UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2011**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

8021574150

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 (CW/CGW) 32772/3
© UCLES 2011

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this section

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

> French politicians who wanted to extend the franchise organised Reform Banquets to increase support. Louis Philippe's chief minister refused to allow the necessary reforms, hoping to preserve upper-class domination. Opposition groups were left with little choice.
>
> *From a British history textbook, published in 1985.*

(a) Describe what happened in France in 1848. [5]

(b) Why was there a revolution in France in 1848? [7]

(c) How successful were the revolutions of 1848? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1819 Missouri applied for admission as a state of the Union. Northerners said no new state should be allowed in with slavery. Southerners were furious. Northerners appeared to be claiming moral superiority and threatening to decrease Southern influence in Congress. The answer was the Missouri Compromise of 1820.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 2006.*

(a) How did the Southern states justify slavery? [5]

(b) Why was the Missouri Compromise of 1820 important? [7]

(c) 'Slavery was the most important cause of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

3 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



Japanese people wearing traditional and western costumes in 1873.

(a) What opposition was there to the abolition of the Japanese feudal system? [5]

(b) Why did the Meiji Restoration occur? [7]

(c) 'Japan was fully westernised by the late nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

> I no longer have any doubt that Britain, Russia and France have agreed among themselves to wage war to destroy Germany. The encirclement of Germany has already been achieved.
>
> *Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, speaking in 1914 before the outbreak of war.*

(a) Describe the first Moroccan Crisis, 1905–6. [5]

(b) Why was the Bosnian Crisis (1908–9) important in the period leading up to the First World War? [7]

(c) How far was Germany responsible for causing the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The British like a comfortable life, compared to us Germans. If possible, they avoid sustained effort. After the end of the First World War, the British masters of the world thought they had earned a rest. Today the Italians have complete control over Abyssinia and the British government have allowed it to happen. They know that only the use of great force can drive the Italians out of Abyssinia, but the British are not prepared to use such force.
>
> *From a German newspaper, May 1936.*

(a) What were the roles of **(i)** the Assembly and **(ii)** the Mandates Commission in the League of Nations? [5]

(b) Why did the League of Nations have some successes in the first ten years of its existence? [7]

(c) 'The League of Nations failed because of Britain and France.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

6 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

German people in the Saar, 1935.

(a) Describe what was agreed about the Saar in the Treaty of Versailles, and what happened in 1935 as a result. [5]

(b) Why did Britain and France fail to resist the Anschluss? [7]

(c) How far was the outbreak of war in 1939 Hitler's fault? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

7 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The following should not be forgotten. The Germans made their invasion of the USSR through Finland, Poland and Romania. They were able to do this because, at the time, governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries. What can be surprising about the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, trying to see that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in these countries?
>
> *Stalin speaking in 1946, following Churchill's 'iron curtain' speech of that year.*

(a) What was decided at the Potsdam Conference? [5]

(b) Why did the wartime unity of the Allies break down between 1945 and 1947? [7]

(c) 'The Truman Doctrine was more responsible for increasing Cold War tension than the Berlin Blockade.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Fidel Castro triumphantly entered Havana in 1959 promising democracy and freedom. It soon became apparent that Castro had sold out to Khrushchev. By 1961 Castro's policy had led to a formal break between the United States and Cuba.
>
> *From an American television programme made in 1962.*

(a) What actions did the USA take against Cuba before the Bay of Pigs invasion? [5]

(b) Why was the Bay of Pigs invasion a failure? [7]

(c) 'The main reason Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba was for defensive purposes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

9 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Prices are rising. Hardship is growing. Starvation threatens. The government lacks the authority and is not capable of overcoming the danger. From the east we are threatened with destruction by communism.
>
> *Dr Kapp speaking in 1919. Kapp was an extreme nationalist.*

(a) Describe conditions in Germany at the end of the First World War. [5]

(b) Why was the new Weimar government unstable up to 1923? [7]

(c) How far did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I detest women who dabble in politics. And if their dabbling extends to military matters it becomes utterly unacceptable. In no section of the Party has a woman ever held the right to hold even the smallest post. Gallantry forbids one to give women an opportunity of putting themselves in situations that do not suit them.
>
> *From a speech made by Hitler in 1942.*

(a) Describe Nazi policies towards women. [5]

(b) Why were the Nazis able to reduce unemployment? [7]

(c) How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> The workers receive terrible wages, and generally live in overcrowded conditions. The normal working day is eleven and a half hours. But the manufacturers have permission to use overtime making the average day fifteen or sixteen hours.
>
> *From a book written by Father Gapon and published in 1905. Gapon was a priest who organised a trade union to help workers.*

(a) What political opposition to the rule of the Tsar existed in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century? [5]

(b) Why did 'Bloody Sunday' (1905) occur? [7]

(c) How well did the Tsarist regime deal with the difficulties of ruling Russia up to 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

12 Look at the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A French cartoon published in 1935 showing a Russian with a banner saying 'We are really happy'.

