UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/42**

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework **October/November 2011**

1 hour

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

6390396215

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 the questions on **one** of the Depth Studies.

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 **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–1945

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

Source A

Toleration means weakness. Our decent fellow countrymen will never be affected by these regulations.

The following will be hanged: any offender, in any part of the camp, who discusses politics, carries on talks and meetings, loiters around with others; anyone who collects true or false information about the camp to supply the opposition with propaganda and atrocity stories. Anyone in the camp, at work or on the march, who attacks a guard or SS man, refuses to obey, shouts, agitates or encourages others to do the same, will be shot on the spot as a mutineer or hanged.

From the Regulations for Dachau Concentration Camp, opened in March 1933 by the Commander of the SS in Germany and Chief of Police in Bavaria, Himmler. The Regulations were extended to all concentration camps in August 1934.

Source B

As SS men we must, above all, be honest, decent, loyal and comradely to members of our own blood. What happens to the Russians or Czechs is a matter of utter indifference to me. Whether the other peoples live in comfort or perish of hunger interests me only in so far as we need them as slaves. Whether or not 10 000 Russian women collapse from exhaustion while digging a ditch for tanks interests me only in so far as the ditch is completed for Germany. We shall never be rough or heartless where it is not necessary; that is clear. We Germans, who are the only people in the world who have a decent attitude to animals, will also adopt a decent attitude to these human animals, but it is a crime against our blood to worry about them.

From a speech to SS group leaders in Poland by Himmler, Interior Minister of Germany and Head of the SS, the Gestapo and the Police, 1943.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about concentration camps in the 1930s? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that members of the SS were cruel? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the Nazis? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Apart from Dachau, name **two** of the concentration camps set up in Germany by 1939. [2]

(ii) Describe how Jews were presented in Nazi propaganda. [4]

(iii) Why did the Nazis adopt the Final Solution? [6]

(iv) 'Fear of the Nazis kept them in power between 1933 and 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–1941

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

Source A

The movement which has started has flared up without the political parties preparing for it and without a preliminary discussion or plan of action. Now everything depends upon the behaviour of the military units. If they do not join the working class, the movement will quickly subside, but if the troops turn against the government, then nothing can save the country from revolutionary upheaval.

From a report by an Okhrana agent, 11 March 1917.
(The Okhrana were the Tsar's political police.)

Source B

Tuesday 6 March. I was sitting in my office. Behind a partition two typists were gossiping about food difficulties, and arguments in shopping queues. 'Do you know', suddenly declared one of these young ladies, 'if you ask me, it's the beginning of the revolution.'

Friday 9 March. The movement sweeps over St. Petersburg like a great flood. Meetings were held in the main streets and dispersed by Cossacks and mounted police – but without any real energy. A few of the biggest factories had been occupied, others are besieged by troops. Here and there attackers had met with resistance – some pistol shots from young workers.

Extracts from the 1917 diary of a Menshevik, published in 1955.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the revolutionaries in March 1917? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the authorities still had control by 9 March? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the March Revolution of 1917? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Give **two** features of a soviet. [2]

(ii) Describe the role of Rasputin at the Tsar's court in the period 1907–1916. [4]

(iii) Why was the March 1917 Revolution successful? [6]

(iv) 'The Bolsheviks caused the November 1917 Revolution.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–1941

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

Source A

Putting poverty-stricken people to work at familiar tasks will not undermine them or kill their hopes and ambitions. We do not put a bricklayer to digging ditches when there are schools and hospitals to be built. Every time a man is taken from the demoralizing ranks of the jobless, every time a woman is removed from the humiliation of the breadline, and given work to do, a home somewhere becomes more secure. What profit is there if a nation keeps its budget balanced but loses its own life blood – the courage and integrity of its people? Obviously, that courage and integrity cannot be aided on a permanent diet of public dole.

From a speech by an official of the Works Progress Administration at a Democratic Conference in 1939.

Source B

Increasing the number of government jobs did nothing then and does nothing now to revive the business sector that pays the bills. The New Deal was financed by tripling federal taxes from $1.6 billion in 1933 to $5.3 billion in 1940. Taxes on goods, personal income, inheritance, corporate income and so-called 'excess profits' all went up. Higher business taxes meant that employers had less money for growth and jobs. Employers were discouraged from hiring people by the new Social Security taxes. The National Industrial Recovery Act (1933) cut back production and forced wages up, making it more expensive for employers to hire people. A list of parks, schools, dams, sewers and other things built by relief agencies might seem impressive, but that only shows what the priorities of the New Dealers were. It does not involve things that the people were willing and able to pay for, and New Deal government jobs were not permanent.

From an American economic historian, 2009.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about the aims of the Works Progress Administration? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the New Deal was a failure? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the New Deal? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What did the Blue Eagle symbol stand for? [2]

(ii) What were the effects of the Wagner Labour Relations Act of 1935? [4]

(iii) Why did many people move to California in the 1930s? [6]

(iv) 'By 1939 the New Deal had made America a better place to live in.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

Source A

The sole target of the land reform is, and must be, the system of exploitation by the landlord class and by old-type rich peasants. There should be no interference with Chinese businessmen or with the industrial and commercial enterprises run by the landlords and rich peasants. Except for the most hateful counter-revolutionaries and local tyrants who have incurred the bitter hatred of the masses, who have been proved guilty and who deserve punishment, a policy of leniency must be applied to all, and any beating or killing without discrimination must be forbidden.

Mao speaking to the Communist Party cadres, April 1948.

