UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2010**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1157561974

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> By 1848 the Austro-Hungarian Empire included many different races and many different languages. Effective government would have proved difficult for an efficient ruler, like Napoleon. The leaders of Austro-Hungary had no such talent for government.
>
> *From a British school textbook, published in 1985.*

(a) Describe the influence of nationalism in the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why did the Austro-Hungarian Empire almost collapse during 1848–49? [7]

(c) 'The revolutions of 1848 failed because the revolutionaries were not clear about their aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

2 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> During the 1850s Cavour considered unification of the entire peninsula neither possible nor desirable. Garibaldi argued that the first aim must be a single Italy. To achieve his vision he wanted to incorporate the existing states, including Piedmont, Sardinia and Lombardy. To achieve his vision Garibaldi was prepared to fight anywhere, which he did.
>
> *From a British history textbook, published in 1982.*

(a) Describe the events of 1848–49 in Rome. [5]

(b) Why did Cavour meet Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858? [7]

(c) How important was Garibaldi's contribution to the unification of Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> With the restoration of power in the Meiji Emperor, the power of the Shoguns came to an end. They had controlled the country since 1600. Japan then embarked on an ambitious programme of social, economic and constitutional reform which transformed it.
>
> *From a British school history textbook, published in 1985.*

(a) What benefits were gained by the United States following Perry's second mission? [5]

(b) Explain what was 'unequal' about the 'Treaties with Five Nations' signed by Japan in the mid-nineteenth century. [7]

(c) How important was the Meiji Emperor in the transformation of Japan between 1868 and 1890? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The dispatch of the 'Panther' revealed German policy. They did not really want trading rights in Morocco or compensation from the French in Central Africa. They simply wanted everyone to go on being frightened of them.
>
> *A British historian writing in 1955 about the Agadir crisis of 1911.*

(a) Describe the colonial rivalry which existed among the Great Powers by 1900. [5]

(b) Why was the tension between the Great Powers increased by events in Morocco in 1911? [7]

(c) 'Events in Bosnia in 1908 were more significant than the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 in bringing war closer.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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5 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A German cartoon published in 1919. It was called 'Clemenceau the Vampire' and shows the French Prime Minister sucking the blood from Germany.

(a) What were Germany's main territorial losses under the Treaty of Versailles? [5]

(b) Why was Clemenceau dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles? [7]

(c) 'The Germans had genuine grounds for complaint about the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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6 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The League is a robber's den to safeguard the unjust spoils of Versailles.

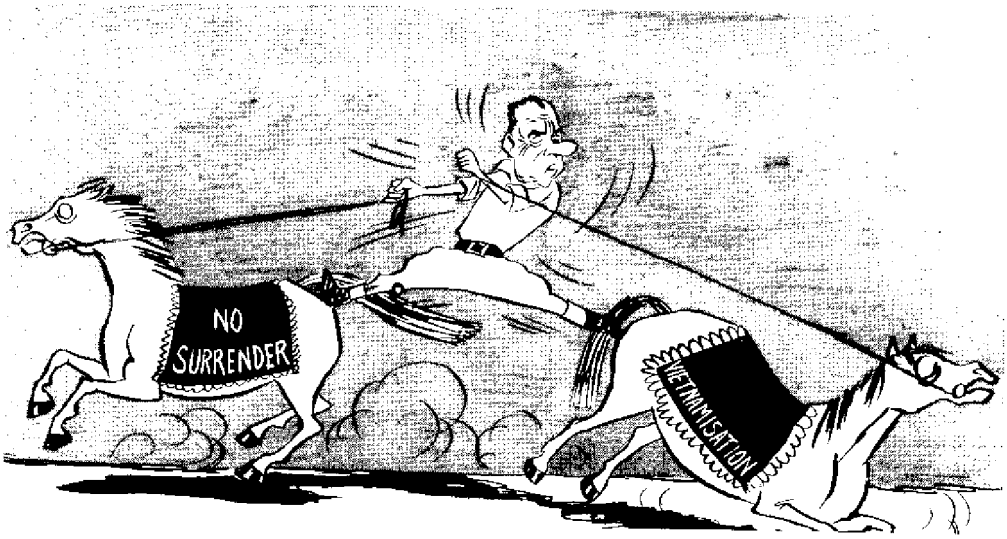
Lenin's view of the League of Nations.

