Cambridge IGCSE

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

**HISTORY** **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2019**

**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.

This syllabus is regulated 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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## SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

**1** It took a long time for Italian unification to be achieved.

**(a)** Describe what happened in Rome in 1848–9. [4]

**(b)** Why was Garibaldi important to Italian unification? [6]

**(c)** 'Factors external to Italy rather than internal factors explain why Italian unification took so long.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**2** German unification was brought about by a combination of factors.

**(a)** Describe the hopes of German liberals and nationalists in 1848. [4]

**(b)** Why was the crisis over Schleswig-Holstein in 1863–4 important for Bismarck? [6]

**(c)** 'The Austro-Prussian War was more important than the Franco-Prussian War in the achievement of German unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**3** Slavery was one of the most important causes of the American Civil War.

**(a)** What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854? [4]

**(b)** Why did slavery exist in the Southern states? [6]

**(c)** 'Reconstruction failed to bring improvements to the lives of former slaves.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**4** In the early part of the twentieth century Europe drifted towards war.

**(a)** What was the Alliance System? [4]

**(b)** Why was there a crisis over Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908–9? [6]

**(c)** 'Austria and Russia were equally to blame for the outbreak of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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**5** The Paris peacemakers had a difficult task.

**(a)** What were the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Treaty of Versailles cause difficulties for Germany up to 1923? [6]

**(c)** 'The Paris peacemakers did as well as could be expected in the circumstances of 1919–20.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**6** The League of Nations struggled to maintain peace.

**(a)** Describe one failure of the League of Nations in the 1920s. [4]

**(b)** Why did hostilities between Japan and China break out in 1931? [6]

**(c)** How far was the response of the League of Nations to the Italian invasion of Abyssinia justified? Explain your answer. [10]

**7** Many issues divided the wartime allies after the end of the Second World War.

**(a)** What was the Berlin Airlift? [4]

**(b)** Why was it harder for the Allies to reach agreement at Potsdam than it had been at Yalta? [6]

**(c)** Who was more to blame for the Cold War, the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]

**8** Both Iran and Iraq saw much violence in the period 1970 to 1991.

**(a)** What was Operation Desert Storm? [4]

**(b)** Why were Iran and Iraq at war by 1980? [6]

**(c)** Was the Shah a reforming or a repressive ruler of Iran? 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** Much of the fighting in the First World War was done in the trenches.

**(a)** What happened at the Battle of Verdun? [4]

**(b)** Why was the fighting on the Western Front based around trench warfare? [6]

**(c)** 'The use of gas had more of an impact than the tank on the course of the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**10** The First World War was fought on several fronts.

**(a)** Describe what happened in the Gallipoli campaign. [4]

**(b)** Why was the Home Front important to Britain's war effort? [6]

**(c)** 'Defeats on the battlefield were the main reason why Russia left the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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## DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

**11** The Weimar Republic faced problems from the very beginning.

**(a)** Describe what happened in the Kapp Putsch. [4]

**(b)** Why was the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 important for Germany? [6]

**(c)** 'The Weimar Republic had few achievements.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**12** The coming of war in 1939 changed many things in Nazi Germany.

**(a)** Describe how women contributed to the German war effort. [4]

**(b)** Why did the Nazis introduce a war economy? [6]

**(c)** 'The existence of the Hitler Youth ensured that the Nazis were successful in winning the support of young people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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## DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

**13** The Bolsheviks seized power in 1917 and then managed to consolidate their position.

**(a)** What reforms did the Provisional Government introduce in 1917? [4]

**(b)** Why was Trotsky important to the Bolshevik victory in the Civil War? [6]

**(c)** 'It was the mistakes of the Provisional Government that enabled the Bolsheviks to seize power in 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**14** After he came to power Stalin decided to introduce collectivisation into the Soviet Union.

**(a)** What was collectivisation? [4]

**(b)** Why did Stalin move against the kulaks? [6]

**(c)** 'Stalin's policy of collectivisation was a disaster.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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## DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

**15** In the 1920s the American economy boomed.

**(a)** Describe the new industries that developed in the USA in the 1920s. [4]

**(b)** Why did the boom fail to benefit all Americans? [6]

**(c)** 'Government policies were the main reason why the American economy boomed during the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**16** There were many different reactions in the USA to the New Deal.

**(a)** Describe how the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) benefited farmers. [4]

**(b)** Why did Roosevelt introduce the Second New Deal? [6]

**(c)** 'It is surprising that there was opposition to the New Deal.' 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** Many aspects of life in China were changed in the 1950s.

**(a)** Describe how communes were meant to contribute to China's industrial production. [4]

**(b)** Why did Mao think that social reforms were needed in China in the 1950s? [6]

**(c)** 'Mao's agricultural policies were successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**18** The nature of communist rule in China has changed over time.

**(a)** What were Deng Xiaoping's Four Modernisations? [4]

**(b)** Why did Mao introduce the Hundred Flowers campaign? [6]

**(c)** 'The Cultural Revolution was a mistake.' 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** By 1940 black South Africans still did not share in the growing prosperity of South Africa.

**(a)** Describe how gold mining contributed to the South African economy before 1945. [4]

**(b)** Why did black South Africans have fewer rights than white South Africans by 1940? [6]

**(c)** How far was the victory of the National Party in the 1948 election a surprise? Explain your answer. [10]

**20** It was clear by the late 1980s that both apartheid and minority rule were doomed.

**(a)** Describe the part played by Chief Buthelezi in the 1994 general election. [4]

**(b)** Why did P W Botha's reforms of 1979 to 1989 fail to satisfy black South Africans? [6]

**(c)** 'By 1990 de Klerk had no choice but to end minority rule.' 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 years 1944–48 were ones of violence for Palestine.

**(a)** What was the UNO partition plan? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Irgun and the Stern Gang conduct a campaign of violence in Palestine in 1944–48? [6]

**(c)** 'Israel won the war of 1948–9 because the Arab nations were divided.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**22** The issue of Palestinian refugees has been a major aspect of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

**(a)** Describe the actions of Palestinian terrorists in the 1970s. [4]

**(b)** Why were there so many Palestinian refugees by 1970? [6]

**(c)** 'The Arab states gave little support to the Palestinian cause.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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