UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY** **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2011**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

*6319888096*

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

> Kossuth made a fundamental mistake, demonstrating clearly that nationalism and liberalism are not always on the same side in a dispute against an autocratic ruler. Kossuth was a liberal but he was also a Magyar. Accordingly, he could see no room in the new Hungary for Croat or Slovak nationalism.
>
> *From a British school history textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** Describe the revolutionary events in 1848–9 in Hungary. [5]

**(b)** Why did the revolutions fail in Austria? [7]

**(c)** 'Liberalism was the most important cause of the revolutions in 1848.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> After the Basic Reconstruction Act of 1867, unscrupulous politicians from the North entered the southern states to take advantage of the situation. They were called carpet-baggers. They were aided by scalawags and some ex-slaves. With the backing of Union troops they took control of the state governments in the Deep South and imposed their wishes on the peoples of the South.
>
> *From a British school history textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** What problems did the Kansas-Nebraska issue cause before the Civil War? [5]

**(b)** Why did the Southern States leave the Union in 1861? [7]

**(c)** How beneficial to the South was Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [8]

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



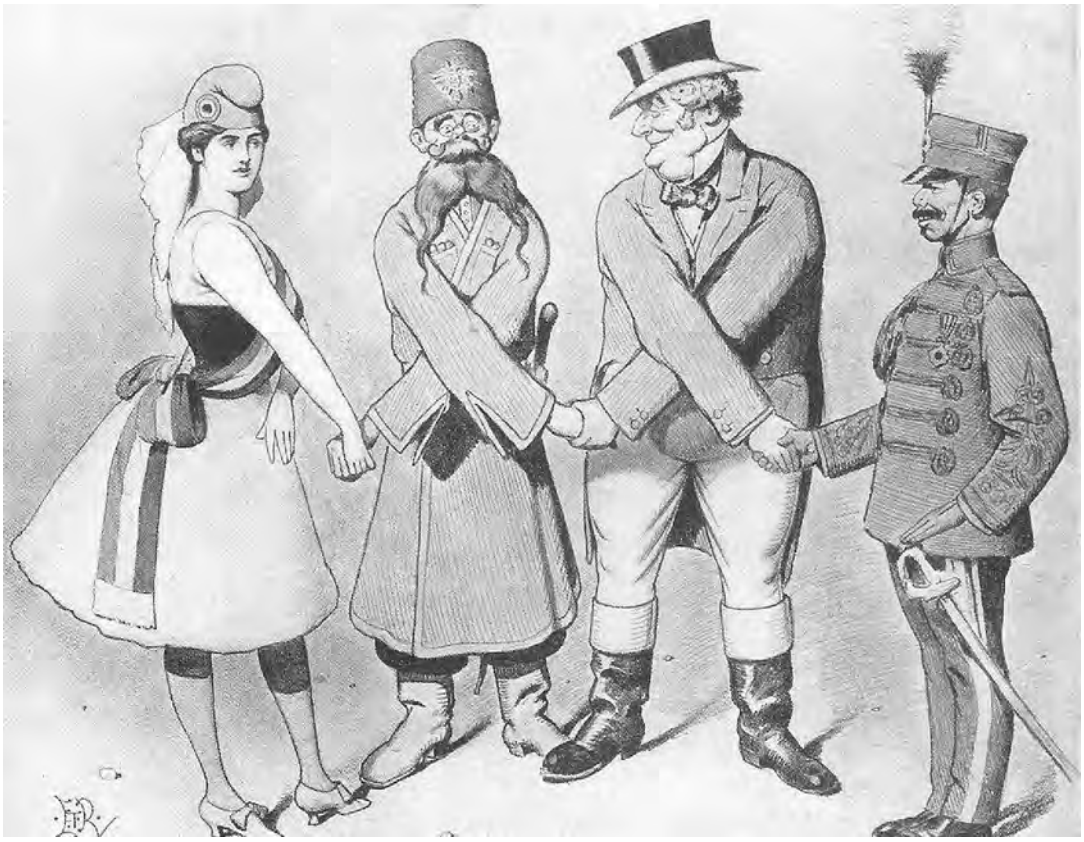
*Russian workers laying the final lengths of track for the Trans-Siberian Railway.*

