Cambridge IGCSE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

HISTORY

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2766880100

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 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 **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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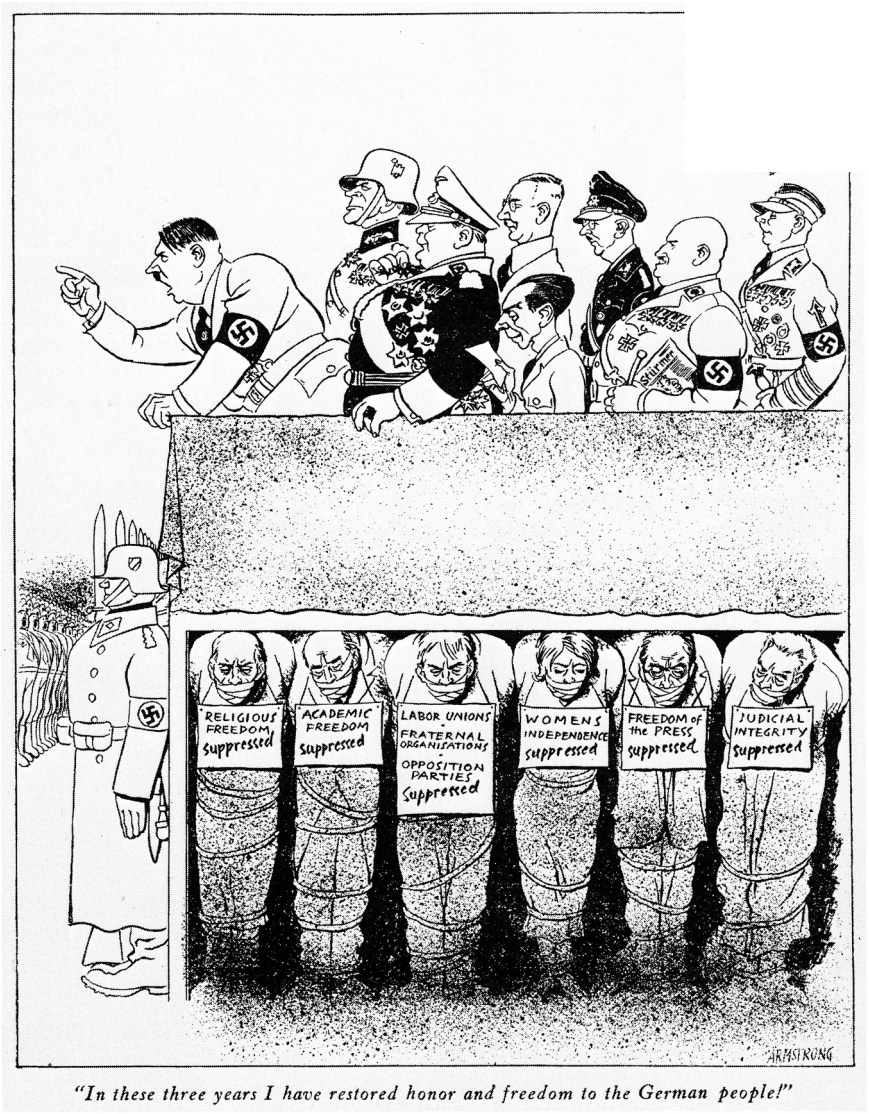
UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–19

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

Source A



From an American newspaper, 1936.

Source B

The working class had jobs, farmers had been rescued from economic ruin, big business prospered and military strength had been recreated in defiance of the Versailles terms. Add to this the benefits of 'Strength through Joy' and Hitler Youth activities and the loss of trade union rights seemed unimportant to most Germans. Only 'undesirables' were in concentration camps and they were, anyway, a small minority. The government could claim that it did consult the people: they held plebiscites between 1933 and 1938 and gained approval of over 90 per cent of the people for Hitler becoming Führer and 99 per cent for the occupation of the Rhineland and Anschluss with Austria. Admittedly they were held after the events had taken place.

A British historian's view, 2002.

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(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Nazi regi
reference to the source.

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the German people
1938? Explain your answer.

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as
Nazi state? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What were the Nuremberg Laws of 1935? [2]

(ii) Describe what happened on Kristallnacht in 1938. [4]

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

(iv) To what extent did life in Germany change during the war of 1939–45? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–194

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

Source A

Men began killing their cattle every night. As soon as it was d
bleating of sheep, the death squeal of a pig, the whimper of a ca
in the village were killed. Cellars and barns were filled with mea
anymore; kill, they'll take it away from you; kill, you won't get meat

A communist author, writing in 1935, describes what happened in one village during collectivisation.

Source B

Stalin, ignoring the cost in human life and misery, claimed that collectivisation was a success; for, after the great famines caused at that time, no more famines came to haunt the Russian people. The collective farms, despite their inefficiencies, did grow more food than tiny, privately-owned holdings had done. For example, 30 to 40 million tons of grain were produced every year. The countryside was transformed.

