UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2010**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1286534107

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.

DC (SM/SW) 24640/3
© UCLES 2010

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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



PUT OUT!

Louis Philippe's candle is snuffed out by the 1848 revolutionaries.
A cartoon published in March 1848.

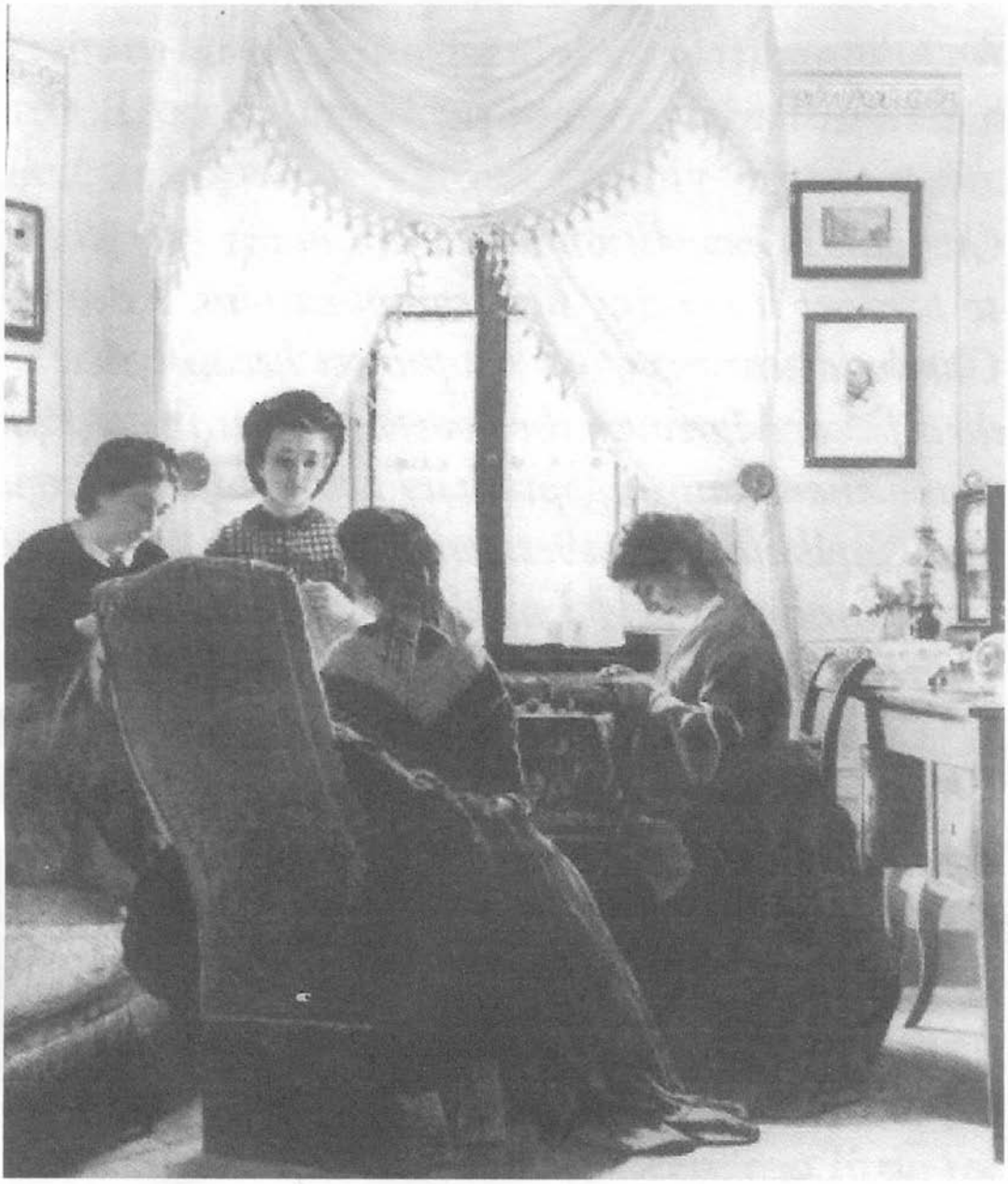
(a) Describe the revolutionary events in France in 1848. [5]

(b) Why did most revolutions of 1848 fail? [7]

(c) 'The 1848 revolutions had similar aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



A picture entitled 'The Sewing of Red Shirts' showing women preparing shirts for volunteers in Garibaldi's army.

