UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2011**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

4654052800

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 **20** printed pages.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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



A street battle during the Milan uprising, March 1848.

(a) Describe revolutionary events in Milan in March 1848. [5]

(b) Why did the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 take place? [7]

(c) 'The revolutions of 1848 all failed for the same reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1820 the people of Missouri applied to be admitted as a state to the Union. At that time there were eleven slave states and eleven free states. Most of the settlers in Missouri were from the North. But there were some southerners and several thousand slaves. Was Missouri to be a slave state or a free state?
>
> *From a school history textbook, published in 1985.*

(a) What were the main points of the compromise reached over Missouri in 1820? [5]

(b) Why had the Missouri Compromise broken down by 1850? [7]

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

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



An illustration referring to the Japanese victory over China in 1895.

(a) What is meant by the term 'constitutional monarchy' in relation to Japan before 1914? [5]

(b) Why were many Japanese reluctant to become westernised? [7]

(c) 'It was the war of 1894–5 that made Japan a great power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> At the meeting the German Kaiser predicted that if the Austrians did not face up to the Serbian menace, they would have considerable trouble from the Slav peoples within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In addition the German naval fleet must now look upon Britain as the enemy.
>
> *A report of a meeting between the Kaiser and his top commanders, 1912.*

(a) In what ways did the Kaiser increase rivalry between the Great Powers before 1914? [5]

(b) Why was the Alliance System a threat to peace? [7]

(c) Was the role of Serbia, from 1908, the most important factor in causing war in 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Manchuria showed that the League was toothless. The failure of the League to stop aggression in Manchuria had serious consequences in Europe. The lesson was obvious; there was no power in the world to stop a determined aggressor.
>
> *From a history book about China published in 1967.*

(a) Describe events in Corfu in 1923. [5]

(b) Why was the League of Nations weak from the start? [7]

(c) 'The League of Nations was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> From the military point of view time is important to us. If war has to come, it would be better to fight Germany in say 6 to 12 months than to accept the present challenge.
>
> *Advice given by a senior British military leader to Chamberlain at the time of the Munich Conference.*

(a) What was the policy of appeasement, followed by Britain in the 1930s? [5]

(b) Why did Britain go to war over Poland? [7]

(c) How far had Hitler achieved his foreign policy aims by the end of 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Soviet Government is alarmed by the attitude of the US government. The American attitude towards the USSR cooled once it became clear that Germany was defeated. It was as though the Americans were saying that the USSR was no longer needed.
>
> *Stalin speaking about the attitude of Truman, May 1945.*

(a) What were the main problems facing the Allied leaders when they met at Potsdam? [5]

(b) Why was the Marshall Plan introduced? [7]

(c) 'The USSR was responsible for starting the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The missiles placed on Cuba were estimated to have an atomic warhead power of about half of the current missile capacity of the entire Soviet Union. The photographs taken indicated that the missiles were directed at certain American cities. It was estimated that within a few minutes of their being fired 80 million Americans would be dead.
>
> *From a book about the Cuban Missile Crisis, written by Robert Kennedy.*

(a) Describe the USA's response to Castro's takeover of Cuba. [5]

(b) Why was Cuba important to the USA? [7]

(c) How far could the USSR be blamed for the Cuban Missile Crisis? Explain your answer. [8]

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.

> Five armoured cars came along the road. From these grim looking vehicles, of which the occupants were invisible, poked out the muzzles of machine guns, a silent threat to a resentful crowd. Many of the Germans did not hide the hatred in their hearts.
>
> *An account from an English newspaper of French troops entering the Ruhr city of Essen in January 1923.*

(a) Describe events in the Ruhr in 1923. [5]

(b) Why did Germany suffer from hyper-inflation in 1923? [7]

(c) How successful was the Weimar Republic in dealing with Germany's economic problems? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Hitler's power may lay us low,
> And keep us locked in chains,
> But we will smash the chains one day,
> We'll be free again.
> We've got fists and can fight,
> We've got knives and we'll get them out,
> We want freedom don't we boys?
> We're the fighting Navajos.
>
> *From a 'Navajo' gang song. The Navajos were a German youth group.*

