UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

HISTORY

Paper 1

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

0834692923

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.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Secti

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

> There was a lack of co-operation between revolutionary grou Naples were particularly hostile to each other. The revolution divided in their aims.

From a British history textbook published in 2006.

(a) Describe the creation and the collapse of the Roman Republic (1849). [5]

(b) Why was Italy not unified in 1848–9? [7]

(c) 'Cavour was responsible for the creation of the Kingdom of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Following the Declaration of Heidelberg, invitations for a proposed 'assembly of German men' were quickly issued. After five days this assembly reached an agreement on how to elect a national parliament.

From a British history textbook published in 2006.

(a) What problems faced the Frankfurt Parliament? [5]

(b) Why was Germany not unified in 1848–50? [7]

(c) How far was German unification caused by nationalism? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follo



An American cartoon showing the relationship of the White League and the Ku Klux Klan.

(a) What measures were taken as a result of the Civil War to improve the position of black people? [5]

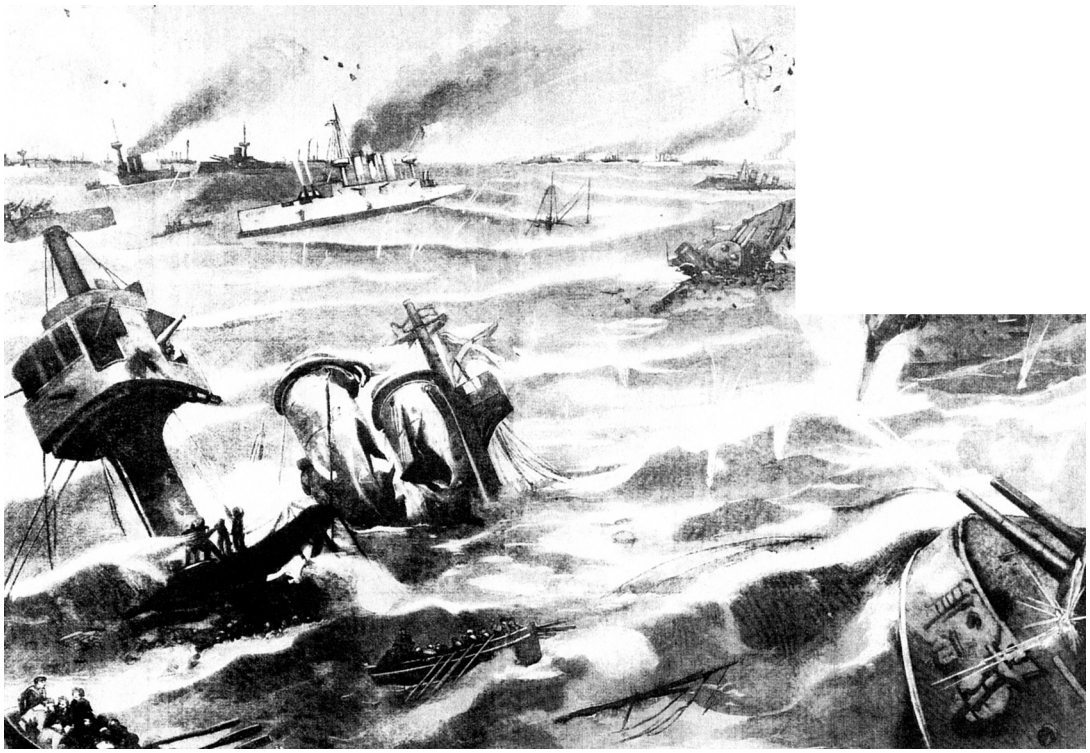
(b) Why did the Ku Klux Klan become a feared organisation? [7]

(c) How far was the Civil War a disaster for the South? Explain your answer. [8]

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4 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follo



An illustration of the Battle of Tsushima Straits in which the Russian Baltic fleet was destroyed by the Japanese navy in May 1905.