(a) What actions did Cavour take to strengthen Piedmont in the period 1852–8? [5]

(b) Why did Piedmont go to war with Austria in 1859? [7]

(c) Was Garibaldi a help or a hindrance in unifying Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> One of the first things that Japan's new rulers had to do was to rid the country of its medieval feudal system. They wanted to strengthen the central government by having one army and a strong government based in Tokyo.
>
> *From a British school textbook, published in 1985.*

(a) Describe the influence of the daimyo and samurai on Japan. [5]

(b) Why did it take twenty years for the restored Meiji Emperor to grant the Constitution? [7]

(c) How important was Western influence in increasing the power and status of Japan between 1868 and 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



A cartoon about the Agadir crisis, published in 1911.

(a) Describe the Alliance System that existed in the early years of the twentieth century. [5]

(b) Why did the Moroccan crises of 1905–6 and 1911 increase tension between Germany, France and Britain? [7]

(c) 'It was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand that made European war certain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Allied governments require and Germany undertakes that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied powers.
>
> *Clause 232 of the Treaty of Versailles.*

(a) What did Clemenceau hope to achieve from the Paris peace settlement of 1919–20? [5]

(b) Why was it so difficult to make a peace settlement that would please everyone? [7]

(c) Which was the more important reason for Germany's dissatisfaction with the Treaty – the imposing of reparations or the war guilt clause? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1920 everything seemed to run smoothly. The League's agencies were working extremely well and the world's statesmen were actually getting together and talking with each other. They met at the League's headquarters in Geneva. They were able to sort out international problems over brandy and a cigar in front of a fire.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1990.*

(a) What part did **(i)** the Council and **(ii)** the Permanent Court of Justice play in the organisation of the League of Nations? [5]

(b) Why did the Depression of the 1930s affect the work of the League? [7]

(c) How successful was the League of Nations? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



A Vietcong supply convoy.

(a) What was the Ho Chi Minh trail? [5]

(b) Why did the USA become increasingly involved in Vietnam in the years up to 1965? [7]

(c) 'The USA lost the Vietnam War because its military strategy and tactics were wrong.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



Soviet tanks in the centre of Budapest, November 1956.

(a) Describe the Soviet response to events in Hungary in 1956. [5]

(b) Why was the Soviet Union worried by developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968? [7]

(c) 'The inspiration provided by Solidarity was more important in bringing about the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe than the policies of Gorbachev.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

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



The SA parading at Nuremberg in 1933.

(a) What methods did the Nazis use to gain support in elections before 1933? [5]

(b) Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor in 1933? [7]

(c) 'The Reichstag Fire was more important than the Night of the Long Knives in enabling Hitler to establish control over Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> These youngsters, aged between 12 and 17, hang around in the late evening, with musical instruments and young females. There is a suspicion that it is these youths who have been inscribing the walls of a pedestrian subway with slogans such as 'Down with Hitler'.
>
> *A report from the Dusseldorf Nazi Party, 1941.*

(a) What was the Hitler Youth? [5]

(b) Why did Hitler persecute minority groups in Germany? [7]

(c) How successful were the Nazis in winning the support of young people? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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



A painting of Lenin addressing a crowd on his return to Petrograd in April 1917.

(a) On his return to Russia in April 1917, what immediate actions did Lenin take to weaken the Provisional Government? [5]

(b) Why, in the second half of 1917, did the authority of the Provisional Government steadily collapse? [7]

(c) 'The Whites lost the Civil War because they failed to agree their aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

[Turn over

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

> What is the way out of the food problem? The way out is to turn the small and scattered peasant farms, gradually but surely, into large farms based on common, co-operative, collective cultivation of the land. There is no other way out.
>
> *Stalin speaking in 1927.*

(a) **(i)** Who were the kulaks?

(ii) What was a kolkhoz? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin want to modernise the USSR? [7]

(c) How far was Stalin's policy of collective farming successful? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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

> We are quick to adopt the latest time and labour saving devices in business. The modern woman has an equal right to employ in her home the electric cleaner. Our price is modest – with time payments if desired.
>
> *From an advertisement for vacuum cleaners.*

(a) What were the main problems facing American agriculture in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why did some US industries **not** benefit from the economic prosperity of the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Republican policies were the most important factor in causing the boom in America in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A Hooverville shanty town on wasteland in Seattle, Washington.

(a) Describe the human consequences of the Wall Street Crash. [5]

(b) Why was the Wall Street Crash so sudden? [7]

(c) 'Hoover's policies were the most important factor in Roosevelt's Presidential election success in 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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



A Chinese poster published in 1950. It is showing happy relations between peasants and the People's Liberation Army.