**(a)** What military reforms did Japan introduce in the second half of the nineteenth century? [5]

**(b)** Why was there rivalry between Japan and Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century? [7]

**(c)** 'Japan's victory over Russia in 1904–5 was gained at sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A cartoon showing the relationship between France, Russia, Britain and Japan in the early-twentieth century.*

**(a)** What preparations had Britain made for war by 1914? [5]

**(b)** Why was the role of Russia important in international affairs before 1914? [7]

**(c)** What was the most important reason for war breaking out in 1914? Explain your answer with reference to more than one reason. [8]

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

> The settlement of the Corfu incident left a nasty taste. The Greeks were bitter, the League Assembly felt it had been betrayed and that the League had been degraded. Mussolini appeared to have triumphed in his view that where a nation was powerful enough it was justified in using force to further its interests and the League had no right to interfere.
>
> *An historian writing in 1973 about the Corfu incident of 1923.*

**(a)** Describe **two** successes the League of Nations had in solving disputes in the 1920s. [5]

**(b)** Why was the League unable to stop Italian aggression against Corfu in 1923? [7]

**(c)** 'The League of Nations failed because of the absence of the USA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A photograph of Chamberlain on his return from Munich in 1938. He is shown waving a copy of the Anglo-German agreement to the crowd.*

**(a)** What actions did Hitler take between 1933 and 1936 to re-arm Germany? [5]

**(b)** Why were Britain and France prepared to sign the Munich Agreement? [7]

**(c)** How far was the coming of the war in 1939 caused by the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [8]

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




*A photograph of supplies being unloaded from an American aircraft during the Berlin Blockade.*

**(a)** Describe the Berlin Blockade and airlift of 1948–9. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Soviet Union occupy Eastern Europe after the Second World War? [7]

**(c)** 'The Marshall Plan was the most important reason for increasing tension in the period 1945–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I have been informed by Chairman Khrushchev that all of the Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba will be withdrawn within 30 days. This goes a long way to reducing the danger which faced the United States four weeks ago. I have this afternoon instructed the Secretary of Defence to lift our naval quarantine.
>
> *President Kennedy announcing the end of the Cuban Crisis, 1962.*

**(a)** What actions did Kennedy consider in response to Khrushchev putting nuclear missiles on Cuba? [5]

**(b)** Explain what Khrushchev hoped to achieve by putting nuclear weapons on Cuba. [7]

**(c)** Who gained more from the Cuban Missile Crisis – Kennedy or Khrushchev? 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** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> No one was more enthusiastic than I in saying the German currency had to be made more stable. Yet even I did not expect such a remarkable improvement after the introduction of the new banknotes. Food has become plentiful in the towns, and queues have disappeared from outside grocers and butchers.
>
> *From the diary of the British ambassador in Berlin, December 1923.*

**(a)** Describe the Communist threat to the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1920. [5]

**(b)** Why was the Dawes Plan needed by Germany in 1924? [7]

**(c)** How far was the introduction of a new currency responsible for Germany's recovery in the years before 1929? Explain your answer. [8]

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**[Turn over**

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



*Javelin throwers in the League of German Maidens.*

**(a)** Describe the activities of the League of German Maidens. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Nazis discourage women from going out to work? [7]

**(c)** 'Young people in Germany did not support the Nazi regime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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## DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> The situation is serious. Petrograd is out of control. The government is paralysed; the food and fuel supplies are completely disorganised. Discontent is general and on the increase. There is wild shooting on the streets; troops are firing at each other.
>
> *A communication to the Tsar from the President of the Duma, 11 March 1917.*