(a) What methods were available to the League of Nations to settle disputes between countries? [5]

(b) Why did some major powers not join the League of Nations? [7]

(c) 'The lack of an army was the main reason for the League's failure in Manchuria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A British cartoon published in 1969. It is commenting on President Nixon's Vietnam policy.

(a) What was the 'Gulf of Tonkin' incident? [5]

(b) Explain the methods used by President Nixon in an attempt to gain 'peace with honour' in Vietnam. [7]

(c) 'America withdrew from Vietnam because of military failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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8 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> West Berlin has many roles. It is more than a showcase of liberty, an island of freedom in a Communist sea. It is more a link with the free world, a beacon of hope behind the Iron Curtain, an escape hatch for refugees. We cannot and will not permit the Communists to drive us out of Berlin.
>
> *Kennedy speaking in 1960 before he became President of the USA.*

(a) What was the 'Prague Spring'? [5]

(b) Why did Berlin remain a focus of Cold War tensions during the 1960s? [7]

(c) How significant was the part played by Solidarity in the loss of Soviet control in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

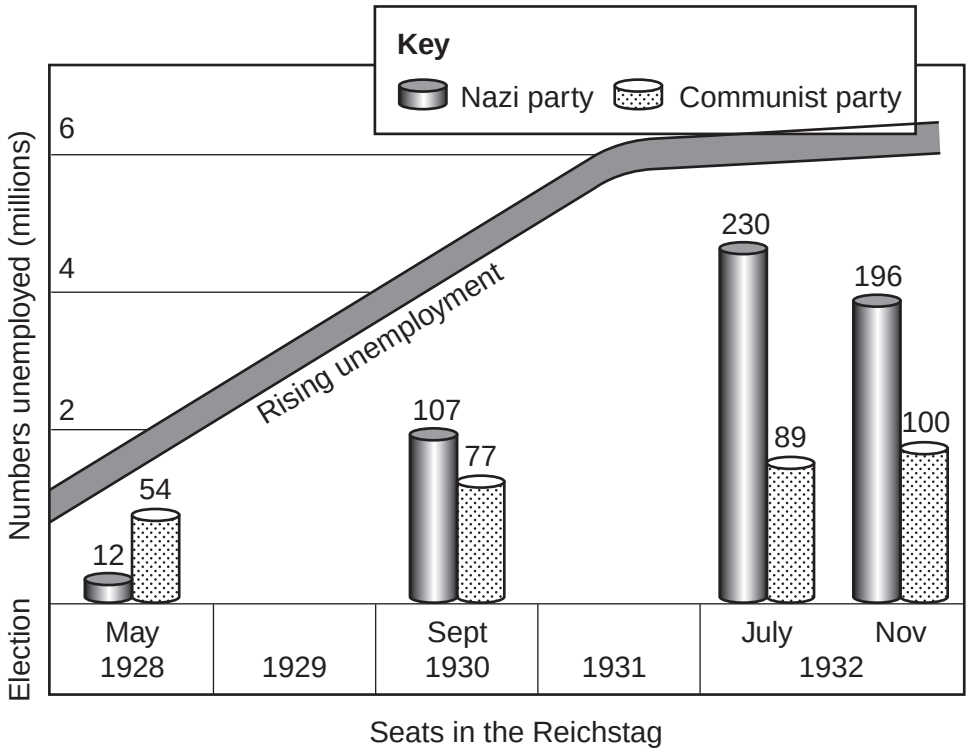
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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

9 Study the chart, and then answer the questions which follow.



A chart showing the growing support for the Nazi Party, 1928–32.