(a) What were the features of Chinese Communism? [5]

(b) Why did the western powers support Chiang Kai-shek as the ruler of China after 1945? [7]

(c) 'The People's Liberation Army was the main reason for the success of the Communists in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1951 we set up a Mutual Aid Team. The work went well, but there were lots of quarrels about whose land should be worked on first. Whatever we did this arguing went on. So we began to talk about forming a peasants' co-operative.
>
> *A Chinese peasant speaking in 1953.*

(a) What was a 'people's court'? [5]

(b) Why did the Communists reform agriculture in the years up to 1965? [7]

(c) How effective were Mao's efforts to introduce social changes in the first fifteen years of Communism? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

> In 1895 Jameson led a small mounted force into the Transvaal to support an expected Uitlander uprising in Johannesburg. Jameson was forced to surrender about 20 km west of Johannesburg.
>
> *An historian writing in 2009.*

(a) In what ways were the Uitlanders treated badly in the Transvaal? [5]

(b) Why did the Jameson Raid (1895–6) fail? [7]

(c) 'Neither side gained from the Anglo-Boer War of 1899–1902.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> A condition for inter-racial peace and progress is the abandonment of white domination. Our goal is the winning of national freedom for African people and a free society where racial persecution and oppression will be outlawed.
>
> *An extract from a Youth League document of 1947.*

(a) Describe the growing unrest and militancy amongst black South Africans between 1944 and 1948. [5]

(b) Why did the Nationalist government of 1948 introduce a policy of apartheid? [7]

(c) How successful were the ANC and other opposition groups between 1948 and 1960? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



Hoisting the German flag at Angra Pequena, August 1884.

(a) Describe how the Germans established a protectorate over Namibia in the 1880s. [5]

(b) Why were the 'Protection Treaties' of 1885 significant? [7]

(c) 'The loss of land to German settlers was the main cause of the War of National Resistance (1904–8).' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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

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



Rabin and Arafat shake hands while US President Clinton looks on, 1993.

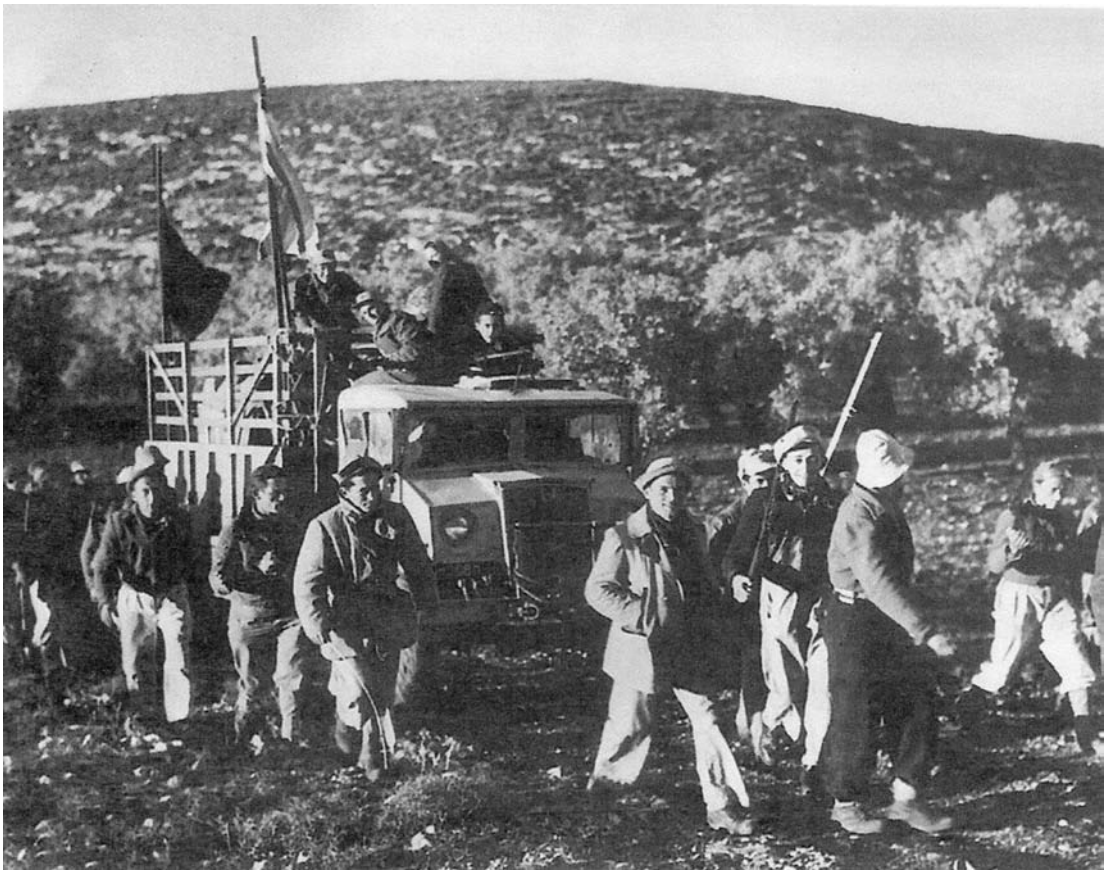
(a) What did Israel do with territories occupied during the Six Day War? [5]

