Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2021**

2 hours

1861128151

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 Europe witnessed several struggles for power in 1848–49.

(a) Describe the part played by Garibaldi in Italy in the years 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why was there much support for liberalism in Europe in 1848? [6]

(c) Who were the stronger in France in 1848, conservatives or radicals? Explain your answer. [10]

2 German unification was finally achieved in 1871.

(a) What was the Zollverein? [4]

(b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament set up in 1848? [6]

(c) How far was German unification brought about by the policies of Bismarck? Explain your answer. [10]

3 There was much hatred and fear in the USA in the period 1850 to 1877.

(a) Describe the events between 1854 and 1861 known as 'Bleeding Kansas'. [4]

(b) Why was the Ku Klux Klan founded soon after the Civil War ended? [6]

(c) How far was Lincoln to blame for the fact that he was hated and feared in the South? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Little more than a month after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, most of Europe was at war.

(a) What was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in July 1914? [4]

(b) Why did Britain go to war in August 1914? [6]

(c) Who was more to blame for the outbreak of war in 1914, Germany or Russia? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League of Nations often struggled to carry out its peacekeeping duties effectively.

(a) Describe how the League dealt with the dispute over the Aaland (Aland) Islands. [4]

(b) Why were some major powers not members of the League? [6]

(c) 'Britain was responsible for the failure of the League in the 1930s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's foreign policy involved taking risks.

(a) Describe the reactions of Britain and France to the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936. [4]

(b) Why were the failures of the League of Nations in the 1930s important to Hitler? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that Germany invaded Poland in September 1939? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA and the USSR both wanted to influence developments in Europe after the Second World War.

(a) What was the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)? [4]

(b) Why did the USSR and the West disagree about what to do with Germany after the end of the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'The USA offered the Marshall Plan to European countries to help its own economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Iran and Iraq were rivals in the Gulf region.

(a) Describe Saddam Hussein's rise to power in the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why was the Iran-Iraq War important to the West? [6]

(c) How surprising was the establishment of an Islamic republic in Iran by April 1979? 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 For most of the First World War there was little movement.

(a) Describe conditions in the trenches. [4]

(b) Why were tanks important in the First World War? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Verdun was more important than the Battle of the Somme.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 There were several important fronts in the First World War.

(a) Describe what happened at the Battle of Jutland. [4]

(b) Why were the Home Fronts in Britain and Germany important in the First World War? [6]

(c) How important was the failure of the Gallipoli campaign in the First World War? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After a long struggle to get into power, Hitler was quick to consolidate his position.

(a) Describe the events of 1932–33 that led to Hitler becoming Chancellor. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis fail to win much support between 1924 and 1929? [6]

(c) 'The Reichstag Fire was more important to Hitler than the Night of the Long Knives.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Many, but not all, Germans supported the Nazis.

(a) Describe what happened at the Nuremberg rallies. [4]

(b) Why did some young people rebel against the Hitler Youth? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis managed to stay in power because they had popular support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Tsar Nicholas II faced many problems.

(a) What were the consequences for Russia of the Russo-Japanese War? [4]

(b) Why was Bloody Sunday important? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that the Tsar managed to remain in power until 1917? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin attempted to change the Soviet Union in many ways.

(a) Describe the impact of Stalin's rule on ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin think it was necessary to reform Soviet industry? [6]

(c) 'Collectivisation 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 Many people benefited from the economic boom of the 1920s.

(a) What new products did advertising promote during the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why did Prohibition fail? [6]

(c) 'The lives led by rural and urban Americans in the 1920s were more similar than they were different.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal promised much to the American people.

(a) What were the Supreme Court's objections to the New Deal? [4]

(b) Why did the promises Roosevelt made in the 1932 presidential election appeal to the American people? [6]

(c) 'The fact that Roosevelt introduced the Second New Deal in 1935–36 shows that the First New Deal had failed.' 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 The struggle between the Nationalists and the Communists went on for a long time.

(a) What happened during the Shanghai Massacre of 1927? [4]

(b) Why did Chiang Kai-shek think that the five extermination campaigns were necessary? [6]

(c) 'Leadership was the main factor that determined the outcome of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China experienced many changes.

(a) What was the policy adopted by China from 1979 in relation to population growth? [4]

(b) Why was China able to achieve economic growth from the late 1970s? [6]

(c) 'Economic development in China in the period 1980 to 1990 produced much change.' 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 Support for segregationist policies gradually increased amongst white South Africans.

(a) What was the migrant labour system? [4]

(b) Why was the Natives Land Act of 1913 unpopular with black South Africans? [6]

(c) How far was the victory of the National Party in the 1948 election caused by the failings of the United Party? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Opposition to apartheid grew in the 1960s and 1970s.

(a) Describe what it was like living in a Bantustan (Homeland). [4]

(b) Why was there opposition to apartheid from outside South Africa? [6]

(c) 'The Soweto Uprising in 1976 was a turning point in the opposition to the apartheid state.' 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 Wars have done little to improve the situation in the Middle East.

(a) Describe the role of Britain in the Suez Crisis of 1956. [4]

(b) Why were the consequences of the Yom Kippur War of 1973 important? [6]

(c) 'The Six-Day War of 1967 solved Israel's problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 There have been many obstacles to peace in the Middle East.

(a) What is the Gaza Strip? [4]

(b) Why has Hezbollah been a problem for Israel? [6]

(c) 'Jewish settlements have been a more important obstacle to peace than demands for a Palestinian state.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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