Source B

The government found its armies scattered along thousands of miles of railroads. In order to hold the railroads, it was necessary to hold the large cities through which they passed. The Guomindang troops ceased to be field armies capable of offensive combat, and were useful only as garrison and lines of communication troops, with the inevitable loss of offensive spirit.

A United States general and adviser to Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), 1947–48, writing in 1949.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What does this source tell you about Mao's attitude to his opponents? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Nationalist army was ineffective? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the Chinese Civil War? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What was the importance of the island of Taiwan (Formosa) at the end of the Chinese Civil War? [2]

(ii) What help did the United States give to the Guomindang during the Chinese Civil War? [4]

(iii) Why did the Communists win the Chinese Civil War? [6]

(iv) How far did the Second World War strengthen the Communists? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

Source A

What does the world want sanctions to cause? Do they understand that they are demanding group suicide of Afrikaners? Doesn't it matter how the black majority reaches power in South Africa? Is there a black majority or are there just black tribes as there are white ones? Does the world want to see a relatively bloodless move to democracy?

A white South African, writing in 1987.

Source B

By 1979 businesses were allowed to employ blacks in certain skilled jobs and African trade unions were made legal. The Pass Laws were relaxed and more money was put into black education. The large number of black demonstrations and civil disobedience from 1984 led the government to use increasingly brutal police and military actions, many of them shown on news programmes around the world. This heightened international demands for strong economic sanctions against South Africa. Mandela had always been willing to talk; violence was his last resort when the other side would not listen. In 1986 he wrote to the government proposing discussions on the nation's future. This received a secret but surprisingly willing response from President P.W. Botha. In July 1989 Mandela was slipped out of prison for a meeting with Botha to discuss the situation.

From an American historian, 2005.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the pressures on South Africa in the 1980s? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the government was weakening in the 1980s? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about changes during the 1980s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Give **two** of the main power-sharing terms of the new Constitution of 1984. [2]

(ii) Describe the role of Chief Buthelezi and Inkhata in the 1980s. [4]

(iii) Why was a state of emergency declared by the government in 1985? [6]

(iv) How far do you agree that violence in the 1980s was the major reason for the ending of apartheid? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

Source A

At a Fatah meeting in Damascus after the Six Day War, twenty Palestinians, representing their compatriots all over the world, discussed what the next step should be. The more cautious of them thought that to continue the fight would be madness. The argument was put forward that the insistence on launching an armed struggle back in 1964 had caused the problems that the Arabs now faced. Yasser Arafat was convinced that the struggle must go on, and it was his opinion that prevailed.

From a book jointly written by an American rabbi professor and a Palestinian academic, published in 2001.

Source B

In a refugee camp near Amman, Jordan, the mother of a freedom fighter who died in action on occupied Palestinian soil said, 'I am proud that he did not die in this camp. The foreign press comes here and takes our pictures standing in queues to obtain food. They publish these photographs giving the impression that we are "a nation of beggars". This is no life. I am proud of having sent my second son to replace the first; and I am already preparing my eight-year-old boy for the day when he can fight for liberation too.'

From a pamphlet published by the Palestine Liberation movement in Britain in 1969.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Fatah after the Six Day War? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Palestinians were in despair? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** states, other than Jordan, from which the PLO has been expelled. [2]

(ii) Outline the aims of Fatah. [4]

(iii) Why did King Hussein of Jordan expel the Palestinians in 1970? [6]

(iv) How far have the Arab states supported the Palestinian cause? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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

Source A

Almost daily we hear of the breaking of machines and the burning of stacks of corn, barns etc. Some of you are led to join in these things by persons who are unknown to you. These persons pretend to be your friends and they urge you on and would have you believe these actions are a means of obtaining an increase of wages.

Extract from a poster published in Kent in the 1830s and addressed to the 'Labourers of Kent'.

Source B

I would call upon every working man in England, and especially the agricultural labourers, who appear to be the lowest, degraded and least aware, to shake off the indifference to their own interests which leaves them in the situation of slaves. Let every working man come forward from east to west, from north to south and unite firmly but peaceably together.

George Loveless, one of the Tolpuddle Martyrs, writing in 1837.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about workers in Kent at this time? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the workers were not aware of their own interests? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the problems facing working men? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Who were the Luddites? [2]

(ii) Describe the work of Robert Owen in helping workers. [4]

(iii) Why were the Combination Laws amended in 1825? [6]

(iv) How far was the Chartist movement a failure? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

Source A

How can there be what the impertinent barbarian superintendent calls 'the bonds of peace and goodwill' between the occupant of the Dragon Seat (the Emperor) and your merchants to whom he distributes his favours?

Extract from a reply received by the British superintendent in China in 1837 to a letter sent to the Emperor.

Source B

The cause of the war is the arrogant and unsupportable pretensions of China that she will hold commercial intercourse with the rest of mankind, not upon terms of equality, but upon the insulting and degrading forms of the relation between lord and servant.

From a lecture given in 1841 by John Adams, former President of the United States, on the First Opium War of 1839–42.

Source C

Our naval power is so strong that we can tell the Emperor what we mean to keep rather than what he would cede. We demand the admission of opium into interior China as lawful commerce and increased British access to several additional Chinese ports.

British Foreign Minister Palmerston writing in 1841 to the British superintendent in China about peace terms at the end of the Opium War.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about relations between the British and the Chinese just prior to the First Opium War? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Sources B and C.

How far do these sources show that foreign countries dominated China? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study all the sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the others as evidence about the First Opium War? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Give **two** terms of the Treaty of Nanking. [2]

(ii) Describe the events of the First Opium War. [4]

(iii) Why was China opposed to the opium trade? [6]

(iv) How far was European trade beneficial to China? Explain your answer. [8]

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