(b) Why were the Superpowers concerned by the Yom Kippur War? [7]

(c) 'The Camp David Accords (1978) were more important than the Oslo Accords for the Middle East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



Jewish immigrants arriving in 1949 to build settlements on Palestinian land.

(a) Describe Jewish immigration into Palestine between 1945 and 1950. [5]

(b) Why have Israeli settlements on the West Bank been such a controversial issue? [7]

(c) How far have the Jewish people of Israel been united in how to deal with Arab neighbours? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



An illustration from a British government report into conditions in mines, published in 1842.

(a) What dangers were faced by coal miners in the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was child labour widely used in mines and factories in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful was legislation in the nineteenth century in protecting child workers? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



Building a sewer in London in 1844.

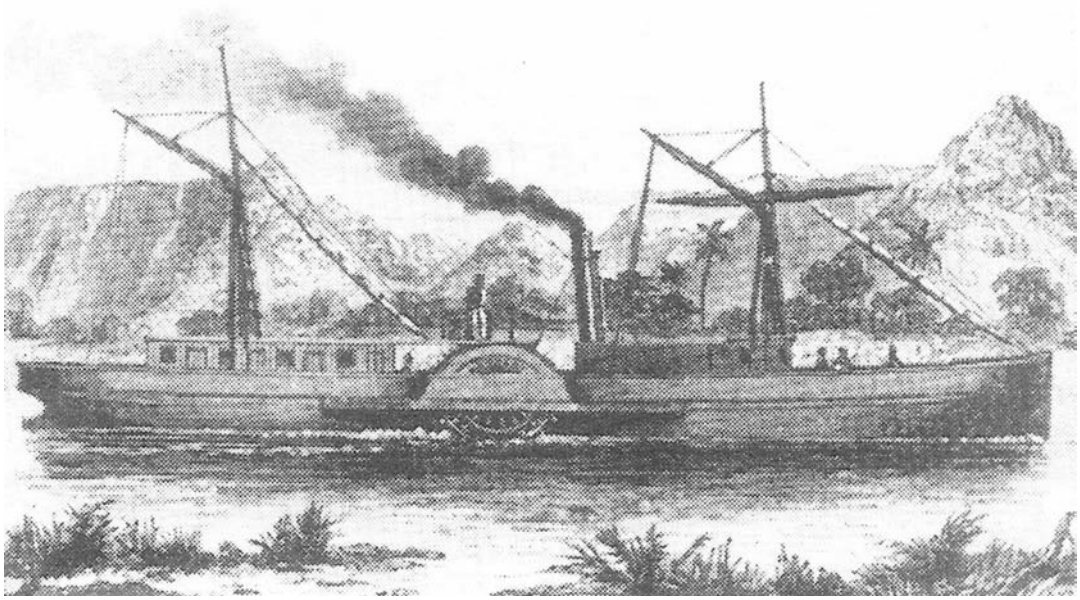
(a) What were the disadvantages of back-to-back houses built for industrial workers? [5]

(b) Why were there many epidemics in nineteenth-century towns? [7]

(c) How successful were attempts to improve public health between 1842 and 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



A steamer carrying missionaries and western goods into the interior of Africa in the late nineteenth century.