(a) Describe the feudal system that existed in Japan in 1850. [5]

(b) Why did Japan open up trade to other countries in the second half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'By 1914 Japan was still only a regional power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Clemenceau's demand for the German frontier to be pushed
> bluntly rejected. When the terms of the treaty became kno
> throughout France. Within a few months Clemenceau's gover
> and his political career ended.
>
> *From a British his*

(a) What military restrictions were imposed on Germany by the T

(b) Why was Clemenceau disappointed with the peace settlement? [7]

(c) 'Germany deserved the treatment it received in the Versailles Treaty.' 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 in our favour. If war has to come, it would be better to fight Germany in six to twelve months than to accept the present challenge.
>
> *A British military leader speaking to Prime Minister Chamberlain at the time of the Munich Conference.*

(a) Describe events in the Rhineland in 1936. [5]

(b) Why was appeasement beneficial to Britain? [7]

(c) 'War in Europe started in 1939 because of decisions taken at Munich in 1938.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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7 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph taken during the Soviet army's invasion of Hungary in 1956.

(a) What actions did the Soviet Union take against the Hungarian people in 1956? [5]

(b) Why did the Hungarian Uprising take place? [7]

(c) How far could Solidarity be blamed for the decline of Soviet control over Eastern Europe? [8]

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8 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph of the General Assembly of the United Nations in session.

(a) How are decisions made by the United Nations General Assembly? [5]

(b) Why has the increased number of member countries brought problems for the United Nations? [7]

(c) How effective has the United Nations been in carrying out its humanitarian work? Explain your answer. [8]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Secti

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–4

9 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph taken in Berlin in 1920 during the general strike.

(a) Describe the Kapp Putsch. [5]

(b) Why were there many uprisings and disturbances in Germany in the years 1919–22? [7]

(c) 'Developments in art and culture were the main achievements of the Weimar period.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In the next issue there must be a lead article featured as pr
> in which a recent decision made by the Führer, no matter w
> discussed in a manner that will emphasise that it is the corre
>
> *Instructions issued to the editors of all German newspaper*

(a) What benefits did the Enabling Act give to the Nazi party?

(b) Why was the Night of the Long Knives significant? [7]

(c) 'The most effective method used by the Nazis to control the German people was repression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

11 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A photograph of Tsar Nicholas II at the 1913 celebrations of 300 years of Romanov rule. This was the first time since 1905 that he had appeared in public.

(a) Describe the main features of Russian society immediately before the 1905 revolution. [5]

(b) Why was the Revolution of 1905 unsuccessful in its aims? [7]

(c) How successful was the Tsar in ruling Russia between 1906 and 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> If your country is powerful, people must beware of you.
> advanced countries. We must catch up. If we don't they will cr

(a) What was Russification?

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

(c) 'Collectivisation was successful.' 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 foll



A photograph of a speakeasy.

(a) Describe the lifestyle of the modern young American woman in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why was American society considered 'intolerant' in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Crime was the main reason Prohibition was ended.' 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 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) brought new ideas, n
> new hope into a wasted, tired and distressed region.
>
> *From a history bo*

(a) What actions did Roosevelt take to solve the banking crisis?

(b) Why was the TVA important?

(c) 'The most serious opposition to the New Deal came from the Supreme Court.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.199

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

> The defeat of the Nationalists was inevitable. The main issu
> the peasants who comprised nearly 90 per cent of the count
> solve the land issue, as their main support came from the lan
>
> *From a BBC radi*

(a) What did the Communists gain from the war with Japan?