(a) What were the results of the Purges for Stalin and Russia? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin create a 'cult of personality'? [7]

(c) How successful was Stalin's rule over the Soviet Union by 1941? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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

> I have known Judge Thayer all my life. I say that he is a narrow-minded man; he is an unintelligent man; he is full of prejudice; he is carried away by the fear of Reds. This fear has captured about ninety per cent of the American people.

A leading American lawyer speaking about Judge Thayer. Thayer was the judge in the Sacco and Vanzetti case of 1921.

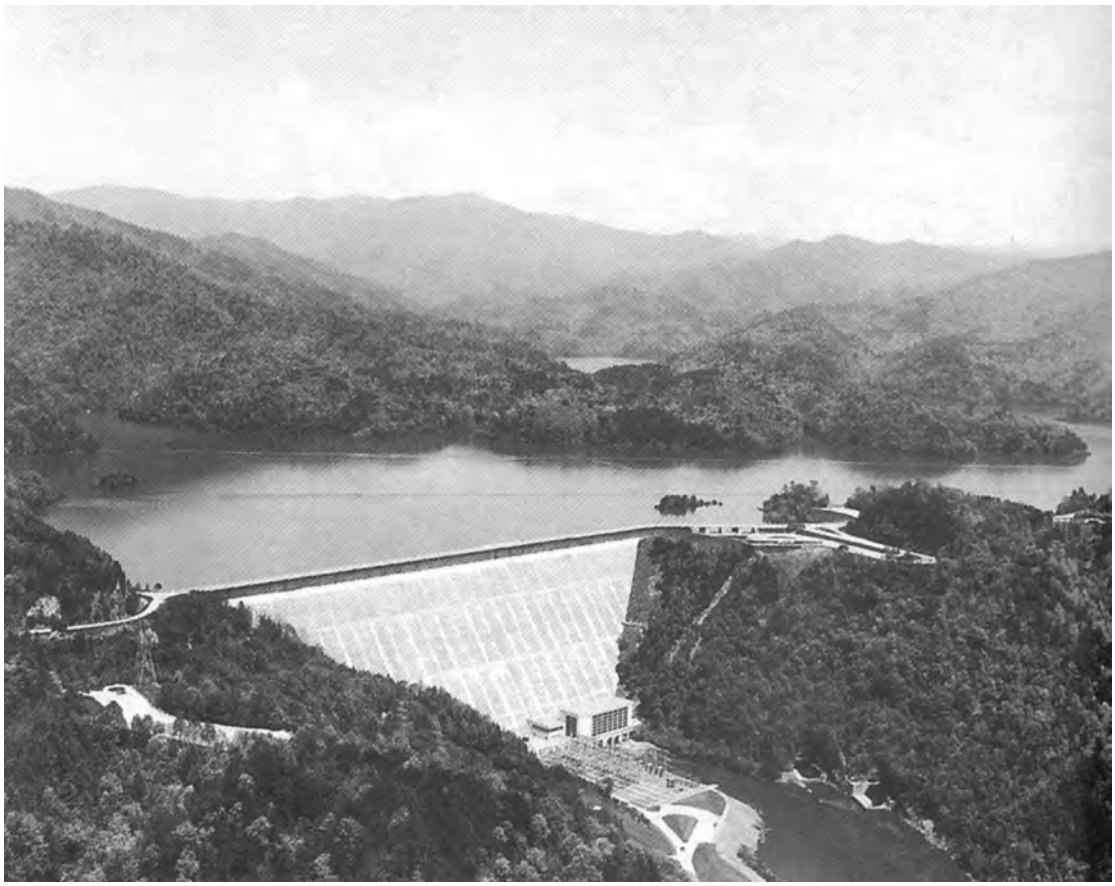
(a) Describe intolerance in US society in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why was Prohibition introduced? [7]

(c) 'Prohibition failed because of gangsterism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

14 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph showing water management in the Tennessee Valley.

