Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **May/June 2025**

2 hours

2673295714

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 The 1848 revolutions varied in their outcomes.

(a) What concessions did Frederick William IV of Prussia make in March 1848? [4]

(b) Why did the people of France elect Louis Napoleon as president in December 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolutions in Italy achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Individuals were crucial to the achievement of Italian unification.

(a) Describe Charles Albert's activities in 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why was Mazzini important to the achievement of Italian unification? [6]

(c) 'Cavour hindered the unification of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Western intervention in other countries had mixed results.

(a) Describe how indirect rule worked in Nigeria. [4]

(b) Why did the United States intervene in Cuba in 1898? [6]

(c) 'The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was caused by greased cartridges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tensions in Europe grew in the first years of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe what happened in the First Moroccan Crisis. [4]

(b) Why did the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 have a disastrous effect on Austro-Serbian relations? [6]

(c) Which of Britain and Germany was the more responsible for the tensions between them in the years 1898–1914? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 Many people were disappointed with the Treaty of Versailles.

(a) Describe the economic consequences of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany, 1919–23. [4]

(b) Why were Germans disappointed when they heard the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919? [6]

(c) 'The victorious powers achieved what they wanted in the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The 1930s were dominated by the aggressive policies of Germany.

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

(b) Why did Britain and France **not** intervene over the remilitarisation of the Rhineland? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Agreement was a defeat for Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The United States took action against communism in several different parts of the world.

(a) Describe the part played by China in the Korean War. [4]

(b) Why did Kennedy impose a naval blockade on Cuba in October 1962? [6]

(c) 'It was an error for the United States to become involved in Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union faced several challenges in Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe the impact the Berlin Wall had on the people of East Berlin. [4]

(b) Why was Solidarity important? [6]

(c) 'The Soviet Union responded in the same way to unrest in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia.' 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 Many parts of the world saw fighting during the First World War.

(a) Describe the siege of Tsingtao. [4]

(b) Why was the Arab Revolt important? [6]

(c) Which made the more important contribution to the Allied war effort in Africa: Indian or South African troops? Explain your answer. [10]

10 All fronts were important in determining the outcome of the First World War.

(a) What was the role of Q ships? [4]

(b) Why did Russian armies suffer heavy defeats during the First World War? [6]

(c) 'Civilians were more important than the armed forces in determining the outcome of the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic faced many threats.

(a) What happened in the Ruhr in 1923? [4]

(b) Why did some Germans support the Spartacists in 1919? [6]

(c) 'Stresemann's policies were of little benefit to Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi success grew dramatically in the early 1930s.

(a) Who was Franz von Papen? [4]

(b) Why was Ernst Röhm a threat to Hitler? [6]

(c) How far did Nazi ideas and methods change over the period 1920 to 1932? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 By the end of 1917 a Bolshevik dictatorship had been established.

(a) Who was General Kornilov? [4]

(b) Why were some groups in Russia willing to go to war to oppose Bolshevik rule? [6]

(c) 'Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP) because of the Kronstadt Rising.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin changed the Soviet Union in many ways.

(a) Describe the reaction of the kulaks to the policy of collectivisation. [4]

(b) Why was the First Five-Year Plan important to Stalin? [6]

(c) How successful was Stalin in changing traditional ideas about the roles of women and the family in Soviet society? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 Different groups had very different experiences in the 1920s.

(a) What was the Ku Klux Klan? [4]

(b) Why was there a 'Red Scare' in the 1920s? [6]

(c) How far were the 1920s the 'Roaring Twenties'? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The years after 1929 were disastrous for many American people.

(a) What was the 'Dust Bowl'? [4]

(b) Why were speculators important in the events of 1929? [6]

(c) 'It was the Depression that led to Roosevelt winning the 1932 election.' 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 changing fortunes in the Second World War.

(a) Describe what happened at Dunkirk in 1940. [4]

(b) Why was Germany unable to defeat the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Britain was a turning point for Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Resistance to aggression by Germany and Japan came in different forms.

(a) Describe the methods used against the Japanese by the resistance movement in Malaya. [4]

(b) Why was the French resistance movement able to cause serious problems for the Germans? [6]

(c) 'The bombing of British cities in 1940–41 failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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