Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2019**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

0443942500

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.

DC (ST) 168975/1
© UCLES 2019

Cambridge Assessment International Education

[Turn over

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 1848 was a year of upheaval in Europe.

(a) Describe the events leading to the abdication of Louis Philippe. [4]

(b) Why did Frederick William IV's refusal of the Imperial German crown matter? [6]

(c) Which was more important in the 1848 revolutions, liberalism or nationalism? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Both Austria and Prussia wanted to lead Germany.

(a) What was the North German Confederation? [4]

(b) Why was Austrian influence in Germany restored by 1850? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for the achievement of German unification was Bismarck's opportunism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The United States was a divided nation for much of the period 1820–77.

(a) What happened when Missouri applied to join the Union? [4]

(b) Why was the 'underground railroad' important? [6]

(c) How far were the divisions between North and South healed by 1877? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tensions between the major powers of Europe increased in the early twentieth century.

(a) Describe the arms race before the First World War. [4]

(b) Why were Britain and France concerned about Germany's involvement in Morocco? [6]

(c) 'It was the Alliance System that turned the crisis of July 1914 into a European war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

5 During the 1920s and 1930s the League of Nations had many problems to solve.

(a) Describe the work of the League of Nations' Slavery Commission. [4]

(b) Why did Italy invade Abyssinia in 1935? [6]

(c) How far were Britain and France responsible for the failure of the League of Nations? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Between 1936 and 1939 Europe edged closer to war.

(a) Describe how Hitler's policies between 1935 and 1938 broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [4]

(b) Why did Germany become involved in the Spanish Civil War? [6]

(c) 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was responsible for war breaking out in Europe in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 There were several threats to Soviet power in Eastern Europe in the period 1956 to 1989.

(a) Describe the achievements of Lech Walesa in Poland. [4]

(b) Why did Gorbachev decide not to intervene when countries in Eastern Europe moved towards democracy in 1989? [6]

(c) 'The Soviet Union dealt well with threats to communist control of Eastern Europe in the period 1956 to 1968.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Events in the Gulf area were important to the West.

(a) Describe the rule of the Shah of Iran. [4]

(b) Why did the West get involved in the Iran-Iraq War? [6]

(c) Which was the more responsible for the outbreak of war in January 1991, Iraq or the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

9 Events in 1914 proved to be crucial for the later development of the war.

(a) Describe how the Belgians reacted to the German invasion. [4]

(b) Why was the failure of the Schlieffen Plan important? [6]

(c) 'The British Expeditionary Force failed in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 There were several reasons why the war came to an end in 1918.

(a) What was the Ludendorff Offensive? [4]

(b) Why was there a revolution in Germany in 1918? [6]

(c) How important to the outcome of the war was American intervention? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 By 1933 the Nazis were in control of Germany.

(a) Describe how the SA contributed to the Nazi Party. [4]

(b) Why was the Munich Putsch important for Hitler? [6]

(c) 'The main reason Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 was the deal between von Papen and President Hindenburg.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime worked hard on eliminating opposition within Germany.

(a) Describe how the Nazi regime used informers. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazi regime make extensive changes to the school curriculum? [6]

(c) How much opposition was there within Germany to the Nazi regime? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsar faced much opposition in the period 1905 to 1916.

(a) Describe Rasputin's role in the Tsarist regime. [4]

(b) Why did opposition to the Tsar continue in the period 1906 to 1914? [6]

(c) 'Social and economic distress was the main cause of the 1905 Revolution.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 In the 1930s Stalin focused on industrialising Russia.

(a) What methods were used to encourage industrial workers to work hard during the 1930s? [4]

(b) Why did the First Five-Year Plan focus on developing heavy industries like coal and steel? [6]

(c) How far were Stalin's industrialisation policies a success? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 Intolerance and corruption were common in 1920s America.

(a) What were the beliefs of the Ku Klux Klan? [4]

(b) Why was America gripped by a 'Red Scare' after the First World War? [6]

(c) Is it surprising that Prohibition failed? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Depression quickly followed the Wall Street Crash.

(a) What was the Dust Bowl? [4]

(b) Why was Hoover accused of not doing enough to deal with the consequences of the Depression? [6]

(c) How far did the Wall Street Crash cause the Depression? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Most aspects of Chinese life changed in the 1950s.

(a) Describe the Communist reforms of education and health in the 1950s. [4]

(b) Why did Mao think it was necessary to introduce cooperative farms from 1953? [6]

(c) 'Mao's attempts at industrial development in China were successful in the period 1953 to 1960.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relations with other countries have often been difficult.

(a) What were the terms of the 1984 agreement over Hong Kong between Britain and China? [4]

(b) Why did relations between China and India deteriorate in the period 1954 to 1971? [6]

(c) 'Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping had different ideas about China's relationship with the rest of the world.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

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

19 When the apartheid system was established after 1948 it was both supported and opposed with great passion.

(a) Describe how the Group Areas Act of 1950 affected the lives of black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why did nearly all Afrikaners support apartheid? [6]

(c) 'Sharpeville was the most important factor in the development of opposition to apartheid in the period between 1948 and 1966.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 By the late 1980s South Africa was facing a major crisis.

(a) Describe the part played in the struggle against apartheid by the Organisation of African Unity. [4]

(b) Why was the release of Mandela from prison in 1990 such an important event? [6]

(c) Which was more responsible for the ending of minority rule, international pressure or the chaotic situation inside South Africa by 1989? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Between 1956 and 1973 there were three major wars between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

(a) Describe the events of the Suez War of 1956. [4]

(b) Why did Egypt and Syria launch an attack on Israel on 6 October 1973? [6]

(c) Who was to blame for the Six Day War of 1967? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Attempts at reaching a settlement for the Middle East have achieved little.

(a) What were the Oslo Accords of 1993 and 1995? [4]

(b) Why have divisions within Israel affected the peace process? [6]

(c) 'The UN has done little to help bring peace to the Middle East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2019

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 Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

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

© UCLES 2019