(a) How did Nazi rule affect women? [5]

(b) Why did some young people oppose the Nazis? [7]

(c) How far did Nazi economic policies between 1933 and 1939 benefit German male workers? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> A painful day! There have been serious disorders in St. Petersburg because workers wanted to come up to the Winter Palace. Troops had to open fire in several places in the city. There were many killed and wounded. How painful and sad.
>
> *An extract from the diary of Tsar Nicholas II, Sunday 22 January 1905.*

(a) What was the October Manifesto? [5]

(b) Why did many Russians feel bitterness towards Tsar Nicholas II after the 1905 Revolution? [7]

(c) 'Hatred of Rasputin was the main reason for revolution in March 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of Stalin signing death warrants. It was taken in the 1930s.

(a) What was Lenin's opinion of Stalin? [5]

(b) Why were Stalin's ideas more popular among Communist Party officials than those of Trotsky? [7]

(c) 'Stalin's use of propaganda was the main reason he was able to establish a 'personal dictatorship'.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Look at the newspaper headlines, and then answer the questions which follow.

Seven of Moran Gang Massacred

Victims are lined against wall; one volley kills all

Newspaper headlines about the St Valentine's Day Massacre, 1929.

(a) Describe the lives of black Americans in the southern states of the USA in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did the Ku Klux Klan become powerful? [7]

(c) 'Violence was the main feature of life in the USA in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The only thing we have to fear is fear itself. The nation asks for action, and action now. Our greatest primary task is to put people to work. This problem can be solved in part by the government creating jobs.
>
> *Roosevelt speaking to the American people, March 1933. This was his first radio broadcast on becoming President.*

(a) Describe the work of the National Recovery Administration (NRA). [5]

(b) Why were Roosevelt's 'fireside chats' important? [7]

(c) How far had the USA emerged from the Depression by 1940? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

> The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance which China and the USSR signed in 1950 alarmed the United States government. Over the next three years an expensive and bloody war took place in Korea with American troops under the guise of the United Nations fighting against the Communist north. Around the same time Chinese forces invaded and captured Tibet, overthrowing the Tibetan ruler, the Dalai Lama.
>
> *From a British school history book, published in 1988.*

(a) In what ways were China's relations with the USA hostile in the years 1953–69? [5]

(b) Why were China's relations with Tibet and India bad in the period 1950–62? [7]

(c) How far has economic liberalisation since 1976 changed China's relations with the rest of the world? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> There are some people within the Communist Party who are in important positions yet who are not really Communists.
>
> *Mao speaking on Chinese radio in 1966.*

(a) What was Mao hoping to achieve through the Cultural Revolution? [5]

(b) Why did Mao use the Red Guards to carry out the Cultural Revolution? [7]

(c) How successful was the Cultural Revolution? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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



A photograph showing a South African deputation to Britain, 1909. The deputation was seeking full democratic rights for all South Africans.