(b) Why were attempts to avoid a civil war in 1945–6 unsuccessful? [7]

(c) 'Mao's use of guerrilla warfare was the main reason for the Communist victory in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> People can see that the unity of our two peoples will be everlasting and unbreakable. Not only will this unity affect the prosperity of China and the Soviet Union but it will certainly affect the future of humanity.
>
> *Mao speaking after the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship in 1950.*

(a) What were the outcomes of Mao's visit to the USSR in 1949–50? [5]

(b) Why were relations between China and Tibet hostile in the 1950s and 1960s? [7]

(c) 'The ending of American involvement in Vietnam was the main reason for improved Chinese – American relations after 1970.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWEN

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

> Africans should only be permitted within urban areas in so their presence is demanded by the needs of the white popula

An extract from a report by

(a) Describe the nature of white rule in South Africa in the years

(b) Why was black resistance to white rule ineffective before 1948? [7]

(c) 'The development of the South African economy up to 1948 was successful because of African labour.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Botha could not afford to ignore the riots of 1976 or the anger of the black community. Nor could the increasing opposition to apartheid from outside South Africa be brushed off any longer. However, he was afraid to appear weak.

From a history textbook published in 1997.

(a) What were the main features of the Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa? [5]

(b) Why did Botha introduce reforms in the late 1970s and early 1980s? [7]

(c) 'The most important reason for the ending of white minority rule in South Africa was the role played by important individuals.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The missionary says that we are the children of God like
> just look at us. Dogs, slaves, worse than the baboons on the
> treat us.
>
> *A Herero spe*

(a) Describe how Lüderitz and Vogelsang cheated Chief Frederi

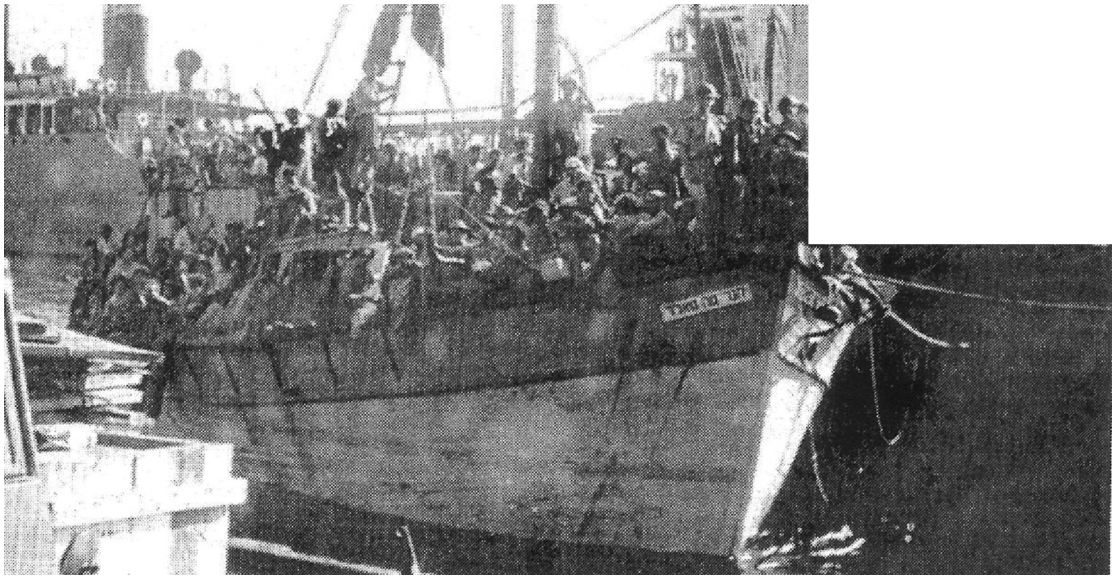
(b) Why did the actions of the Germans after 1885 upset the Her

(c) How important was the First World War for the people of Namibia? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS

20 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which foll



A refugee ship being sent back from Palestine to Cyprus by British soldiers in 1946.

(a) Describe how the British dealt with the Jews in Palestine from 1945 to 1948. [5]

(b) Why were Jews and Arabs in Palestine in opposition to each other from 1945 to 1948? [7]

(c) 'The most important result of the 1948–9 war was the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Palestinian people had to resort to armed struggle when they lost faith in the international community, which ignored their rights, and when it became clear that not one inch of Palestine could be regained through political means.
>
> The PLO dreams and hopes for one democratic state where Christian, Jew and Muslim live peacefully.

Yasser Arafat speaking to the United Nations, November 1974.