**(a)** What actions did Stolypin take to increase stability in Russia? [5]

**(b)** Why was Rasputin hated by many Russians? [7]

**(c)** 'The Tsar was forced to abdicate in March 1917 because he lost the support of the army.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

**12** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Trotsky refrained from attacking Stalin because he felt secure. He did not see in the Stalin of 1923 the menacing and towering figure he was to become. It seemed to Trotsky almost a joke that Stalin, the wilful and sly but shabby and inarticulate man in the background, should be his rival.
>
> *From a history book about Trotsky, published in 1959.*

**(a)** What was Lenin's 'Political Will' (Testament)? [5]

**(b)** Why did Stalin, and not Trotsky, become Lenin's successor? [7]

**(c)** 'Stalin only kept control in Russia by repression and the elimination of opponents.' 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 photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

*Crowds outside a cinema in Chicago.*

**(a)** How did people spend their leisure time in the USA in the 1920s? [5]

**(b)** Why were many Americans shocked by the 'flappers'? [7]

**(c)** How far did the USA become a more tolerant country during the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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




THE ILLEGAL ACT

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. "I'M SORRY, BUT THE SUPREME COURT SAYS I MUST CHUCK YOU BACK AGAIN."

*A British cartoon published in June 1935.*

**(a)** Describe the work of one of the 'alphabet agencies'. [5]

**(b)** Why was it necessary for Roosevelt to deal with the banking crisis on first coming into office? [7]

**(c)** 'Roosevelt was never able to achieve what he wanted because of opposition to the New Deal.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

## DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

> The Tibetan issue led to conflict between China and India. The Indian government was friendly towards China for much of the 1950s but events in Tibet in 1959 made the Indians fearful of Chinese intentions.
>
> *From a British school textbook, published in 1988.*

**(a)** Describe Communist China's relations with neighbouring states before 1962. [5]

**(b)** Why did China's relations with the USA change after 1970? [7]

**(c)** How far did economic progress under Deng improve China's relations with the rest of the world? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Under Deng's influence, China entered what the Communist Party called a 'new historical period'. This meant that the period of upheavals under Mao Zedong was over, and that China would now follow more moderate policies. Above all, China would now put every effort into economic growth based on the Four Modernisations begun by Zhou Enlai.
>
> *From a British school history textbook, published in 1988.*

**(a)** Describe the events of the Cultural Revolution. [5]

**(b)** Why was Deng able to become China's most important political figure by 1977? [7]

**(c)** How far did political change in the 1980s also bring social change and economic development? 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.



*Government soldiers facing striking mine-workers in Johannesburg, 1922.*

**(a)** Describe how the Natives Trust and Land Act of 1936 increased segregation. [5]

**(b)** Why did support for segregation increase within South Africa between 1910 and 1938? [7]

**(c)** 'A lack of education was the main reason for the ineffectiveness of resistance to segregation before 1948.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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**18** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> I am seeking justice for all groups. The policy of separate development is designed for the happiness, security and stability provided by their home language and administration for the Bantu as well as the whites.
>
> *Verwoerd speaking to the people of South Africa in 1958.*

**(a)** Describe how racial groups were kept apart in public areas. [5]

**(b)** Why were Bantustans created? [7]

**(c)** 'Apartheid harmed all South Africans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1966 the United Nations General Assembly decided to end the South African mandate over Namibia to ensure 'the moral and material well-being of the people of the Territory'.
>
> *From a Namibian school history textbook, published in 1988.*

**(a)** Describe how South Africa retained control of Namibia after the Second World War. [5]

**(b)** Why did the United Nations pass a resolution in 1966 ending the South African mandate over Namibia? [7]

**(c)** 'The struggle of the Namibian people was the main reason for Namibia achieving independence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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




*An Irgun poster published in 1946. The Hebrew words at the top mean 'Homeland and Freedom'.*

**(a)** Describe the actions of Irgun. [5]

**(b)** Why was there conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine, 1945–9? [7]

**(c)** How far was Jewish terrorism responsible for the ending of British rule in Palestine? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A PLO anti-aircraft gun in Beirut, Lebanon, 1983.*

