Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **May/June 2023**

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 There were factors both supporting and opposing Italian unification.

(a) Describe the attitude of Pope Pius IX towards the struggle for Italian unification. [4]

(b) Why was Austria unpopular in Italy in 1848? [6]

(c) How important was the war with Austria in 1859 to the achievement of Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Austria played an important role in the unification of Germany.

(a) Describe how Austria and Prussia acted together over Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. [4]

(b) Why was Austria able to re-establish its influence in Germany after the 1848–49 revolutions? [6]

(c) 'The destruction of Austrian influence in Germany was the most important factor in making German unification possible.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The abolition of slavery did not improve the situation of black Americans as much as some people had hoped.

(a) What were the Black Codes? [4]

(b) Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862? [6]

(c) 'After the Civil War, life in the South changed little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 In the early part of the twentieth century there were tensions between many countries.

(a) Describe the naval race between Britain and Germany. [4]

(b) Why were relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia poor even before the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand? [6]

(c) 'Neither of the two Moroccan crises took Europe close to war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 There were many different reactions to the peace settlement of 1919–20.

(a) Describe the reaction of politicians in the United States to the peace settlement. [4]

(b) Why did Clemenceau want a harsh peace? [6]

(c) 'Lloyd George gained most of what he wanted in the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Despite many difficulties, the League of Nations had some successes.

(a) What methods could the League of Nations use to deal with international disputes? [4]

(b) Why did the Depression make the League's work more difficult? [6]

(c) 'The greatest successes of the League were achieved by its agencies.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In the years after the Second World War, the United States and the USSR did not agree about everything.

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

(b) Why was the Marshall Plan important to the United States? [6]

(c) 'Between 1945 and 1948, the United States and the USSR disagreed over the future of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Soviet control of Eastern Europe came under increasing pressure.

(a) Describe moves against Soviet control in Eastern Europe in 1989. [4]

(b) Why was Dubček important? [6]

(c) Which was the more serious problem for the Soviet Union, Hungary in 1956 or Solidarity in 1980–81? 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 There were several key battles in the First World War.

(a) Describe the impact of tanks in the First World War. [4]

(b) Why were the French determined to defend Verdun? [6]

(c) How far did Haig mismanage the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was fought on many fronts.

(a) Describe what happened to British and ANZAC troops at Gallipoli in 1915. [4]

(b) Why was Russia's participation in the First World War important? [6]

(c) 'The blockade of Germany by the British navy was more effective than the German unrestricted U-boat campaign.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic had successes and failures.

(a) Describe cultural developments in Weimar Germany. [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Versailles important to the Weimar Republic? [6]

(c) 'The Weimar Republic solved its economic problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi policies affected different groups in German society very differently.

(a) Describe Nazi racial theories. [4]

(b) Why did dissatisfaction with the Nazi regime increase during the war? [6]

(c) How far did women accept Nazi policies towards them? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 In the period 1905 to 1917 attempts at reform achieved little.

(a) Describe the agricultural reforms introduced by Stolypin. [4]

(b) Why was the October Manifesto important? [6]

(c) 'The rioting in St Petersburg was the main reason for the abdication of the Tsar in March 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 From 1917 the Bolsheviks dominated Russia.

(a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? [4]

(b) Why was Kornilov important in 1917? [6]

(c) Which was more important for the Bolsheviks, War Communism or the New Economic Policy (NEP)? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 In the 1920s, old and new ideas clashed in the United States.

(a) Describe the impact the motor car had on the lives of Americans in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was the 'Monkey Trial' important to many Americans? [6]

(c) 'Prohibition achieved its aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt's New Deals dominated America during the 1930s.

(a) Who was Huey Long? [4]

(b) Why did the Supreme Court oppose some parts of the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The Second New Deal had more impact on the lives of Americans than the First New Deal.' 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 events of 1934 to 1949 had enormous consequences for China.

(a) Describe what happened in the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of 1937. [4]

(b) Why was the war against Japan important for China? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why the Long March was important was because it strengthened Mao's position as leader of the Communist Party.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 From 1950 China gradually engaged more with the rest of the world.

(a) Describe the relationship between China and India in the 1950s and 1960s. [4]

(b) Why did relations between China and Vietnam change during the 1970s? [6]

(c) 'China's relations with the United States were better than those with the USSR in the period 1950 to 1980.' 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 Little was done between 1966 and 1980 to solve South Africa's problems.

(a) What security measures did Vorster introduce after he became prime minister in 1966? [4]

(b) Why did black South Africans benefit little from the economic prosperity enjoyed by South Africa between 1966 and 1980? [6]

(c) Which was more important in opposing apartheid, the Black Consciousness Movement or opposition from outside South Africa? Explain your answer. [10]

20 By 1993 there was enough agreement in South Africa to bring white minority rule to an end.

(a) What was the Inkatha Freedom Party? [4]

(b) Why was there an increase in violence in South Africa during the 1980s? [6]

(c) Who did more to end white minority rule, F W de Klerk or Nelson Mandela? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Israel and its Arab neighbours have often been at war.

(a) Describe the events leading up to the Six-Day War of 1967. [4]

(b) Why was the Six-Day War a disaster for the Arab countries? [6]

(c) Which was more important, the Suez War of 1956 or the Yom Kippur War of 1973? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The number of Palestinian refugees has increased over the years.

(a) Describe the use of terrorism by Palestinian organisations in the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why have wars had an important impact on the Palestinian refugee issue? [6]

(c) 'Palestinian refugees have received little help.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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