(a) How was Hitler affected by the Munich Putsch? [5]

(b) Why did events from 1930 to 1932 result in Hitler becoming Chancellor? [7]

(c) 'The most important reason for Hitler being able to strengthen his control of Germany between 1933 and 1934 was the Reichstag Fire.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

10 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Our state is an educational state. We begin with the child when he is three years old. As soon as he begins to think, he is made to carry a little flag. Then follows school, the Hitler Youth, the storm troopers and military training. We don't let him go. When all that is done, next comes the Labour Front, which takes possession of him again, and does not let him go until he dies, even if he does not like it.
>
> *Dr. Robert Ley, speaking about the role of the State. Ley was the Chief of the Labour Front and was in charge of making 'good citizens' out of the German people.*

(a) How did the Nazis use education to indoctrinate young people? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis encourage young people to join the Hitler Youth? [7]

(c) How popular was the Nazi regime with the German people? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

11 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Week by week food became scarcer. The daily allowance of bread fell and towards the end there was a week without bread.
>
> *An American writer describing conditions in Petrograd in November 1917.*

(a) What were Lenin's 'April Theses'? [5]

(b) Why were the Bolsheviks able to seize power in November 1917? [7]

(c) 'The Bolsheviks won the Civil War because of their own strengths rather than the weaknesses of the Whites.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

12 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> In order to turn a peasant society into an industrial society, countless material and human sacrifices were necessary. The people had to accept this, but it would not be achieved by enthusiasm alone. If a few million people had to perish in the process, history would forgive me. The great aim demanded great energy that could be drawn from a backward people only by great hardship.
>
> *Stalin's viewpoint on the modernisation of Russia.*

(a) What was the impact of collectivisation? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin introduce the Five-Year Plans? [7]

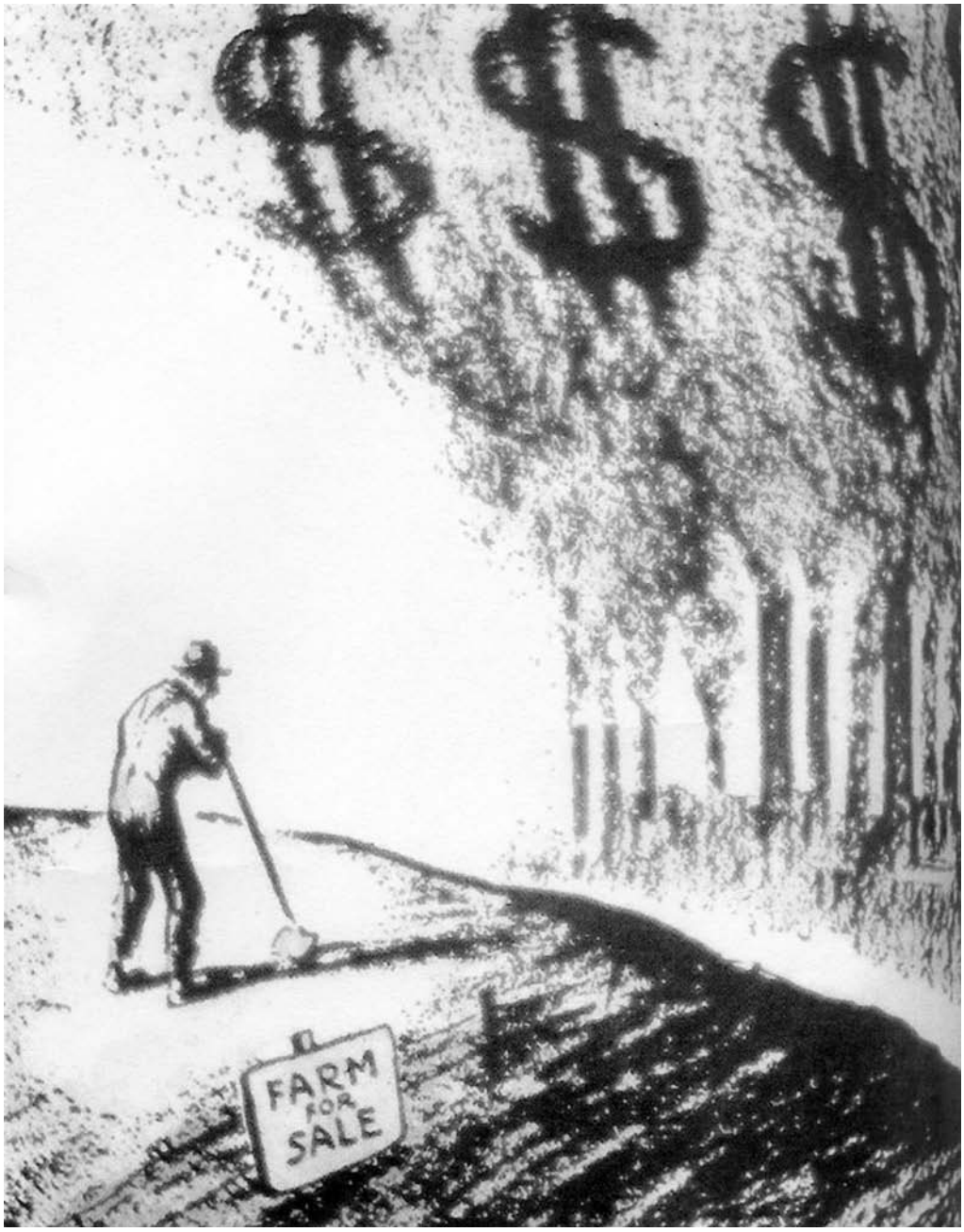
(c) 'Stalin's Five-Year Plans affected the Soviet people more than they affected the economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A cartoon commenting on the situation of American farmers in the 1920s.