**(a)** What problems did the PLO create for Jordan? [5]

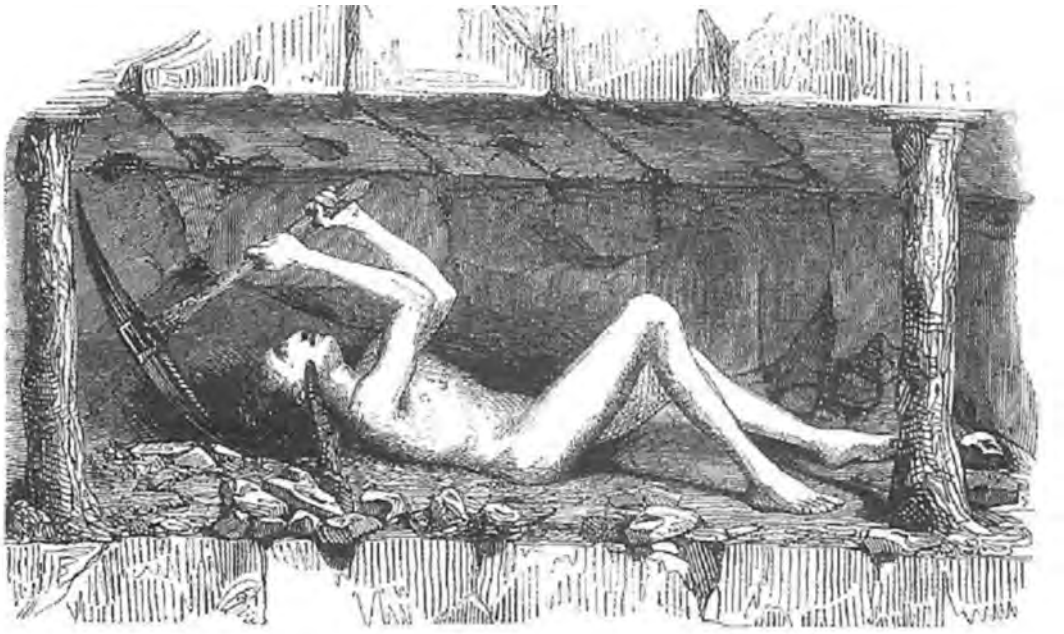
**(b)** Why did Israel launch attacks on Lebanon during the late 1970s and early 1980s? [7]

**(c)** 'Intervention by the USA was the main reason for Israel and the PLO signing the Oslo Accords, 1993.' 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 from the 1842 Report of the Royal Commission on conditions in coal mines.*

