold upon public opinion and drew sympathy and material support from all quarters. Thus the men were placed above starvation. They were enabled to bargain on equal terms with their employers and they were eventually successful. The hints given by the great strike will probably not be neglected in the future. The alliance of riverside labourers, possessing various grades of skill and social standing, will probably be taken as an encouragement to carry into effect wider federation of labour.

From 'The Times' newspaper, 16 September 1889.

Source B

The dockers had left off work because their rates of wages were not high enough and they had declared their intention of not returning until they got their sixpence an hour. Had they stuck to this they would have been all right, but as it is they have consented to go back to work on the promise to receive it on 4 November. This concession, supported by the capitalist press, is a most serious sign of weakness on the part of their leaders. The men, through their leaders, have gone back on their word. All this excitement, all this hardship for only one solid advantage and that advantage not to be enjoyed until November. In the meantime, which is the worst thing of all, the men who have been struggling and fighting for the last five weeks have been pledged to behave well to the scoundrels and traitors who have been fighting against them.

From the socialist publication, 'Justice', 21 September 1889.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Dockers' Strike of 1889? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Dockers' Strike was not successful? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the Dockers' Strike? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** people prominent in the strikes of 1888–89. [2]

(ii) Describe the problems faced by workers in the docks in the years before the strike. [4]

(iii) Why did trade union membership increase in the last quarter of the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) 'New Unionism had changed the lives of the majority of workers by the end of the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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TURN OVER FOR QUESTION 8.

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DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN T

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

Source A



Cartoon from an American magazine in the late nineteenth century. The caption beneath says, 'The real trouble will come after the funeral.'

Source B

By the time that the official peace was signed on 7 September 1901, most European armies had left China. China was left with a huge bill to pay for the cost of the allied expeditions. The foreign powers gained concessions to access China's wealth and trade. For China, it showed its armies to be weak and outdated and sparked a more rapid industrialisation of the country and modernisation of its armed forces. The rivalry between the Japanese and the Russians was soon to spill over into war and in less than fourteen years the Allies that had fought side by side would be killing each other on the battlefields of Europe. The Boxer Rebellion shows how short-lasting gains can be if there is no political will to sustain the victory, by, for example, replacing a Chinese government with a Western-supported one.

From a recent article on the history of war.

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(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the effects of the nineteenth century? Support your answer with refere

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Boxer Rebellion Explain your answer.

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as between China and foreign countries at the end of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) How was China ruled at the end of the nineteenth century? [2]

(ii) Describe the main features of the Boxer Rebellion. [4]

(iii) Why was China unable to prevent Western interference in the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) How far did China lose more than it gained from the increasing Western influence in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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