Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **May/June 2024**

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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 In 1848 revolutions swept across Europe.

(a) What changes were introduced by the Provisional Government in France in February 1848? [4]

(b) Why had nationalism grown in influence in Germany by 1848? [6]

(c) 'Little progress was made towards Italian unification in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 War was one of the factors that contributed to the achievement of German unification.

(a) Describe the events in 1870 which led to the Franco-Prussian War. [4]

(b) Why was the defeat of Austria in 1866 important? [6]

(c) 'Little was achieved by the Prussian Revolution of 1848.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Many issues that existed before the American Civil War still caused problems afterwards.

(a) Who were the 'free soilers'? [4]

(b) Why did Reconstruction fail to protect many freed slaves from violence and mistreatment? [6]

(c) 'The Civil War was fought over the issue of states' rights.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Imperialism affected much of the world in the second half of the nineteenth century.

(a) Describe how Theodore Roosevelt responded to Spanish rule in Cuba. [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Paris (1898) important? [6]

(c) 'The main impact of European imperialism on Africa was one of exploitation.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The peace negotiators at the Paris Peace Conference had to take many difficult decisions.

(a) What changes were made on Germany's western border by the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles have important political consequences for Germany from 1919 to 1923? [6]

(c) 'Clemenceau's demands dominated the discussions at Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The performance of the League of Nations in the 1920s and 1930s was uneven.

(a) Describe how the League of Nations helped refugees. [4]

(b) Why was the Manchurian Crisis important? [6]

(c) How well did the League deal with international disputes in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After the Second World War, Europe became the scene of the struggle between communism and capitalism.

(a) What was the policy of 'containment'? [4]

(b) Why was the Greek Civil War important? [6]

(c) Was the Berlin Blockade more of a defensive than an aggressive move by Stalin? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union responded to opposition in different ways.

(a) Describe events in Eastern Europe in 1989–90. [4]

(b) Why was the Berlin Wall important? [6]

(c) 'From 1956 to 1981 the Soviet Union's reaction to opposition in Eastern Europe was to use military force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

9 The pattern for the war on the Western Front was set very early.

(a) What was the purpose of the race to the sea? [4]

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

(c) 'The first Battle of the Marne was the most important reason why the Schlieffen Plan failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Troops from inside and outside the British Empire contributed to the Allied war effort.

(a) Describe the part played by South African troops in the East African campaign. [4]

(b) Why was the Allied victory in South West Africa achieved quickly? [6]

(c) How important was the Japanese contribution to the Allied war effort? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 Despite some early difficulties the Weimar Republic did have some achievements.

(a) Describe Stresemann's economic policies. [4]

(b) Why did the Communist uprisings of 1919 fail? [6]

(c) 'Weimar's cultural achievements were more important than its achievements in foreign policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used a range of methods to stay in power.

(a) Describe how the Nazis used the Gestapo. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis take control of the mass media? [6]

(c) 'The main aim of Nazi economic policies was to reduce unemployment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 Russia was a troubled country in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe the main features of Tsarist rule at the beginning of the twentieth century. [4]

(b) Why did the Tsarist government introduce reforms in the period 1905 to 1911? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason why Tsar Nicholas abdicated in 1917 was Russia's involvement in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was ruthless in winning and keeping power.

(a) Who were the Young Pioneers? [4]

(b) Why did Trotsky fail to become leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin's death? [6]

(c) 'Stalin stayed in power because of the use of the Purges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The 1920s in the United States was a time of great change.

(a) What was Prohibition? [4]

(b) Why did the lives of many women change in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The group that suffered the most from discrimination during the 1920s was immigrants.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Depression caused much misery in the United States.

(a) What were the Bonus Marchers? [4]

(b) Why did Hoover do little to help people during the Depression? [6]

(c) 'It was underlying weaknesses in the American economy rather than the Wall Street Crash that caused the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

17 Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan had successes and failures.

(a) What happened in the Battle of Midway? [4]

(b) Why did Singapore fall to the Japanese forces? [6]

(c) 'Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 because of the economic sanctions of the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 By 1945 both Germany and Japan had been defeated.

(a) Describe how Germany was denazified after the end of the Second World War. [4]

(b) Why were the D-Day landings successful? [6]

(c) 'The Japanese defeat was caused by the American use of the atomic bomb.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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