Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2016**

2 hours

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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

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

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Attempts at Italian unification before 1850 were unsuccessful.

(a) What was Mazzini's vision for Italy? [4]

(b) Why did Pope Pius IX issue his Allocution in April 1848? [6]

(c) 'Austria's military supremacy was the most important cause of the failure of revolutions in Italy in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Unifying Germany in 1848–49 proved impossible.

(a) What reforms were introduced by King Frederick William IV of Prussia in 1848? [4]

(b) Why did Frederick William reject the offer of the German crown? [6]

(c) 'Revolutions in Germany in 1848–49 were a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Americans held differing views of slavery.

(a) What actions did abolitionists take before the Civil War against slavery? [4]

(b) Why did views about slavery differ between Northern and Southern states? [6]

(c) How successful was the Compromise of 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tension between the Great Powers increased in the years up to 1914.

(a) Describe the part played by Germany in the arms race in the early years of the twentieth century. [4]

(b) Why did the actions of Austria-Hungary in 1908 increase international tension? [6]

(c) 'By 1914, the Triple Alliance was stronger than the Triple Entente.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The victorious countries decided the terms of the Versailles Settlement.

(a) What were the effects of the Treaty of Trianon on Hungary? [4]

(b) Why did Wilson believe his 'Fourteen Points' should form the basis of the Treaty of Versailles? [6]

(c) How far did the peace settlement of 1919–20 reflect the aims of Clemenceau? Explain your answer. [10]

6 From 1936 onwards, Hitler revealed his intentions.

(a) Describe Hitler's takeover of Austria. [4]

(b) Why, in 1939, did Stalin make a deal with Germany rather than with Britain or France? [6]

(c) 'The remilitarisation of the Rhineland was more important to Hitler's plans than was the Spanish Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Relations between the superpowers had broken down by 1950.

(a) What were the main agreements reached at the Yalta Conference of February 1945? [4]

(b) Why were the changes which took place between the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences important? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's failure to abide by the agreements made at Yalta and Potsdam caused the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union found it hard to control its Eastern European satellites.

(a) What aspects of Soviet control were hated by the Hungarian people by 1956? [4]

(b) Why did the Polish government agree to meet the demands of Solidarity? [6]

(c) 'The Berlin Wall was built for economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

9 The early stages of the First World War did not go as the Germans had planned.

(a) What changes did Germany make to the Schlieffen Plan? [4]

(b) Why was it so important for Germany that the Schlieffen Plan should succeed? [6]

(c) How successful was the British Expeditionary Force? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The entry of the USA into the war proved significant.

(a) What was the Zimmermann Telegram? [4]

(b) Why did Germany launch the offensive of March 1918? [6]

(c) 'The main reason the German offensive of 1918 failed was because it transformed the war into one of movement rather than attrition.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Weimar governments faced many problems.

(a) What were the disadvantages of proportional representation for Weimar Germany? [4]

(b) Why were the Spartacists a threat to the German Republic? [6]

(c) To what extent were Weimar governments successful between 1923 and 1929? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime influenced the lives of all Germans.

(a) What actions did the Nazis take to reduce unemployment? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis encourage the 'perfect Aryan family'? [6]

(c) How attractive was the Nazi regime to young people? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsar faced difficulties in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe the main features of Tsarist rule at the beginning of the twentieth century. [4]

(b) Why was the revolution of 1905 unsuccessful? [6]

(c) How far were the events of 'Bloody Sunday' responsible for revolution in 1905? Explain your answer. [10]

14 By 1921 the Bolsheviks controlled Russia.

(a) Describe the 'July Days'. [4]

(b) Why did the authority of the Provisional Government collapse in the second half of 1917? [6]

(c) 'Lack of unity was the main reason the Whites lost the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The Wall Street Crash impacted on all aspects of American life.

(a) What impact did the Wall Street Crash have on the American economy? [4]

(b) Why was stock market speculation a cause of the Wall Street Crash? [6]

(c) 'Republican policies were to blame for Hoover losing the presidential election of 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Despite opposition, the New Deal had a positive impact.

(a) In what ways did Roosevelt help farmers? [4]

(b) Why was it important for Roosevelt to deal with the banks in 1933? [6]

(c) 'The Supreme Court presented a greater threat to the New Deal than did opposition from radical critics.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The late 1920s and the 1930s were difficult for the Chinese Communists.

(a) What was the Jiangxi Soviet? [4]

(b) Why did the Communists undertake the Long March in 1934? [6]

(c) 'The war with Japan had a greater impact on the Guomindang than it did on the Communists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao's policies up to 1961 were wide-reaching.

(a) In what ways did Mao improve health care for the Chinese people? [4]

(b) Why were collective farms introduced from 1953? [6]

(c) 'Mao's economic policies between 1953 and 1961 were a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 South Africa was an unequal society before 1948.

(a) What restrictions existed in relation to the civil rights of non-whites by 1940? [4]

(b) Why was the migrant labour system used? [6]

(c) 'The main success of South Africa's economic development by 1945 was gold mining.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Despite the work of reformers, the move towards the ending of minority rule was slow.

(a) What did Botha's policy of 'Total Strategy' involve? [4]

(b) Why was Desmond Tutu awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace? [6]

(c) 'Government security services were responsible for the increase in violence between 1980 and the early 1990s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The uneasy Arab-Israeli peace was broken in 1956.

(a) What actions did Nasser take prior to the outbreak of war in 1956? [4]

(b) Why did the United Nations become involved in the 1956 Suez Crisis? [6]

(c) 'Israel's gains were greater than those of the Arab world from the Suez Crisis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Peace in Palestine has proved difficult to achieve.

(a) What was President Bush's 'Road Map' of 2003? [4]

(b) Why were the peace discussions held in Oslo in 1993 important? [6]

(c) 'The Israelis have been responsible for the failure of peace initiatives since 1993.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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