**(a)** Describe the working conditions for young people in factories in the early-nineteenth century. [5]

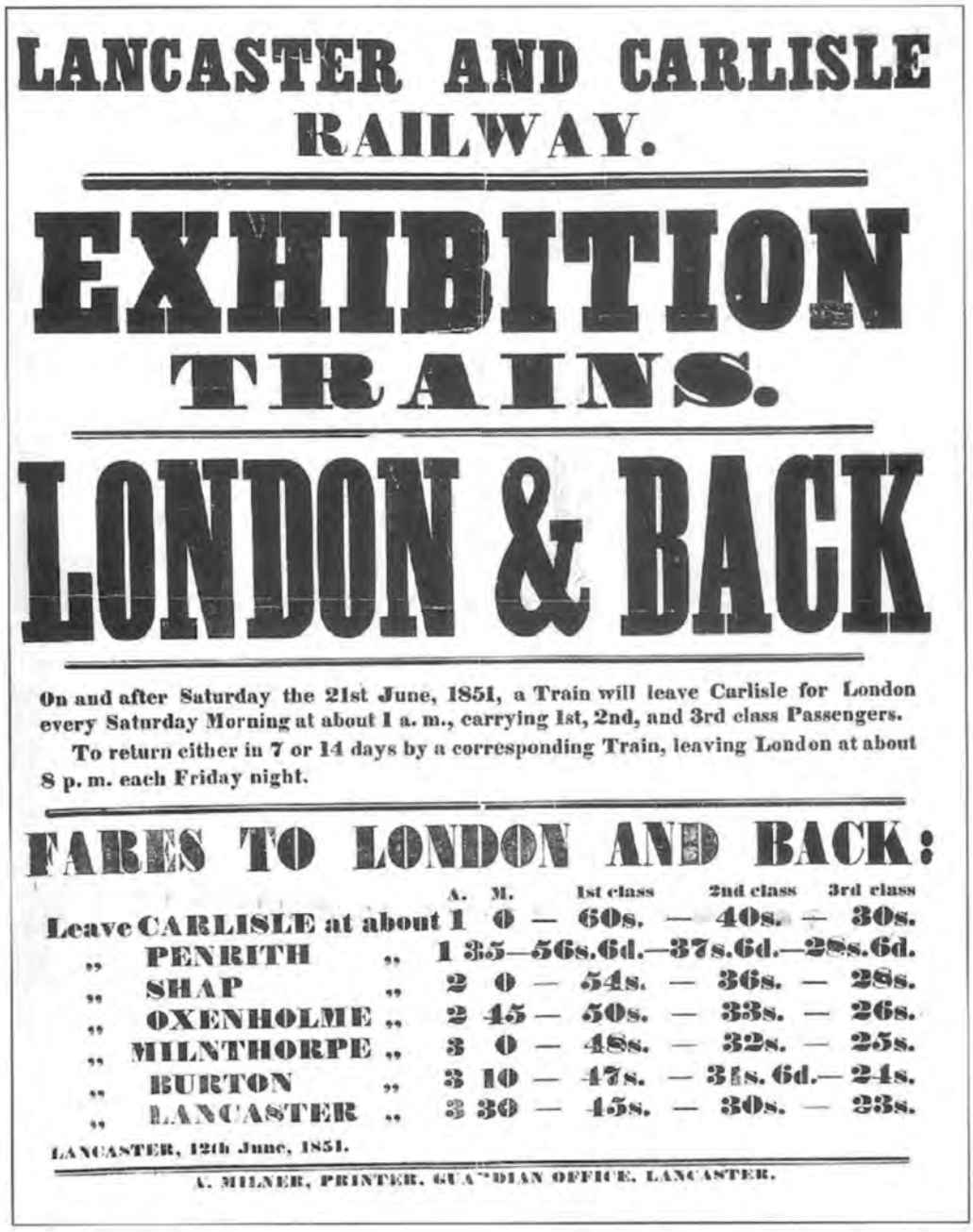
**(b)** Why was working in a coal mine in the early-nineteenth century dangerous? [7]

**(c)** How successful were attempts to reduce the dangers facing underground workers in coal mines? Explain your answer. [8]

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**[Turn over**

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



LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.

EXHIBITION TRAINS.

LONDON & BACK

On and after Saturday the 21st June, 1851, a Train will leave Carlisle for London every Saturday Morning at about 1 a. m., carrying 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class Passengers.

To return either in 7 or 14 days by a corresponding Train, leaving London at about 8 p. m. each Friday night.

FARES TO LONDON AND BACK:

| | A. | M. | 1st class | 2nd class | 3rd class |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave CARLISLE at about | 1 | 0 | 60s. | 40s. | 30s. |
| „ PENRITH „ | 1 | 35 | 56s.6d. | 37s.6d. | 28s.6d. |
| „ SHAP „ | 2 | 0 | 54s. | 36s. | 28s. |
| „ OXENHOLME „ | 2 | 45 | 50s. | 33s. | 26s. |
| „ MILNTHORPE „ | 3 | 0 | 48s. | 32s. | 25s. |
| „ BURTON „ | 3 | 10 | 47s. | 31s. 6d. | 24s. |
| „ LANCASTER „ | 3 | 30 | 45s. | 30s. | 23s. |

LANCASTER, 12th June, 1851.

