Cambridge Assessment International Education

# Cambridge IGCSE™

**HISTORY** **0470/13**

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

**2 hours**

*4628475564*

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** After the setbacks of 1848–49, Italian unification was eventually achieved.

**(a)** Describe Mazzini's activities before 1848. [4]

**(b)** Why did Charles Albert declare war on Austria in 1848? [6]

**(c)** 'The defeat of the Kingdom of Naples in 1860 was the most important step towards Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**2** German unification was one of the most important developments of the nineteenth century.

**(a)** Describe Denmark's relations with Austria and Prussia in 1863–64. [4]

**(b)** Why was the Frankfurt Parliament important? [6]

**(c)** 'Bismarck achieved German unification through diplomacy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**3** The years after Lincoln's election as president were eventful.

**(a)** Describe Sherman's 'March to the Sea'. [4]

**(b)** Why was Lincoln's election in 1860 as president important? [6]

**(c)** 'President Johnson was responsible for the failure of Reconstruction.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**4** Imperialism often led to wars and rebellions.

**(a)** What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1898)? [4]

**(b)** Why did some Americans oppose going to war against Spain in 1898? [6]

**(c)** 'The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was caused by misrule by the East India Company.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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## Option B: The twentieth century

**5** The Big Three wanted different things from the peace negotiations.

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

**(b)** Why did the French want Germany to be treated harshly in the Treaty of Versailles? [6]

**(c)** 'Wilson and Lloyd George disagreed about how Germany should be treated in the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**6** During the 1930s many countries had to react to the policies of Germany.

**(a)** Describe Italian involvement in the Spanish Civil War. [4]

**(b)** Why did the Nazi–Soviet Pact surprise many people? [6]

**(c)** 'The British policy of appeasement seemed reasonable at the time.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**7** The years after the Second World War saw the beginnings of the Cold War.

**(a)** Describe developments in Czechoslovakia in the years from 1945 to 1948. [4]

**(b)** Once the war was over, why was there disagreement amongst the Allies over what to do about Germany? [6]

**(c)** How justified was Stalin in being suspicious of the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer. [10]

**8** The Soviet Union kept Eastern Europe under its control for several decades.

**(a)** What was the Berlin Wall? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Soviet Union respond violently to events in Czechoslovakia in 1968? [6]

**(c)** How much of a threat was Solidarity to Soviet control in Eastern Europe? 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 First World War was fought across the world.

**(a)** Describe the main developments in the war in German East Africa. [4]

**(b)** Why was T E Lawrence important to the Arab Revolt? [6]

**(c)** How important was the contribution of Canadian troops on the Western Front? Explain your answer. [10]

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

**(a)** What were the terms of the Armistice? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Kiel Mutiny take place? [6]

**(c)** 'Germany signed the Armistice because of the failure of its Offensive of 1918.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

### Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

**11** The Weimar Republic faced many problems.

**(a)** Describe Stresemann's foreign policy. [4]

**(b)** Why did some Germans support the Freikorps in the early years of the Weimar Republic? [6]

**(c)** 'Hyperinflation was caused by the need to pay reparations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**12** By 1932 Hitler and the Nazi Party had made much progress.

**(a)** What were the main points in the Nazi Party programme in the early 1920s? [4]

**(b)** Why did the Munich Putsch fail? [6]

**(c)** 'The Nazis became more successful in the years 1925 to 1932 because of the changes Hitler made to the Nazi Party.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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## Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

**13** War played an important part in Russian history at the beginning of the twentieth century.

**(a)** Describe the impact of the First World War on the lives of the Russian people. [4]

**(b)** Why was Stolypin important to the Tsar? [6]

**(c)** 'The Russo-Japanese War was the main cause of the 1905 Revolution.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**14** Stalin ensured that his hold on power was a strong one.

**(a)** Describe the visible signs around the USSR of Stalin's cult of personality. [4]

**(b)** Why was there a struggle over who should follow Lenin as leader? [6]

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

## Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

**15** Hoover and Roosevelt had different ideas about how the United States should be governed.

**(a)** What was buying 'on the margin'? [4]

**(b)** Why did the US economy have underlying weaknesses in the 1920s? [6]

**(c)** Who was more responsible for the result of the 1932 presidential election: Hoover or Roosevelt? Explain your answer. [10]

**16** Opinion in the United States over Roosevelt and the New Deal was divided.

**(a)** What was the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)? [4]

**(b)** Why did black Americans benefit less from the New Deal than other social groups? [6]

**(c)** 'The main reason why there was opposition to the New Deal was because it did **not** do enough to solve 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** Germany had some startling successes at the beginning of the Second World War.

**(a)** What was the Vichy government? [4]

**(b)** Why did Hitler decide **not** to invade Britain? [6]

**(c)** 'France was defeated in 1940 because of the poor quality of French leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**18** The experiences of civilians differed widely during the Second World War.

**(a)** Describe how the British tried to protect themselves from the effects of the Blitz. [4]

**(b)** Why did the Nazis treat the Polish people so badly? [6]

**(c)** 'The French Resistance was more effective than the resistance movement in Malaya.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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