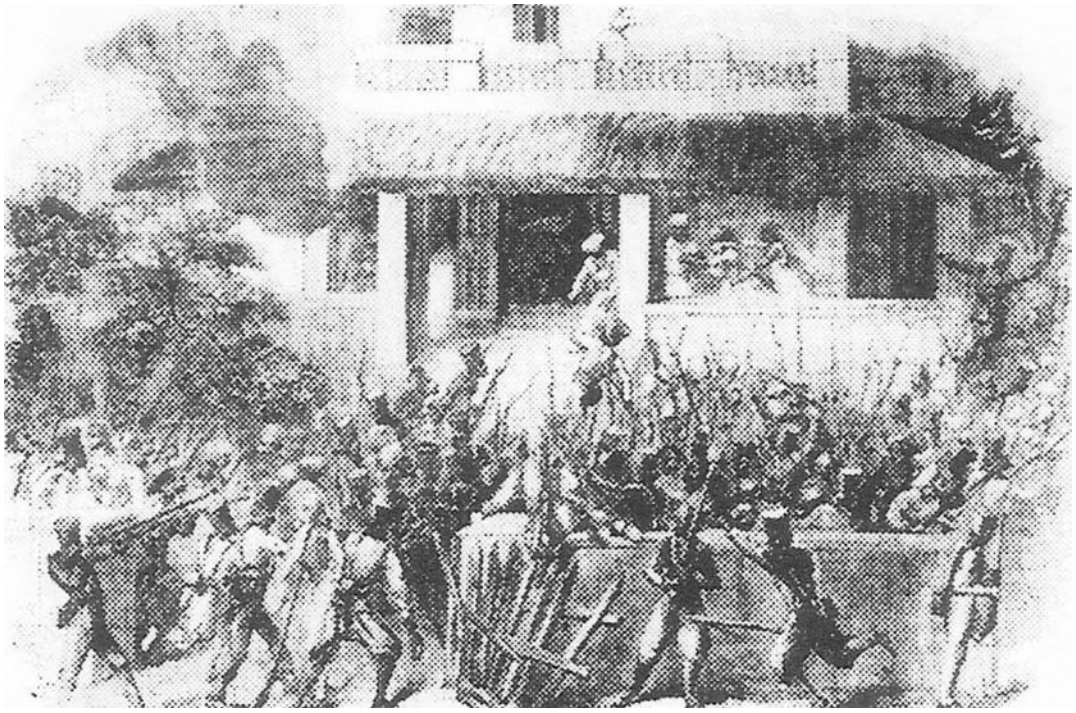
(a) What did missionaries try to achieve? [5]

(b) Why were there differences in the ways European powers treated their colonies? [7]

(c) 'Trade was the main reason for Western imperialism in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

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



The destruction of a bungalow at Meerut, India in 1857.

(a) Describe events of May 1857 which began the Indian Mutiny. [5]

(b) Why did the 'Mutiny' fail? [7]

(c) 'The Indian Mutiny benefited India rather than harmed it.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2010

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 1	© Denis Richards, *An Illustrated History of Modern Europe 1789–1984*; Longman, Punch Publications, 1985.
Question 2	© Martin Collier, *The Unification of Italy 1815–70*; Heinemann, 2008.
Question 3	© Philip Sauvain, *European & World History 1815–1919*; Hulton, 1985.
Question 4	© Josh Brooman, *The End of Old Europe – The Causes of the First World War 1914–1918*; Longman, 1985.
Question 5	© Tony Rea & John Wright, *International Relations 1914–1995*; Oxford University Press, 1997.
Question 6	© Steven Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*; Nelson Thornes, 2001.
Question 7	© Tony Rea & John Wright, *International Relations 1914–1995*; Oxford University Press, 1997.
Question 8	© Steven Waugh, *Essential Modern World History*; Nelson Thornes, 2001.
Question 9	© Richard Radway, *Germany 1918–45*; Hodder, 2004.
Question 10	© Richard Radway, *Germany 1918–45*; Hodder, 2004.
Question 11	© David Ferriby & Jim McCabe, *Modern World History*; Heinemann, 2001.
Question 14	© Ben Walsh, *Modern World History*; Hodder, 2009.
Question 15	© Josh Brooman, *China Since 1900*; Longman, 1988.
Question 16	© Ben Walsh, *Modern World History*; John Murray, 1996.
Question 18	© Christopher Culpin, *South Africa Since 1948*; John Murray, 2000.
Question 20	© Michael Scott-Baumann, *Conflict in the Middle East: Israel and the Arabs*; Hodder Murray, 2007.
Question 21	© Tony McAleavy, *The Arab-Israeli Conflict*; Cambridge University Press, Getty Images, 1998.
Question 22	© Ben Walsh, *British Social Economic History*; John Murray, 1997.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.