Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2021**

2 hours

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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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Ideas and individuals were important in the events of 1848–49.

(a) Describe the revolutionary events in Prussia from March to May 1848. [4]

(b) Why were Charles Albert's actions in 1848–49 important for Italy? [6]

(c) 'Liberalism was more important than nationalism in causing the 1848 Revolutions.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 A range of factors contributed to German unification.

(a) Describe the main events of the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. [4]

(b) Why was the war with France important to Bismarck's plans? [6]

(c) 'The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848–49 never had a chance of succeeding.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European imperialism took many different forms.

(a) Describe how Faidherbe governed Senegal. [4]

(b) Why did Britain deal harshly with the Indian Mutiny? [6]

(c) Was European imperialism driven mainly by economic or by strategic motives? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The First World War was caused by both immediate and longer-term factors.

(a) Describe German interventions in Morocco. [4]

(b) Why was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in July 1914 important? [6]

(c) 'The Alliance System was more important than the arms race in bringing about the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League of Nations was more effective in the 1920s than in the 1930s.

(a) Describe the work of the League of Nations in the areas of health and refugees. [4]

(b) Why did the League of Nations have some success in dealing with international disputes in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Britain and France were justified in not supporting strong action by the League against Italy over its actions in Abyssinia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's foreign policy dominated Europe in the 1930s.

(a) Describe the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy. [4]

(b) Why was the remilitarisation of the Rhineland important to Hitler? [6]

(c) How surprising was the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA was involved in both Cuba and Vietnam.

(a) Describe what happened during the Tet Offensive. [4]

(b) Why was the Bay of Pigs incident important? [6]

(c) 'US involvement in Vietnam was an error from the beginning.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

(a) Describe Saddam Hussein's rule in Iraq. [4]

(b) Why was the Iranian Revolution of 1979 important to the West? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that Saddam Hussein was willing to fight the First Gulf War? 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 Most of the fighting on the Western Front was trench warfare.

(a) Describe 'No Man's Land'. [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of the Somme important? [6]

(c) 'The use of tanks and aircraft had little impact on the course of the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The Entente Powers had mixed fortunes on the other fronts in the First World War.

(a) Describe the events leading to Russia's withdrawal from the First World War. [4]

(b) Why did the Gallipoli campaign end in disaster for the Entente powers? [6]

(c) 'Defeating the German U-boat campaign was more important for Britain than the Battle of Jutland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After a difficult beginning the Weimar Republic did recover to some extent.

(a) Describe the German reaction to the occupation of the Ruhr by Belgian and French troops. [4]

(b) Why had the Weimar Republic made some recovery by 1928? [6]

(c) Who posed the greater threat to the Weimar Republic, the Spartacists or the Freikorps? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime made many changes in Germany.

(a) Describe the roles of women in Nazi Germany during the war years of 1939–45. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler introduce the Four-Year Plan in 1936? [6]

(c) 'Nazi policies towards young people were successful.' 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 but then faced a civil war.

(a) What were the main features of War Communism? [4]

(b) Why did the attempted uprising by Kornilov fail? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky was the most important factor in the Bolshevik seizure of power in November 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's policies affected everybody in the Soviet Union.

(a) Describe how women's lives were changed under Stalin. [4]

(b) Why was the campaign against the kulaks important to Stalin? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's industrial policies did more harm than good.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

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

(a) Describe Republican economic policies during the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did the prices US farmers received for their produce drop during the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'American industry boomed in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal split opinion in the USA.

(a) Describe how the Emergency Banking Act helped the situation in 1933. [4]

(b) Why was the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) an important part of the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The main critics of the New Deal were Republicans.' 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 Mao changed China beyond all recognition during the 1950s and 1960s.

(a) Describe Mao's health reforms. [4]

(b) Why did Mao reform the lives of women in China? [6]

(c) 'Mao's agricultural policies were more successful than his industrial policies during the 1950s and 1960s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao's rule produced much change in China.

(a) Describe the power struggle after Mao's death. [4]

(b) Why did the Cultural Revolution have an enormous impact on China? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that Mao launched the Hundred Flowers campaign? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 South Africa was a divided society long before the 1950s.

(a) Describe the aims and activities of the Broederbond. [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War have important consequences for South Africa? [6]

(c) How far was South Africa an 'apartheid state' before the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]

20 White minority rule was finally ended in South Africa in the 1990s.

(a) What happened in the 1994 election? [4]

(b) Why was the Interim Constitution introduced in 1993? [6]

(c) Was it surprising that de Klerk helped to end white minority rule? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Violence broke out over Palestine after the end of the Second World War.

(a) Describe the activities of Lehi (the Stern Gang). [4]

(b) Why did the Arab countries lose the war of 1948–49? [6]

(c) Was it surprising that the Arabs rejected the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The international community has failed to deal with the issue of Palestinian refugees.

(a) Describe the development of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) up to 1971. [4]

(b) Why did the issue of Palestinian refugees remain important after 1948? [6]

(c) Did the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) help or hinder the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [10]

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