Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2017**

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 Both Cavour and Garibaldi were involved in Italian unification.

(a) Describe the actions of Cavour in the period leading up to the outbreak of war with Austria in 1859. [4]

(b) Why did Cavour resign in July 1859 following the truce Austria agreed at Villafranca? [6]

(c) How far did Cavour and Garibaldi differ in their aims and tactics? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Progress towards German unification was slow.

(a) What happened in Berlin during March 1848? [4]

(b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament set up? [6]

(c) 'The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 made eventual German unification certain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Reasons for, and the impact of, European imperialism varied.

(a) What motivated European imperialism? [4]

(b) Why was the Berlin Conference of 1884–85 important? [6]

(c) 'European imperialism in Africa was carried out peacefully.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 By 1914 various factors had contributed to an unstable Europe.

(a) What were the main threats to peace in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century? [4]

(b) Why was there a crisis over Morocco in 1911? [6]

(c) 'Austria was more at fault than Serbia in causing war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The strength of the League of Nations was tested in the 1920s.

(a) What were the main aims of the League of Nations when it was set up in 1920? [4]

(b) Why did the League not include some major powers when it was set up? [6]

(c) 'The League of Nations was an effective organisation for preserving peace in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's policies and actions became an increasing threat to peace.

(a) What was the 'Greater Germany' that Hitler aimed to establish? [4]

(b) Why were Hitler's foreign policy actions in 1935–36 successful? [6]

(c) 'The policy of appeasement made sense at the time.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The Soviet Union wanted to exercise control over Eastern Europe following the ending of the Second World War.

(a) By 1956, what made Hungarians unhappy with Soviet control? [4]

(b) Why were the Soviets concerned about events in Hungary in 1956? [6]

(c) 'The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to prevent mass migration.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Saddam Hussein was an important ruler in the Gulf region from 1979.

(a) Describe how Saddam Hussein dealt with the Kurds between 1987 and 1991. [4]

(b) Why was Saddam Hussein able to become President of Iraq in 1979? [6]

(c) 'The Iran–Iraq War of 1980–88 was a success for Iraq.' 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 Effective resistance to the Schlieffen Plan came as a surprise to Germany.

(a) Describe what happened at Mons in August 1914. [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of the Marne in September 1914 important? [6]

(c) 'The most important aspect of the Schlieffen Plan was that France would be defeated quickly.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 War ended in November 1918.

(a) What was the Hindenburg Line? [4]

(b) Why were events at Amiens in August 1918 significant? [6]

(c) 'Germany signed the Armistice because of the increasing impact of the British naval blockade.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler was important in ensuring the growth of the Nazi Party.

(a) In what ways was the Nazi Party affected by the Munich Putsch? [4]

(b) Why was the Reichstag Fire important for Hitler? [6]

(c) 'The use of mass rallies was the main reason the Nazis were able to increase support up to 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 For many Germans, life changed after the Nazi takeover.

(a) Describe the experiences gained from membership of the Hitler Youth. [4]

(b) Why was the education of young people in German schools changed by the Nazis? [6]

(c) How successful were Nazi policies for German industrial workers? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Provisional Government was overthrown in November 1917.

(a) What were Soviets? [4]

(b) Why was the Kornilov Affair important? [6]

(c) 'The Provisional Government was overthrown because it did not carry out land reform.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Policies introduced during Stalin's period of leadership affected different groups.

(a) What was the impact of Stalin's rule on women? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin discourage differing national identities within the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) How successful was Stalin's policy of collectivisation? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 A wide range of social attitudes existed in 1920s America.

(a) What was Prohibition? [4]

(b) Why did Prohibition fail? [6]

(c) To what extent was the USA an intolerant society in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The impact of the Wall Street Crash was wide-reaching.

(a) What was the Wall Street Crash? [4]

(b) Why did the Crash cause many US citizens severe financial difficulties? [6]

(c) 'Hoover was responsible for his own downfall.' 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 years 1952–61 brought great changes to China.

(a) What were 'land co-operatives' in Communist China? [4]

(b) Why did the Communists start to redistribute land immediately on coming to power? [6]

(c) 'Between 1952 and 1961 Mao transformed China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The Cultural Revolution brought chaos to Communist China.

(a) In what ways was education in China affected by the Cultural Revolution? [4]

(b) Why did Mao bring the Cultural Revolution to an end? [6]

(c) 'Mao introduced the Cultural Revolution to benefit himself rather than China.' 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 Government belief in the policy of apartheid was strong before 1966.

(a) In what ways did the National Party government strengthen the pass laws? [4]

(b) Why was Sharpeville an important event in the struggle against apartheid? [6]

(c) 'The Freedom Charter of 1955 was more important to the opposition to apartheid than the Rivonia Trial of 1963–64.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The ending of white minority rule in South Africa was not easy.

(a) Describe the contribution of Oliver Tambo to the collapse of apartheid. [4]

(b) Why was Chief Buthelezi important? [6]

(c) 'Disappointment with Botha's constitutional reforms was the main reason violence increased 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 period 1945–49 was a period of conflict in Palestine.

(a) Describe the actions of the Hebrew Resistance Movement against the British in 1945 and 1946. [4]

(b) Why was there conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine before May 1948? [6]

(c) 'Arab weakness was the main reason for the survival of Israel in the 1948–49 war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Peace between Arabs and Israelis has been difficult to achieve.

(a) What is Hezbollah? [4]

(b) Why has the United Nations failed to resolve the Arab–Israeli conflict? [6]

(c) 'Following the Oslo Accords of 1993 and 1995, the main issue still to be resolved was the return of Palestinian refugees to their homeland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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