(a) Describe how the assembly-line operated. [5]

(b) Why did the USA have an economic boom in the 1920s? [7]

(c) To what extent did Americans benefit from the boom in the economy in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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14 Study the chart, and then answer the questions which follow.

	Share Prices	
Company	**3 September**	**13 November**
Anaconda Copper	131.5	70
General Electric	396	168
Radio	101	28
United States Steel	261	150
Woolworth	100	52
Electric Bond & Share	186	50

Share prices, in dollars, of some leading US companies in 1929.

(a) Describe events on Wall Street in October 1929. [5]

(b) Why was Hoover's Republican government blamed for the Depression? [7]

(c) 'The economic effects of the Wall Street Crash had a greater impact than the social effects.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

15 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> 1 Speak politely.
> 2 Pay fairly for what you buy.
> 3 Return everything you borrow.
> 4 Pay for anything you damage.
> 5 Do not hit or swear at people.
> 6 Do not damage crops.
> 7 Do not take liberties with women.
> 8 Do not ill-treat captives.

Red Army rules.

(a) What efforts were made in 1945-46 to avoid civil war in China? [5]

(b) Why did civil war break out in China in July 1946? [7]

(c) To what extent were the Nationalists responsible for their own defeat in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [8]

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16 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A People's Court in 1953. A man is on trial for attempting to sell a female member of his family. Before 1950 the sale of women was common.

(a) What changes in agriculture did Communist rule bring in the period up to 1957? [5]

(b) Why did Mao introduce social changes? [7]

(c) How successful was Mao in developing China industrially in the period 1953-60? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The First Boer War started in 1880, and the Boer forces were victorious at Majuba in 1881. Kruger played a critical role in negotiations with the British following this defeat.
>
> *A British historian writing in 2009.*

(a) What part did Kruger play in the development of South Africa? [5]

(b) Why did tension increase between the British and the Boers following the discovery of gold? [7]

(c) 'The British government had only itself to blame for segregation increasing in South Africa before the Union in 1910.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A South African cartoon published in 1943 showing the Afrikaner view of Smuts. He is shown as a puppet of British imperialism.