A. MILNER, PRINTER, GUARDIAN OFFICE, LANCASTER.

*A poster advertising trips to the Great Exhibition in London, 1851.*

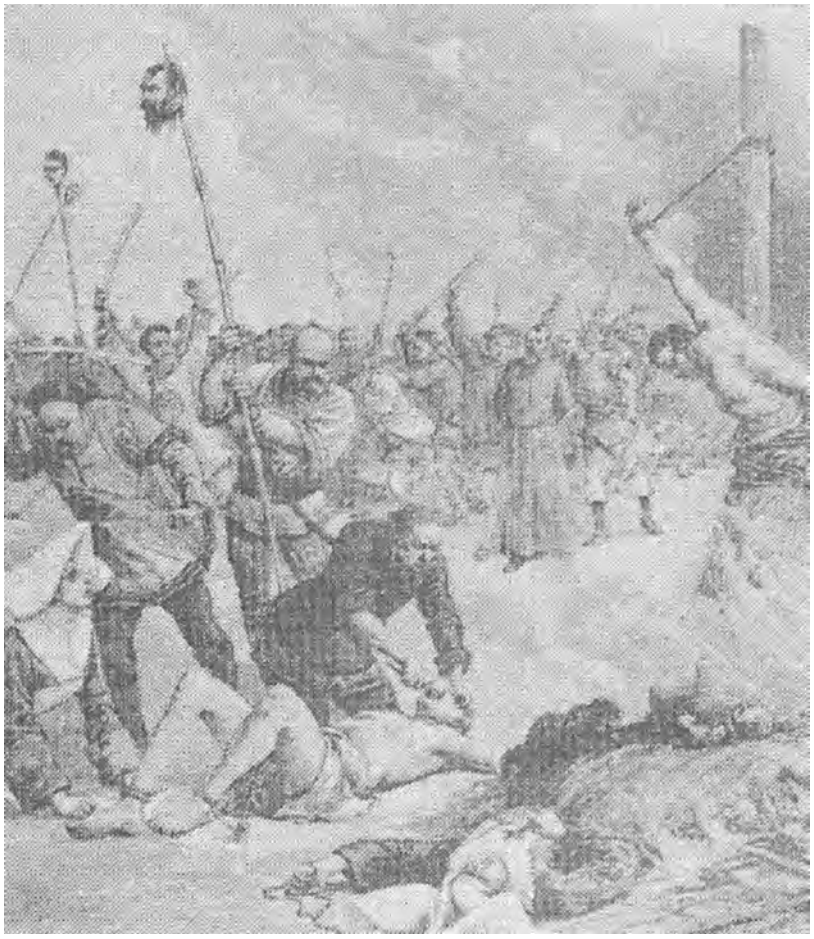
**(a)** What problems did travellers face on the early railways? [5]

**(b)** Why did railways become a popular form of transport in the 1840s? [7]

**(c)** 'The social impact of railways was more important than the economic impact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



*An illustration from a French magazine of 1891 showing massacres of European Christians and missionaries in China.*

**(a)** Describe the impact of imperialism by the start of the nineteenth century. [5]

**(b)** Why did European countries follow imperialist policies in the nineteenth century? [7]

**(c)** To what extent was European imperialism in the nineteenth century carried out peacefully? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The African knows no lasting peace. One day you may see peace with children playing in the sun on the farmed land. On the next you may find the bodies of men and children burnt in the flames which consumed their village, while the women are the captives of the victorious raiders. The British rule will stop this lawless raiding and constant inter-tribal warfare. This action will be the greatest blessing that Africa has known.
>
> *The view of a British official in Africa in the late-nineteenth century.*

**(a)** Describe the main features of British colonial rule in Africa. [5]

**(b)** Why did European countries want African territories? [7]

**(c)** Who gained more from the European colonisation of Africa – the Africans or the Europeans? Explain your answer. [8]

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