Cambridge IGCSE

**Cambridge International Examinations**
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY** **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2018**

**2 hours**

No Additional Materials are required.

*1455643097*

**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 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

**[Turn over**

## SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

**1** Attempts at Italian unity were at first unsuccessful.

**(a)** What steps towards Italian unification did Cavour take before 1859? [4]

**(b)** Why did Piedmont take a leading role in Italy after 1849? [6]

**(c)** How united was Italy in the years 1861 to 1870? Explain your answer. [10]

**2** The Civil War was fought between two separate regions of the United States.

**(a)** What did Southerners fear would happen following the election of Lincoln? [4]

**(b)** Why did the North hold a different view of slavery from the South? [6]

**(c)** How successfully were the Confederate states brought back into the Union after the war ended? Explain your answer. [10]

**3** The motives for, and impact of, imperialism varied.

**(a)** Describe how people in the Congo were treated under Belgian rule. [4]

**(b)** Why did technological advances assist imperialism? [6]

**(c)** How beneficial to Africa was British imperialism? Explain your answer. [10]

**4** Germany contributed to rising European tension before 1914.

**(a)** What were the benefits to those who signed the Triple Alliance? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Kaiser become involved in Morocco? [6]

**(c)** 'The existence of the Schlieffen Plan was the main reason war broke out in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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**5** People's hopes of the peace settlement of 1919–20 were generally not fulfilled.

**(a)** What were plebiscites in the peace settlement of 1919–20? [4]

**(b)** Why was Lloyd George generally satisfied with the peace treaties? [6]

**(c)** 'The fact that it was a "diktat" was the main reason for German bitterness over the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**6** Hitler took advantage of opportunities provided by others.

**(a)** What were the terms of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement signed in 1935? [4]

**(b)** Why did some countries in the 1930s remain dissatisfied by the peace treaties of 1919–23? [6]

**(c)** 'Chamberlain was wrong to sign the Munich Agreement of 1938.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**7** Differences between the USSR and the USA resulted in the Cold War.

**(a)** What decisions about Germany were made at the Yalta Conference of 1945? [4]

**(b)** Why was the wartime unity of the Allies beginning to break down by the time of the Yalta Conference? [6]

**(c)** 'The main reason for the formation of NATO was the Berlin Crisis of 1948–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**8** The USA felt threatened by the spread of Communism.

**(a)** What was the 'quarantine' of Cuba imposed by the USA in October 1962? [4]

**(b)** Why was America's policy of containment a failure in Vietnam? [6]

**(c)** For the USA, which was the more successful approach to containment: working with the United Nations in Korea or working on its own over Cuba? 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** New technology was used on the Western Front.

**(a)** What impact did the machine gun have on the nature of fighting on the Western Front? [4]

**(b)** Why did poison gas account for relatively few deaths on the Western Front? [6]

**(c)** 'Tanks had little effect on fighting on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**10** Naval supremacy was an important aspect of the First World War.

**(a)** What impact did the use of submarines by Germany have on the naval war? [4]

**(b)** Why was control of the sea important? [6]

**(c)** How far was the Battle of Jutland a victory for Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

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## DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

**11** Germany faced difficulties at the end of the First World War.

**(a)** What impact did the Spartacists have on the German Republic? [4]

**(b)** Why were the Freikorps important in the early years of the Weimar Republic? [6]

**(c)** 'The main achievement of Weimar Germany after 1923 was economic recovery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**12** Different forms of control were used by the Nazis.

**(a)** In what ways were the Berlin Olympics a success for Goebbels? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Nazis want to control the hearts and minds of young people? [6]

**(c)** 'The use by the Nazis of mass media and culture was more effective than the secret police in controlling the German people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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**[Turn over**

## DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

**13** The Tsarist regime lost the support of the Russian people.

**(a)** What was the impact of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05 on the people of Russia? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Dumas fail to turn Russia into a parliamentary democracy? [6]

**(c)** How important was the Tsarina's friendship with Rasputin in the collapse of the Tsarist regime? Explain your answer. [10]

**14** Stalin took action to remain in power.

**(a)** What was the New Economic Policy? [4]

**(b)** Why was Stalin the most plausible candidate to become leader following the death of Lenin? [6]

**(c)** 'The most successful method used by Stalin to control the Soviet people was art and culture.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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## DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

**15** Some sections of the US economy benefited more from the 1920s boom than others.

**(a)** What impact did trade tariffs have on the US economy in the 1920s? [4]

**(b)** Why was the growth of mail order and nationwide advertising important to the economic boom? [6]

**(c)** 'Overproduction rather than competition from Canada was to blame for the difficulties faced by farmers in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**16** There were both positive and negative reactions to the New Deal.

**(a)** What did the Social Security Act of 1935 provide? [4]

**(b)** Why did Roosevelt's 'Hundred Days' have the effect of restoring confidence? [6]

**(c)** 'Criticism of the New Deal by the Supreme Court was more serious than criticism from other groups and individuals.' 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** In the years before 1949 support for the Communists was increasing.

**(a)** What benefits did the Communists gain from the years of the Yenan Soviet? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Nationalist government lose the support of the peasants during the Second World War? [6]

**(c)** 'The Communists won the Civil War because of superior leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**18** Communist rule of China was repressive.

**(a)** What was the impact of the Cultural Revolution on Chinese art and culture? [4]

**(b)** Why was the Hundred Flowers campaign important to Mao? [6]

**(c)** 'The main reason for the Cultural Revolution was to give Mao an opportunity to re-establish his influence.' 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** There was segregation in South Africa before 1948.

**(a)** What was the Broederbond? [4]

**(b)** Why did the United Party lose the 1948 election despite gaining more votes than the National Party? [6]

**(c)** How segregated was South Africa prior to 1948? Explain your answer. [10]

**20** In the period 1966 to 1980 the government policy of apartheid became more established.

**(a)** What was the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971? [4]

**(b)** Why did criticism from the international community have limited effect on the policy of apartheid? [6]

**(c)** 'The most important internal challenge to the apartheid state between 1966 and 1980 was the Soweto Uprising.' 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** Tension in the Middle East remained despite attempts to bring peace.

**(a)** What part did the Israeli air force play in the Six-Day War? [4]

**(b)** Why were the USA and the USSR worried by the Yom Kippur War? [6]

**(c)** 'The Camp David meeting in 1978 was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**22** The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) played a significant role.

**(a)** Describe the Palestinian refugee crisis at the end of the Six-Day War. [4]

**(b)** Why was the expulsion of the PLO from Jordan a problem for Lebanon? [6]

**(c)** How far was the PLO successful in promoting the Palestinian cause before 1993? Explain your answer. [10]

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