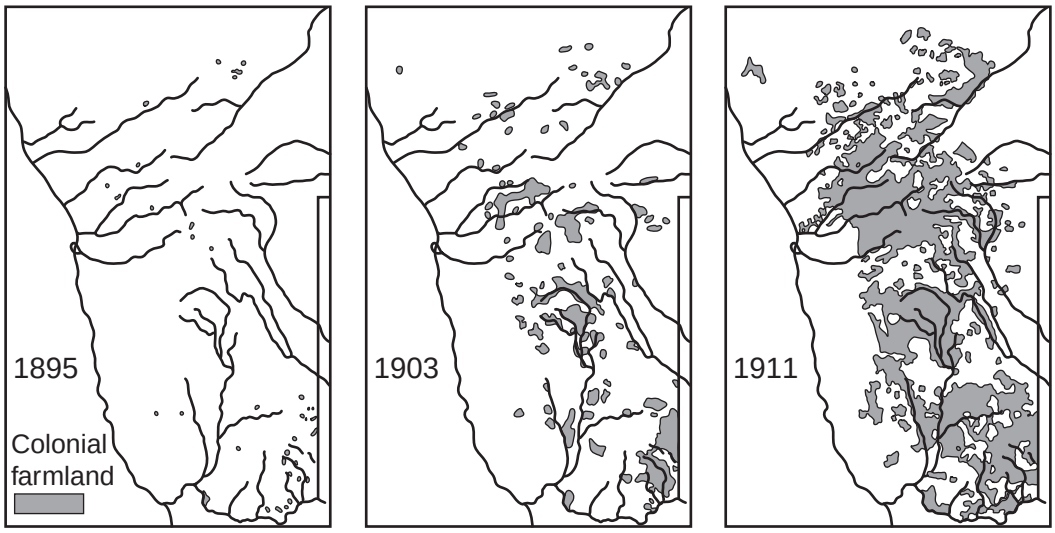
(a) What economic changes took place in South Africa during World War Two? [5]

(b) Why was Malan's National Party successful in the 1948 general election? [7]

(c) How effectively did the National Government impose apartheid on South Africa in the 1950s? Explain your answer. [8]

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19 Study the charts, and then answer the questions which follow.



The expansion of colonial farmland between 1895 and 1911.

(a) What did the Namibian chiefs promise to Germany by agreeing the Protection Treaties of the 1880s? [5]

(b) Why did the War of National Resistance start? [7]

(c) How successful was German exploitation of Namibia and its people in the years after the War of National Resistance? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945–c.1994

20 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> One of the purposes of the Suez War was to destroy Nasser and at the beginning of fighting few would have expected him to survive. However, he did, claiming a political victory within a military defeat.
>
> *An American historian writing in 1979.*

(a) What were the consequences of the Suez War of 1956 for the Middle East? [5]

(b) Why were the results of the Six Day War of 1967 important for the whole of the Middle East? [7]

(c) 'The Camp David Accords were a significant step towards Arab-Israeli peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



People working on a kibbutz.

(a) What was the kibbutz movement? [5]

(b) Why did the Israelis establish settlements in the occupied territories? [7]

(c) How far do you agree that Israelis have not wanted peace with their Arab neighbours? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



An illustration of Lord Shaftesbury visiting a coal mine around 1840.

(a) Describe working conditions in coal mines before the passing of the 1842 Act. [5]

(b) Why did the cotton industry develop in the north-west of England? [7]

(c) 'The Bessemer Converter was more important than any other development in the steel industry in the second half of the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> We, the manufacturers of this town, agree to reduce by ten per cent every two weeks the wages of our workers who refuse to sign a declaration that they will not become members of any combination.

A notice given by a group of factory owners to their workers in 1830.

