Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2023**

2 hours



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 The 1848 revolutions had some achievements.

(a) What demands were made to the Hungarian Diet by Kossuth in March 1848? [4]

(b) Why was Louis Philippe unpopular in France by 1848? [6]

(c) 'Of all the revolutions in 1848 those in Germany achieved the most.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Many different factors played a role in the struggle for Italian unification.

(a) Describe events in Rome in 1849. [4]

(b) Why was Victor Emmanuel II important to Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'Foreign influence in Italy was the greatest barrier to unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The issues of slavery and the rights of black Americans dominated the United States for many decades.

(a) What was the Missouri Compromise? [4]

(b) Why was there opposition to Reconstruction? [6]

(c) 'Anti-slavery "Free-Staters" were responsible for the violence in Kansas in 1854–59.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The First World War had long-term and short-term causes.

(a) Describe the main features of Dreadnoughts. [4]

(b) Why did members of Young Bosnia plan to assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand? [6]

(c) 'Kaiser Wilhelm II was the person most responsible for the July Crisis of 1914 ending in war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Many difficult issues had to be dealt with in the peace negotiations of 1919.

(a) What were Clemenceau's demands at the beginning of the peace negotiations? [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Saint Germain important? [6]

(c) 'Wilson gained what he wanted in the peace negotiations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations eventually failed.

(a) Describe the work of the League of Nations in dealing with slavery. [4]

(b) Why was there a crisis in 1921 in Upper Silesia? [6]

(c) 'It was the behaviour of member states, not the structure of the League, that led to its failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In the years after 1945, Eastern Europe became important for both the United States and the USSR.

(a) What was agreed at the Yalta Conference about the future of Germany? [4]

(b) Why did communist countries agree to form the Warsaw Pact in 1955? [6]

(c) 'By 1948 the USSR had used the same methods to take control of Czechoslovakia and Poland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviets had to deal with many problems in Eastern Europe.

(a) What reforms did Dubček propose for Czechoslovakia in 1968? [4]

(b) Why was there an uprising in Hungary in 1956? [6]

(c) 'Soviet control over Eastern Europe collapsed because of problems in the USSR.' 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 The First World War was fought in many different ways.

(a) Describe the impact of the war on the lives of women in Britain. [4]

(b) Why was the use of convoys at sea important? [6]

(c) 'The Gallipoli campaign failed because of fierce Turkish resistance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War came to an end in 1918.

(a) Describe the impact of the Zimmermann telegram. [4]

(b) Why was there 'war weariness' in Germany by 1917? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Amiens in 1918 was more important than the entry of the United States into the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The road to power was a long one for Hitler.

(a) Describe Hitler's actions during the Munich Putsch. [4]

(b) Why did the Night of the Long Knives take place? [6]

(c) Which was more important to Hitler, the Reichstag Fire or the Enabling Act? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Different groups had different experiences in Nazi Germany.

(a) Describe how the Nazi regime treated minorities other than the Jews. [4]

(b) Why were young people important to the Nazis? [6]

(c) How far did life in Germany change after the start of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Much changed in Russia during the years 1917 to 1921.

(a) What were the main features of the New Economic Policy (NEP)? [4]

(b) Why was the Petrograd Soviet important in 1917? [6]

(c) 'The Whites were to blame for their defeat in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin introduced big changes to Soviet agriculture and industry.

(a) Describe the Stakhanovite movement. [4]

(b) Why was it important to Stalin to modernise Soviet agriculture? [6]

(c) 'The impact of industrialisation on the Russian people was disastrous.' 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 There were many problems in the United States during the 1920s.

(a) Describe the impact of hire purchase (credit) in the United States during the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why were some older manufacturing industries in decline during the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'American agriculture was in trouble during the 1920s because of over-production.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Politicians disagreed about how to react to the Depression.

(a) Describe the attempts made by Hoover to deal with the effects of the Depression. [4]

(b) Why, during the 1932 presidential election, did Roosevelt promise the American people a 'New Deal'? [6]

(c) 'The Wall Street Crash was caused by speculation.' 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 fortunes of the Communists changed between 1936 and 1949.

(a) What happened in the Xi'an Incident of 1936? [4]

(b) Why did the Nationalist government become unpopular during the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why the Long March was important was because it won support for the Communists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Many aspects of life in China changed over the years.

(a) Describe what happened to landlords when the Communists came to power. [4]

(b) Why were Mao's educational and social reforms important? [6]

(c) 'The introduction of communes benefited the Chinese people.' 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 As soon as apartheid was established, it was opposed.

(a) What were the terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950? [4]

(b) Why was the Group Areas Act of 1950 important? [6]

(c) 'The nature of the opposition to apartheid changed little in the period 1948–64.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Apartheid and white minority rule were both defended long after their downfall was inevitable.

(a) Who was Eugene Terre'Blanche? [4]

(b) Why was the 1994 election important? [6]

(c) 'The policies of P W Botha during the late 1970s and the 1980s were repressive.' 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 Palestine posed many problems after the Second World War.

(a) Describe British reactions to Jewish immigration after the Second World War. [4]

(b) Why was the 1948–49 war important? [6]

(c) 'The United Nations' partition plan had little support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Events in the Middle East have had a big impact on Palestinians.

(a) What role has the United Nations played in helping Palestinian refugees? [4]

(b) Why did the 1967 war increase the number of Palestinian refugees? [6]

(c) Which has done more to help the Palestinian cause, Arab states or the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? Explain your answer. [10]

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