Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2022**

2 hours

8643034017

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 Several different factors contributed to Italian unification.

(a) Describe what happened in Sicily in 1860. [4]

(b) Why was Cavour important to the achievement of Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'Rome was central to the Italian struggle for unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The road to German unification was not always a smooth one.

(a) What was the Convention of Gastein? [4]

(b) Why did Frederick William IV reject the offer by the Frankfurt Parliament of the position of Emperor of Germany? [6]

(c) 'Bismarck's approach to foreign policy in the period 1862–71 was to react to opportunities as they arose.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European imperialism was rarely welcomed by the local people.

(a) What happened to the British ship 'Arrow' and its crew in October 1856? [4]

(b) Why did the French use a policy of assimilation in Senegal? [6]

(c) 'The Boxers achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Events after 1900 gradually took Europe closer to war.

(a) What was the result of the Algeciras Conference of 1906? [4]

(b) Why were Serbian victories in the Balkans in 1912 and 1913 important? [6]

(c) 'German colonial ambitions were more important than the naval race as a cause of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The victors of the war dominated the peace talks of 1919–20.

(a) What happened to Germany's colonies in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why was Turkey treated harshly in the Treaty of Sèvres? [6]

(c) Who did Wilson find more difficult to deal with during the peace negotiations, Clemenceau or Lloyd George? Explain your answer. [10]

6 In the 1930s there was increasing instability.

(a) Describe the increasing militarism of Italy in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why was the Spanish Civil War important to Hitler? [6]

(c) Which was more to blame for war breaking out in September 1939, Germany or Britain? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The United States reacted to communism in different parts of the world.

(a) Describe how Eisenhower reacted to the Cuban revolution of 1959. [4]

(b) Why did the American policy of 'search and destroy' in Vietnam create problems? [6]

(c) Was the Korean War a defeat for North Korea? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Both Iran and Iraq faced difficulties during the 1970s and 1980s.

(a) Describe the consequences for Iraq of the Iran-Iraq War. [4]

(b) Why did the Kurds in Iraq resist the rule of Saddam Hussein? [6]

(c) 'The Revolution of 1979 in Iran was motivated by religion.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 Both conventional and new weapons were used in the First World War.

(a) Describe the use and impact of gas on the Western Front. [4]

(b) Why were aircraft important on the Western Front? [6]

(c) 'The criticisms of Haig's leadership in the Battle of the Somme are justified.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 In the last years of the war, events began to go against Germany.

(a) Describe the events in November 1918 that led to the Kaiser's abdication. [4]

(b) Why was the German introduction of unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917 important? [6]

(c) 'It was the Allies' use of new tactics that led to the German failure on the battlefield in 1918.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After an unsteady start, the Weimar Republic recovered.

(a) Who was Rosa Luxemburg? [4]

(b) Why did Germans in the Ruhr begin passive resistance in 1923? [6]

(c) How important was Stresemann to the recovery of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Despite all the efforts of the Nazis they still faced some opposition.

(a) Describe Nazi use of censorship. [4]

(b) Why was the Gestapo important in Nazi Germany? [6]

(c) 'The most important opposition to the Nazi regime came from 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 After the abdication of the Tsar, the future of Russia hung in the balance.

(a) Who was Kerensky? [4]

(b) Why was the mutiny at the Kronstadt Naval Base in 1921 important? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky was the main reason the Bolsheviks won the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's ideas and policies were different from Lenin's.

(a) What did Stalin mean by 'Socialism in one country'? [4]

(b) Why was Lenin's Political Testament not published in the Soviet Union at the time of his death? [6]

(c) 'It was the Purges that gave Stalin control of the USSR.' 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 were a good time for many Americans.

(a) Describe the problems faced by the coal industry in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was the motor car important in 1920s America? [6]

(c) 'Farmers benefited from the economic boom of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The 1932 presidential election followed a period of crisis in America.

(a) What did Roosevelt promise the voters in the 1932 presidential election campaign? [4]

(b) Why did Wall Street crash in October 1929? [6]

(c) 'The reason why the Depression had such an impact on people's lives was Hoover's failure to deal with it.' 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 1950s were years of change in China.

(a) What were people's courts? [4]

(b) Why was the first Five-Year Plan successful? [6]

(c) 'The social reforms of the 1950s were more important than the introduction of communes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relations with other parts of the world changed frequently.

(a) What were the results of Kissinger's visit to China in July 1971? [4]

(b) Why was India important to China from the 1950s onwards? [6]

(c) 'Relations between China and the USSR were good in the period 1950 to 1976.' 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 The introduction of apartheid led to protest movements.

(a) Describe the part played by women in the anti-apartheid protests. [4]

(b) Why was Mandela put on trial for treason in 1963–64? [6]

(c) 'Few South Africans benefited from the introduction of apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The end of apartheid came only after a long struggle.

(a) Describe the part played by Archbishop Tutu in the ending of apartheid. [4]

(b) Why did de Klerk face opposition from some white South Africans during his discussions with Mandela in the early 1990s? [6]

(c) How far was Botha's policy of 'total strategy' in the 1980s a success? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Once the Second World War had ended, the issue of Palestine had to be dealt with.

(a) What were the Arab objections to the United Nations' partition plan for Palestine? [4]

(b) Why was Palestine important for the Jews at the end of the Second World War? [6]

(c) How far were British actions to blame for the crisis in Palestine after the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Attempts to address the issue of Palestinian refugees have not been very effective.

(a) Describe the impact on the Palestinians of Jewish West Bank settlements. [4]

(b) Why has the United Nations failed to solve the issue of Palestinian refugees? [6]

(c) How far have Arab states supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? Explain your answer. [10]

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