(a) Describe the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). [5]

(b) Why did Roosevelt and his government face opposition to the New Deal policies? [7]

(c) How successful was the New Deal? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

> In 1945 Stalin refused to permit China to carry out a revolution. However, we did not obey him and the revolution succeeded. Even after the success of the revolution Stalin feared that China might try to be too independent of the USSR. I went to Moscow and we signed the Treaty of Friendship. This was also the result of a struggle. Stalin did not wish to sign the Treaty.
>
> *Mao writing about Stalin in 1962.*

(a) What did Mao hope to achieve when he visited Stalin in 1949? [5]

(b) Why did communist China have a hostile relationship with Taiwan? [7]

(c) How far did the death of Stalin change relations between China and the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Deng's new policies brought a new set of problems. Grain production, after reaching an all-time high in 1984, fell away sharply as peasants moved to more profitable crops. As a peasant family's income depended on its own efforts, parents wanted more children, not less. For some, consumer goods were readily available.
>
> *From a British school textbook, published in 1990.*

(a) What objections did Mao have to the ideas and policies of other Chinese Communist leaders in the years 1962–6? [5]

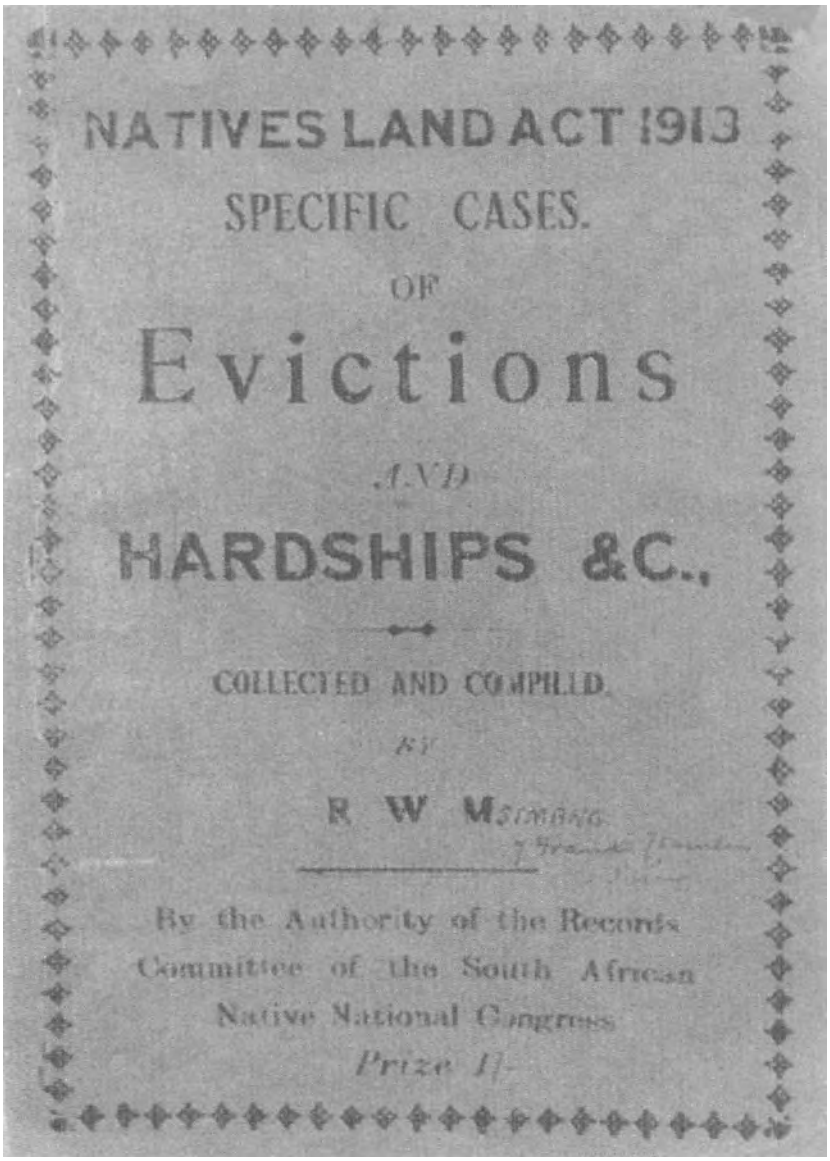
(b) Why did Mao introduce the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign in 1956? [7]

(c) How far did the death of Mao lead to improvements in the lives of Chinese people by 1990? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Look at the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



The front cover of a book on the effects of the Natives Land Act of 1913.

(a) What were the main details of the constitution of the Union of South Africa? [5]

(b) Why was the Natives Land Act of 1913 disliked by black Africans? [7]

(c) 'There was great economic and social progress in South Africa in the thirty years after Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

[Turn over

18 Look at the newspaper headline, and then answer the questions which follow.



A headline from the Rand Daily Mail, April 1950.