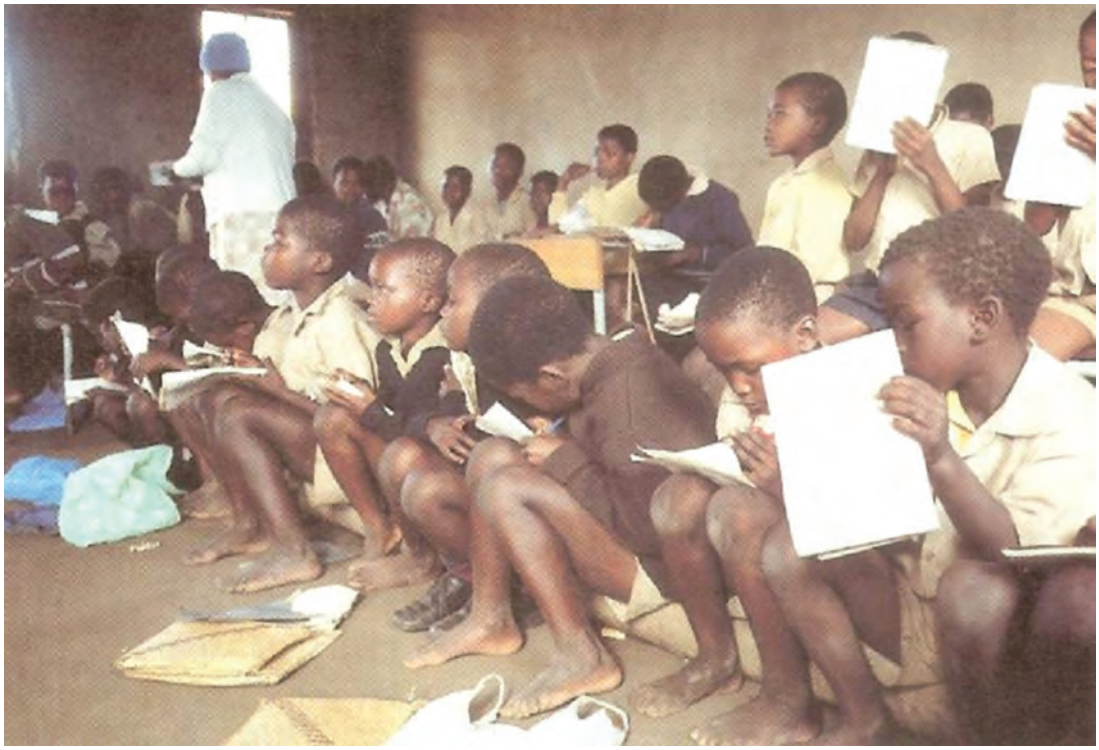
(a) What opposition was there to the Union (1910)? [5]

(b) Why did the South African economy prosper in the late 1930s and the 1940s? [7]

(c) 'The most important reason for segregation policies in the years before 1948 was to protect the jobs of white workers.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of a classroom operating under the Bantu education system.

(a) In what ways did the Bantu Education Act of 1953 reinforce apartheid? [5]

(b) Why did the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) begin a campaign against the Pass Laws? [7]

(c) To what extent did events at Sharpeville weaken the position of the National government? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1971–2, the grievances of Namibian workers against the contract labour system led to the workers putting down their tools and stopping work. They left the factories and mines, going to the rural areas of Namibia to grow crops. By the end of 1971, most of the important industries had come to a standstill.
>
> *From a Namibian school history textbook, published in 1988.*

(a) Describe the strike of Ovambo contract workers in 1971. [5]

(b) Why did the strike of the Ovambo contract workers in 1971 take place? [7]

(c) Which was more important in achieving independence for Namibia – the Namibian people or the United Nations? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

> The partition of the homeland is illegal. It will never be recognised. It will not bind the Jewish people. Jerusalem was, and will for ever be, our capital.
>
> *Menachem Begin, leader of the Irgun, speaking in 1947.*

(a) Describe what happened at Deir Yassin in April 1948. [5]

(b) Why did the creation of Israel result in so much violence in the years up to 1949? [7]

(c) 'Israel survived the war of 1948–9 because of United Nations' intervention.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Some Palestinians began to set up organisations devoted to defending Palestinian rights. One such organisation was Fatah. It was set up in Kuwait by Yasser Arafat.
>
> *From a British history textbook, published in 1998.*

(a) Describe the events which led to the establishment of Fatah. [5]

(b) Why did the PLO become more important after 1967? [7]