(a) Describe how trade clubs and friendly societies operated. [5]

(b) Why were working-class people reluctant to join unions in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful were the law courts and Parliament in limiting the power of unions in the second half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

24 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

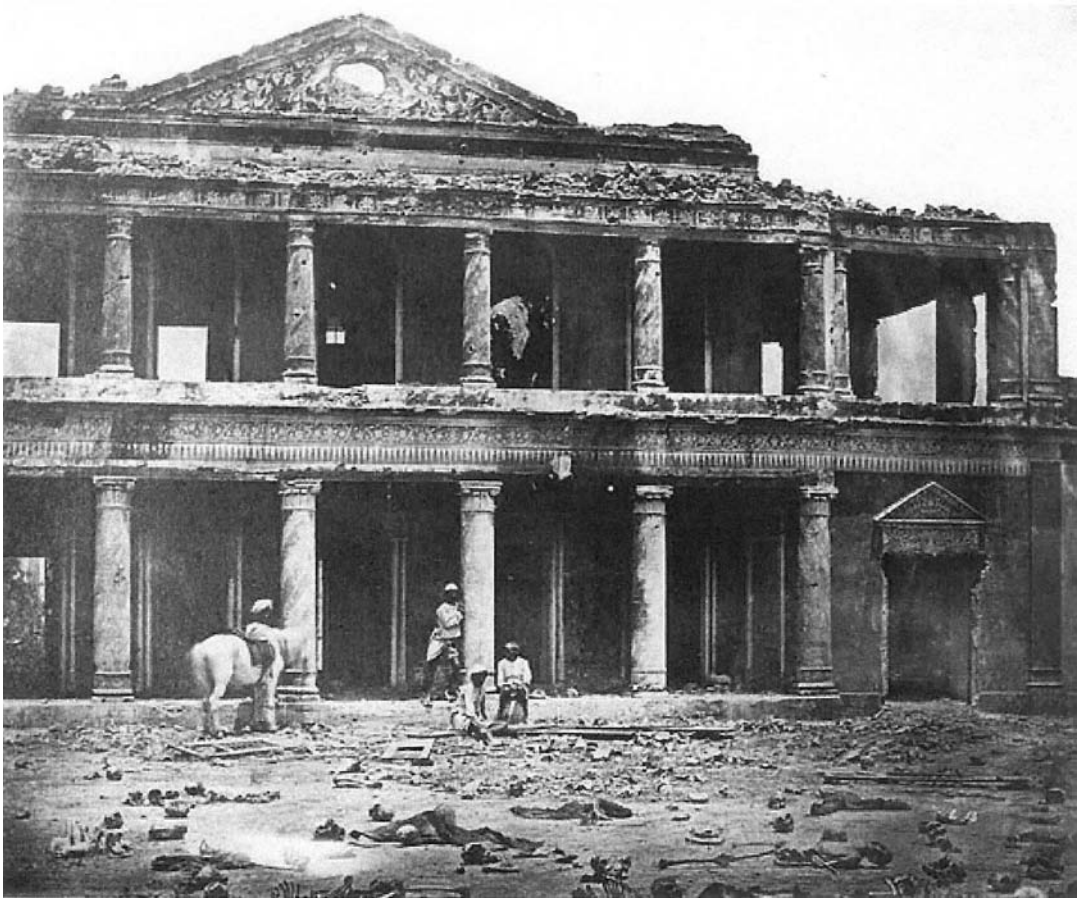
> As your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I see no value in objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures.
>
> *A message to King George III of England from the Emperor of China, 1793.*

(a) Describe China's attitude to foreigners before 1840. [5]

(b) Why were the Opium Wars important? [7]

(c) How significant was the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95 for China? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



Lucknow, the site of a fierce battle in the 1857 Indian Mutiny.

(a) Describe the outbreak and spread of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. [5]

(b) Why did the events of the Indian Mutiny cause bitterness amongst both British and Indians? [7]

(c) 'British rule in the second half of the nineteenth century made a significant difference to the Indian way of life.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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