(a) Describe ways in which apartheid made daily life difficult for black South Africans. [5]

(b) Why was the Bantu Education Act (1953) opposed by black South Africans? [7]

(c) 'The Pass Laws (1952) had a greater impact than did the Separate Amenities Act (1953).' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

19 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> On 17 June 1985, a new attempt was made to allow Namibia to govern itself. This time more groups took part in what was called the Transitional Government of National Unity. The National Assembly governed until March 1989 and had 62 members drawn from recognised political parties. However, both SWAPO and SWANU refused to take any part in this government saying that it was not representative of the population.

An historian writing in 2010.

(a) What was SWANU and what were its aims? [5]

(b) Why did the Transitional Government of National Unity (1985–9) achieve so little? [7]

(c) 'The work of SWAPO was the most important reason why Namibia was able to achieve independence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

20 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A refugee ship arriving in Palestine in 1947. The banner on the ship reads 'The Germans destroyed our families and homes – don't you destroy our hopes.'

(a) What methods did Jewish nationalists use against the British in Palestine, 1946–8? [5]

(b) Why were the United Nations' proposals for Palestine opposed? [7]

(c) 'The war of 1948-9 had more significance for Israel than it did for her Arab neighbours.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of a Palestinian refugee camp in Jordan, 1949.

(a) What were conditions like in Palestinian refugee camps? [5]

(b) Why were the Fedayeen a problem for Israel between 1949 and 1955? [7]

(c) Did the Palestinians gain more by the use of terror or by peaceful means between 1964 and 1978? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



An illustration from the 1842 Report of the Royal Commission on conditions in coal mines.

(a) For what purposes was iron used in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did Parliament pass the Mines Act (1842)? [7]

(c) 'The Bessemer Converter was more important than the Basic Process to the development of the British steel industry.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of locks on a canal that connected the industrial areas of Leeds and Liverpool.

(a) What problems did the users of roads and rivers face around 1800 when trying to transport raw materials or finished goods? [5]

(b) Why did the use of canals decline in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'George Stephenson was more important than any other person to the development of the railway system.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

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

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

> It is one of the duties of good government in carrying out colonisation, to interfere in order to prevent those cruelties that are done by the local natives.
>
> *A British politician speaking in 1858.*

(a) What had been the impact of imperialism by the beginning of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did Europeans often regard the people in the areas they colonised as 'heathens' and 'savages'? [7]

(c) How far was competition with other nations the main motive for British nineteenth-century imperialism? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Leopold II of Belgium has sent a group of men to take into the interior of Africa new ideas of law, order, humanity and the protection of natives.
>
> *From a British newspaper, published in 1884.*

(a) Describe Belgium's acquisition of the Congo. [5]

(b) Why did Germany enter the 'Scramble for Africa'? [7]

(c) To what extent was the nature of British imperialism in Africa different from that of other countries? Explain your answer. [8]

© UCLES 2011

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Questions 1 & 3	© Philip Sauvain; *European and World History 1815-1919*; Hulton; 1985.
Question 2	© Vivienne Saunders; *Race Relations in the USA 1863-1980*; Hodder Murray; 2006.
Questions 4 & 12	© David Ferriby & Jim McCabe; *Modern World History*; Heinemann; 2002.
Question 5	© Tony McAleavy; *Twentieth Century History: International Relations since 1919*; Cambridge University Press; 2002.
Questions 6, 7, 8 & 14	© Ben Walsh; *GCSE Modern World History*; Hodder Education; 2009.
Questions 9 & 11	© Steven Waugh; *Essential Modern World History*; Nelson Thornes; 2001.
Question 10	© Richard Radway; *Germany 1918-45*; Hodder Stoughton; 2004.
Question 13	© Terry Fiehn et al; *The USA Between the Wars 1919-1941*; John Murray; 1998.
Question 15	© Ben Walsh; *Modern World History*; John Murray; 1996.
Question 16	© Harriet Ward; *China in the Twentieth Century*; Heinemann; 1990.
Question 18	© Rosemary Mulholland; *South Africa 1948-1994*; Cambridge University Press; 1997.
Questions 20 & 21	© Michael Scott-Baumann; *Conflict in the Middle East: Israel and the Arabs*; Hodder Murray; 2007.
Question 22	© Ben Walsh; *British Social & Economic History*; John Murray; 1997.
Question 23	© Richard Staton, Ray Ennion & Wendy Moore; *Three Centuries of Change*; Collins Educational; 1998.

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.

© UCLES 2011