Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

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 Many different factors contributed to the achievement of Italian unification.

(a) What were the Carbonari? [4]

(b) Why was the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 important for Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'Garibaldi was the most important individual in the achievement of Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 In the nineteenth century powerful forces were driving Germany towards unification.

(a) What was the issue of the Spanish succession, 1868–70? [4]

(b) Why was the meeting between Austria and Prussia in Olmütz in 1850 important? [6]

(c) Was Bismarck more important than nationalism in the achievement of German unification? Explain your answer. [10]

3 US presidents faced many problems in the nineteenth century.

(a) Describe how President Grant supported Reconstruction. [4]

(b) Why did the acquisition of new territories in the first half of the nineteenth century create problems for US governments? [6]

(c) How surprising was the defeat of the South in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

4 In the second half of the nineteenth century imperialism took many different forms.

(a) Describe the role of the United States in Cuba between the Treaty of Paris (1898) and 1906. [4]

(b) Why did the Spanish–American War break out in 1898? [6]

(c) How typical of European imperialism in Africa was Leopold II's rule in the Congo? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The Treaty of Versailles had important consequences for Germany.

(a) What land did Germany lose in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why were Lloyd George and Clemenceau suspicious of Wilson's Fourteen Points? [6]

(c) 'Up to 1923, the economic consequences of the Treaty of Versailles were more important for Germany than the political consequences.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 German foreign policy led to war in Europe.

(a) What was the Saar plebiscite of 1935? [4]

(b) Why did Britain go to war over the German invasion of Poland? [6]

(c) How surprising was the 1939 Pact between Germany and the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]

7 There was much tension in the early years of the Cold War.

(a) What happened in the Greek Civil War? [4]

(b) Why was Stalin worried by the introduction by Western powers of a new currency in Germany in 1948? [6]

(c) Which was more of a threat to the Soviet Union: the Truman Doctrine or the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Soviet power in Eastern Europe eventually collapsed.

(a) Who was Alexander Dubček? [4]

(b) Why did the Soviet Union respond violently to opposition in Hungary in 1956? [6]

(c) Who was more responsible for the collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe: Walesa or Gorbachev? 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 Allied war effort was supported by many different countries.

(a) Describe Japan's contribution to the Allied war effort. [4]

(b) Why did the Arab Revolt break out in 1916? [6]

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

10 There were several fronts in the First World War.

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

(b) Why was the defeat of Russia important to the course of the war? [6]

(c) 'The failure of the U-boat campaign was the most important development in the war at sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 After a long wait, Hitler was firmly in power by the end of 1934.

(a) Describe the events in 1932–33 that led to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in January 1933. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930? [6]

(c) 'The Night of the Long Knives was the most important factor in Hitler's consolidation of power in 1933–34.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Women, children and the family were important to the Nazis.

(a) Describe how women helped the German war effort. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler attach much importance to the German family? [6]

(c) 'The Hitler Youth was popular with the young people of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 The years 1917 to 1928 were turbulent ones for Russia.

(a) What was the Kronstadt Rising? [4]

(b) Why was there a civil war in Russia? [6]

(c) 'The New Economic Policy (NEP) was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin made huge changes to Soviet agriculture and industry.

(a) Describe how villages were collectivised. [4]

(b) Why did industrial production increase under Stalin? [6]

(c) How far had the lives of Russians improved by the mid-1930s? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The United States faced many problems in the 1920s.

(a) What was the 'Red Scare'? [4]

(b) Why did the cinema grow in popularity during the 1920s? [6]

(c) Which was more of a problem for the United States in the 1920s: gangsterism or the Ku Klux Klan? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt had to deal with much opposition to the New Deal.

(a) Describe how Roosevelt reacted to the Supreme Court decisions of 1935–36 about the New Deal. [4]

(b) Why did Roosevelt do so much in the 'Hundred Days' of 1933? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why there was opposition to the New Deal was because it interfered with business.' 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 Britain, Japan and the United States all had interests in the Asia-Pacific.

(a) Describe relations between Japan and the United States in the period before the attack on Pearl Harbor. [4]

(b) Why were the British defeated in Malaya? [6]

(c) How far was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor a success? Explain your answer. [10]

18 By the end of 1945 the Second World War was over.

(a) What was 'island hopping'? [4]

(b) Why did the Allies consider it important to hold war crimes trials? [6]

(c) 'Germany collapsed in 1945 because of the Russian advance from the East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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