(a) Describe Palestinian terrorist actions between 1970 and 1976. [5]

(b) Why were Palestinians opposed to the state of Israel? [7]

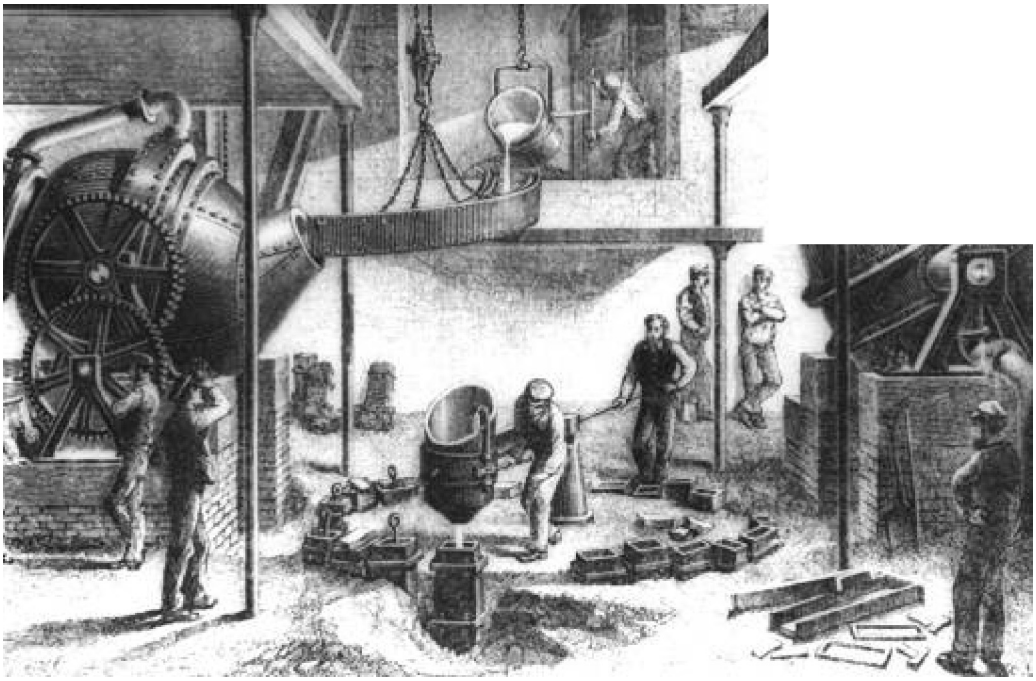
(c) How successful was Arafat as leader of the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDU

22 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follo



An illustration of a nineteenth-century Bessemer steel factory.

(a) For what purposes was steel used in the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did it become possible for the production of steel to increase in the second half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far did industrialisation change the way of life for working people in nineteenth-century Britain? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In the grey mists of the morning, we see a large portion of the supply of the great London markets rapidly unloaded from night trains including fish from the ports, Aylesbury butter and pork, apples, cabbages and cucumbers from the countryside. Elsewhere in the country trains carried Manchester cotton goods and Staffordshire pottery.

From the Railway News, 1864.

(a) Describe the main achievements of George Stephenson. [5]

(b) Why did Britain develop a railway system? [7]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the coming of the railways on the lives of working people was to improve their diet.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN T

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

> Explorers and missionaries drew attention to the oppor unexplored territories. The explorers kept careful records of their progress through unmapped territory. The missionarie the 'evils' they encountered.
>
> *From a his*

(a) How did explorers and missionaries assist the development of imperialism? [5]

(b) Why did imperialism develop during the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Imperialism had a greater impact on the imperial powers than on the countries they conquered.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



"NEW CROWNS FOR OLD ONES!"

A British cartoon published in 1876. It shows Queen Victoria assuming the title 'Empress of India'.

(a) What was the nature of British rule over India before 1857? [5]

(b) Why did the Indian Mutiny of 1857 fail? [7]

(c) How far did the nature of British rule over India change after the events of 1857? Explain your answer. [8]

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