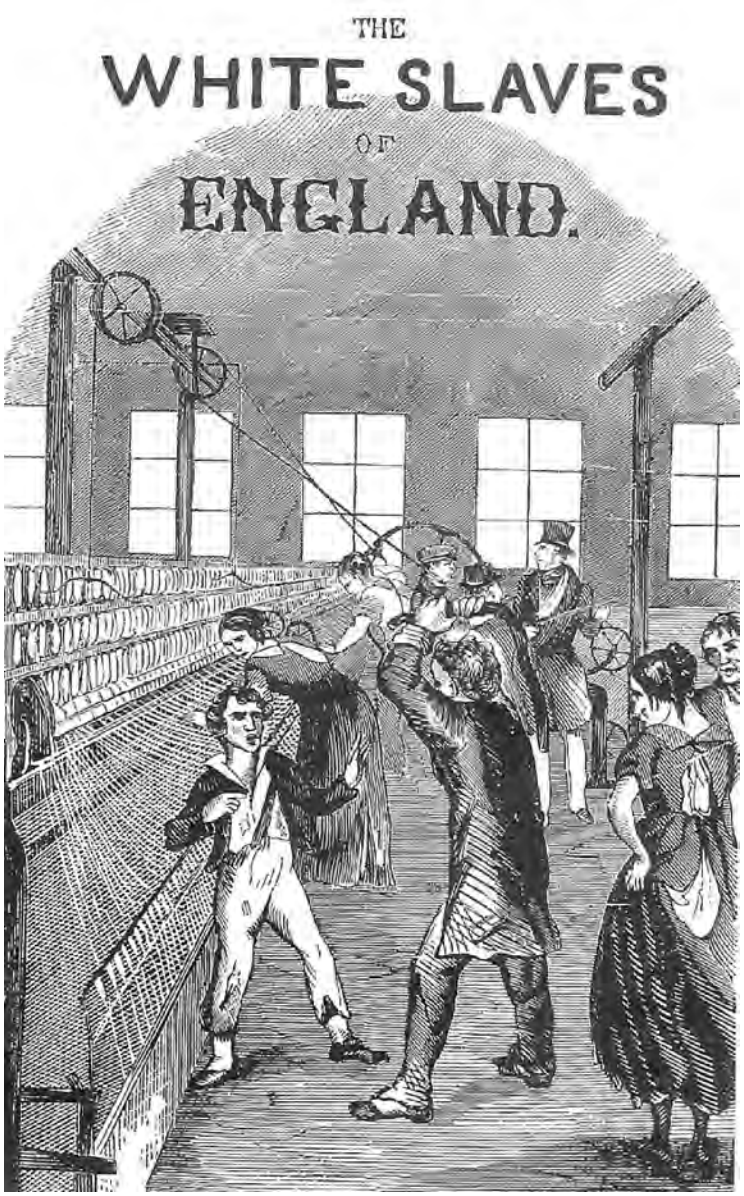
(c) 'The Intifada was the most important reason for Arafat changing PLO policy in the 1980s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



An illustration showing workers in a cotton spinning mill, c.1840.

(a) Describe the process of cotton manufacturing in textile factories. [5]

(b) Why did Parliament pass factory reform legislation in the early-nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Individuals were more important than legislation in improving working conditions in mines and factories in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An illustration of Wedgwood's pottery works at Etruria on the banks of the Trent and Mersey Canal, c.1900.

(a) What problems were faced in developing a railway network? [5]

(b) Why did some businesses continue to use canals for transporting goods in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the railways in the nineteenth century was on the working class.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

> (i) Once we come into possession of colonies we will become a great people.
>
> (ii) We do not by any means feel the need to interfere in everything. We don't want to put anyone else in the shade, but we too demand a place in the sun.
>
> *Comments by German politicians in the 1890s about imperialism.*

(a) What benefits did Britain gain from its colonies in the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did Germany want a colonial empire? [7]

(c) 'The social impact of imperialism on the colonies was greater than the economic impact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> If you read the history of any part of the native population of Africa, you will find nothing but a story of tribal wars, and the lack of stable government. These tribes only obey the law of force and so remain in the state of barbarism in which we find them.
>
> *Written by a British colonial administrator in Africa in the 1870s.*

(a) How did **either** Britain **or** France try to provide stable government in their African colonies? [5]

(b) Why did several European countries set up colonies in Africa? [7]

(c) How far did European colonisation in Africa bring peace to African peoples? Explain your answer. [8]

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