Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2015**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.



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 **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

© UCLES 2015

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 Many factors played an important role in the move towards Italian unification.

(a) Describe the Sicilian Revolution of 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why were the Austrians not driven out of Italy in 1848? [6]

(c) Who contributed more to Italian unification: Cavour or Garibaldi? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Austria and Prussia competed for dominance in Germany.

(a) What difficulties did the Frankfurt Parliament face when it was set up? [4]

(b) Why was the cause of German nationalism helped by the Zollverein? [6]

(c) 'Schleswig-Holstein was the cause of the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 In the USA, the North and the South had different views about slavery.

(a) What did the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 state? [4]

(b) Why was the South alarmed at the outcome of the presidential election of 1860? [6]

(c) How beneficial was Reconstruction to ex-slaves? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Different factors influenced British imperialism.

(a) Describe how the British model of indirect rule operated. [4]

(b) Why did Britain expand its empire in the nineteenth century? [6]

(c) How successfully did Indians resist nineteenth-century British rule? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

5 After the First World War, the victorious powers found it hard to reach agreement about the peace settlements.

(a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles restrict German armed forces? [4]

(b) Why was Wilson unsuccessful in achieving his goal of self-determination for the peoples of Europe? [6]

(c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations faced many problems.

(a) What was the role of the Council within the League of Nations? [4]

(b) Why did the Great Depression make the work of the League difficult? [6]

(c) 'Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia damaged the League more than Japan's invasion of Manchuria had.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After the Second World War tensions increased between the victorious powers.

(a) What was agreed about Poland by the Great Powers in 1945? [4]

(b) Why were there tensions at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? [6]

(c) 'Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton was the main cause of tension between the West and the Soviet Union between 1946 and 1950.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Saddam Hussein was hostile towards Iran.

(a) Describe the Iranian Revolution of 1979. [4]

(b) Why did Iraqi troops invade Iran in September 1980? [6]

(c) 'The most serious aspect of the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88 was the threat to the stability of the Arab World.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 Different military tactics and strategies were used during the First World War.

(a) Describe trench warfare. [4]

(b) Why was the use of tanks not as successful as expected in the First World War? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of the Somme was a military disaster for Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 America made an important contribution to the outcome of the First World War.

(a) Describe German actions which resulted in America entering the war. [4]

(b) Why was the entry of the USA into the war important? [6]

(c) 'Germany signed the Armistice because mutiny and revolution had broken out at home.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany and by the end of 1934 he was Dictator.

(a) What was promised to the German people by the Nazis in the election campaigns of 1930–33? [4]

(b) Why did Hitler turn against Röhm and the SA in 1934? [6]

(c) Which was the more important in allowing Hitler to consolidate his power in 1933–34: the Enabling Act or the death of Hindenburg? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi rule affected all aspects of German society.

(a) Describe the Nazi policy of autarky. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis see women as important? [6]

(c) How successful was the Nazi regime in winning the loyalty and support of young Germans? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks played an important part in the events of 1917.

(a) What was the Provisional Government set up in 1917? [4]

(b) Why was there little support for the Provisional Government? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky was the key to the success of the Bolsheviks in 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 As leader, Stalin introduced new policies.

(a) Describe how ethnic minorities were affected by Stalin's rule. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin consider collectivisation necessary? [6]

(c) 'The period of the Five-Year Plans brought misery and suffering for the Soviet people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 There was an economic boom in the USA in the 1920s.

(a) What difficulties faced older, heavy industries in the USA, during the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why did the American economy boom in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Prosperity in the 1920s benefited Americans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 In 1929 the Wall Street Crash started the Great Depression.

(a) What was 'buying on the margin' in relation to the Stock Market? [4]

(b) Why did weaknesses in the US economy lead to the Wall Street Crash? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Roosevelt won the 1932 Presidential election was because he promised change.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 In the late 1920s and the 1930s the Kuomintang tried to crush the Communists.

(a) Describe the Shanghai Massacre of 1927. [4]

(b) Why were the extermination campaigns between 1930 and 1934 important? [6]

(c) 'The Long March was a complete success for the Communists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 After 1962 China was affected by many changes.

(a) In what ways did Mao disagree with the direction taken by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) between 1962 and 1966? [4]

(b) Why did the 'Gang of Four' lose the power struggle after Mao's death? [6]

(c) 'The social consequences of economic development in China in the 1980s were greater than the political ones.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 Between 1949 and 1960 an apartheid state was created in South Africa.

(a) What did separation of the races mean in practice after 1948? [4]

(b) Why did the newly-elected National Party see the implementation of a policy of apartheid as important? [6]

(c) How effective was opposition to apartheid before 1960? Explain your answer. [10]

20 From 1978 pressure for reform in South Africa came from internal and external sources.

(a) What was the purpose of Botha's 'Total Strategy'? [4]

(b) Why did internal pressure increase on the Botha government in the years up to 1989? [6]

(c) 'Mandela was responsible for the ending of minority rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The aftermath of the Second World War was significant for both Arabs and Jews.

(a) What were the proposals for Palestine made by the United Nations in 1947? [4]

(b) Why was the new state of Israel immediately involved in a struggle for its existence? [6]

(c) 'The Second World War was the main reason for Britain's withdrawal from Palestine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Reaching a peaceful settlement for the Middle East conflict has proved impossible.

(a) Describe events leading to the signing of the March 1979 peace agreement. [4]

(b) Why were the Camp David Accords opposed by some Arab countries? [6]

(c) How different were Israeli and Palestinian views of the Oslo Accords? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2015

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2015

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2015