Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2020**

2 hours

2541640416

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
  Section A (Core Content): answer **two** questions.
  Section B (Depth Studies): answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

DC (JC) 184564/3
© UCLES 2020

[Turn over

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Individuals played an important part in the story of Italian unification.

(a) Describe what Garibaldi did in 1860 to help Italian unification. [4]

(b) Why were there uprisings in Italy in 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'Mazzini contributed little to Italian unification.' 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 events leading to the war in 1864 over Schleswig-Holstein. [4]

(b) Why was the war with Austria in 1866 important for Bismarck? [6]

(c) Did the 1848 revolutions help or hinder the cause of German unification? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Slavery was a divisive issue.

(a) Describe the terms of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. [4]

(b) Why was the Freedmen's Bureau important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why civil war broke out in 1861 was Northern abolitionism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European imperialism followed many different models and led to varying reactions.

(a) Describe the rule of Leopold II in the Congo. [4]

(b) Why did Britain use a policy of indirect rule in Nigeria? [6]

(c) How far was the Indian Mutiny a nationalist uprising? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

5 Nobody gained all they wanted from the Paris peace treaties.

(a) Describe Wilson's purpose in putting forward his Fourteen Points. [4]

(b) Why did Lloyd George favour a moderate peace settlement with Germany? [6]

(c) Which was punished more harshly in the peace treaties, Austria or Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Little stood in the way of Hitler's aggressive foreign policy.

(a) Describe the takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1938–39. [4]

(b) Why did Britain react differently to Germany's aggression towards Czechoslovakia and towards Poland? [6]

(c) 'The Nazi–Soviet Pact was the reason why Hitler invaded Poland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In 1950 Korea became a dangerous flashpoint.

(a) Describe the North Korean attack on South Korea in June–September 1950. [4]

(b) Why was MacArthur dismissed in April 1951? [6]

(c) How far was the Korean War a success for the United Nations? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union struggled to keep control over Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe Dubcek's actions in Czechoslovakia in 1968. [4]

(b) Why did Hungarians rise up against Soviet control in 1956? [6]

(c) 'Gorbachev's unwillingness to use military force brought about the collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDY

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

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

9 The early months of the First World War set the pattern for much of the rest of the war.

(a) Describe the 'race to the sea' in 1914. [4]

(b) Why was Belgium's fierce resistance to the German invasion in 1914 important? [6]

(c) 'The most important battle in 1914 was the Battle of the Marne.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 German defeat in the war became certain in 1918.

(a) What was the Armistice of 1918? [4]

(b) Why were there mutinies, demonstrations and riots in Germany in 1918? [6]

(c) 'The American entry into the war was the key turning point of the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After facing many difficulties Hitler finally became Chancellor of Germany.

(a) Describe the part played by President Hindenburg in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933. [4]

(b) Why was the Enabling Act important to Hitler? [6]

(c) How far had Hitler and the Nazis recovered from the failure of the Munich Putsch by 1929? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis aimed for complete control of Germany.

(a) Describe how Goebbels used the 1936 Olympic Games. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis put a lot of effort into controlling the media and culture of Germany? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis were never in complete control of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Errors by the Tsarist regime helped bring about the events of 1917.

(a) Describe what happened in Russia in March 1917. [4]

(b) Why was Rasputin able to become a powerful figure in the Tsarist regime? [6]

(c) 'The reaction of the Tsarist regime to the 1905 Revolution was repression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 After coming to power Stalin ruled the Soviet Union ruthlessly.

(a) What were the aims of the Stakhanovite movement? [4]

(b) Why did the Purges damage the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky's personality, rather than Stalin's abilities, decided the leadership contest after Lenin's death.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The 1920s was a decade of rapid change for the USA.

(a) Describe changes to the work of women in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did the Ku Klux Klan attract support during the 1920s? [6]

(c) How successful was Prohibition? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The early 1930s were difficult years for the USA.

(a) What was 'Black Thursday', 24 October 1929? [4]

(b) Why did Hoover lose the 1932 Presidential election? [6]

(c) 'A reduction in demand for American goods caused the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The fortunes of the Chinese Communist Party changed significantly.

(a) Describe the tactics used by the Communists in the Civil War. [4]

(b) Why did the Shanghai Massacre of 1927 take place? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for the growth in Communist support after 1934 was the establishment of the Yenan Soviet.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China has had mixed relations with the rest of the world.

(a) What did Britain and China agree about the future of Hong Kong in December 1984? [4]

(b) Why were relations between Communist China and Vietnam generally poor in the period to 1990? [6]

(c) 'Relations between China and Russia were good during the period 1950 to 1976.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

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

19 There was much opposition to apartheid.

(a) Describe the consequences of the Bantu Education Act of 1953 for black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why was the state of emergency that was declared after the Sharpeville massacre important for opposition groups? [6]

(c) 'The Defiance Campaign of 1952 was the most important example of opposition to apartheid before 1966.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 In the period 1966 to 1980 both enforcement of, and opposition to, apartheid increased.

(a) Describe the security measures introduced by the South African government in 1966–67. [4]

(b) Why were the Bantustans (Homelands) important? [6]

(c) How far did the nature of the opposition to apartheid change in the period 1966 to 1980? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Tensions led to war in the period 1956 to 1973.

(a) What were the immediate results of the Six-Day War? [4]

(b) Why did the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) introduce an embargo on oil supplies in 1973? [6]

(c) 'Israel survived in the period 1956 to 1973 because Arab states often failed to act together.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Peace between Israel and the Palestinians has been hard to achieve.

(a) What were the consequences of the First Intifada? [4]

(b) Why have divisions between Palestinian groups been important in hindering attempts to reach a negotiated peace? [6]

(c) Which has done more in attempting to bring about peace in the Middle East, the United Nations or the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2020

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2020

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 2020