An English historian, writing in 1986.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about peasants during collectivisation? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Stalin's agricultural policies were effective? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** groups purged by Stalin in the 1930s. [2]

(ii) What is meant by Stalin's Cult of Personality? [4]

(iii) Why did Stalin feel collectivisation was necessary? [6]

(iv) How far did Stalin use fear to drive through changes in agriculture and industry? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–194

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

Source A

I was a skilled man, a plumber, but my firm closed down. I search
then I searched for any job at all no matter how low the wage.
standing with other honest, hard-working men, who had kept all
looking for charity. It was work we wanted but we were forced to pl
our families anything at all. Often you did not get it, for there was
and that went on for years.

A Chicago man in 1968 recalling his experiences in the early 1930s.

Source B

After the Crash, prices, especially of food and raw materials, continued to fall. Profits and shares sank with them and businesses were forced to close. Bank failures increased: they had lent too much unwisely and many had speculated in the good years with their customers' money. When one bank went bust a panic would start as everyone tried to take out their money from others and by 1932 bigger and bigger banks were closing down. The Republican Andrew Mellon, in government as Secretary of the Treasury since 1921, regarded as a waste of effort any attempt to try and control booms and busts of the business cycle. They were natural and the economy would right itself.

From an American history book, 1979.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the unemployed in the 1930s? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that bankers were the group most affected by the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the economy in the early 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What were Hoovervilles? [2]

(ii) Describe **two** of the policies introduced by President Hoover to deal with America's economic problems. [4]

(iii) Why did Roosevelt win the 1932 Presidential election? [6]

(iv) How far do you agree that the stock market crash was the most important cause of the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.199

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

Source A

North Vietnam is helping the rebels and is being helped by China
freedom in Tibet and which is helping the forces of violence in ne
in Vietnam is part of a worldwide pattern of aggressive purpose. S
communist, otherwise all of South-East Asia will fall under commu

From a speech by President Johnson of the USA, April 1965.

Source B

In 1962, China briefly went to war with India, mainly over Ladakh and minor disputed areas on the ill-defined Indo-Chinese border. But having won military success, the Chinese made no attempts to follow up their advantage and mildly withdrew from the territory where they considered they had no legitimate claims.

A British historian, writing in 1981.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about China's relations with neighbouring countries? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that China pursued an aggressive foreign policy? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was 'ping-pong diplomacy'? [2]

(ii) Describe relations between Tibet and China in the period 1950–90. [4]

(iii) Why did the Soviet Union withdraw financial and technical aid from China in 1960? [6]

(iv) How far did China's relations with other countries change in the period 1976 to 1990? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWEN

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

Source A

The Boers were fighting for independence, which they believed to
were fighting for an Empire which they thought represented all th
During the war British army doctors regularly treated the Boer w
the Transvaal and Orange Free State were buried alongside Bo
still tended with care. There was an admiration in the British Army
commandos – so much so that they later used the name for some of their own troops.

From a history of the British Empire by a British historian, 1978.

Source B

As the war dragged on much of the countryside in the Boer republics was left burnt and desolate. The British built ugly blockhouses every mile and a half and used new armoured trains to force Boer commandos into enormous stockades. Thousands of Boer women nursed their dying babies in concentration camps. Yet by the end of 1901 more than 22 000 Boer troops still eluded the huge British Army. The Transvaal government, constantly on the move, survived to the bitter end. The Boers accused the British of breaking the white man's code by arming over 10 000 African scouts and sentries. The long guerrilla campaign and thousands of deaths by disease or neglect in the camps robbed the British victory of any triumph. Never again did the British go to war with the old imperial certainty.

From a South African history of the Anglo-Boer War, published in 2001.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Boers in the Second Anglo-Boer War, 1899–1902? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the war was more costly for the British than for the Boers? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** of the Boer military leaders between 1899 and 1902. [2]

(ii) What were the main terms of the peace agreed at Vereeniging in May 1902? [4]

(iii) Why was the Union of South Africa set up in 1910? [6]

(iv) How far do you agree that the discovery of gold was the main reason for tensions between the British and the Boers between 1880 and 1910? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS

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

Source A

On 14 May 1948 the British left and Arab armies invaded the
hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs had left their homes a
of the fighting that had taken place in the country. When the Ara
full-scale war ensued, the numbers of refugees swelled. The res
became refugees must lie with those that perpetrated the aggress

Mrs Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, in a statement to the United Nations, 1961.

Source B

In 1949, a reconciliation committee was formed and Arab and Israeli delegates were invited to Lausanne to discuss the most important issues, particularly the refugee problem. The Arabs stated that the return of the refugees would be the basis for establishing peace in the area. The Israelis felt that this issue should be suspended until the final peace agreement was made. However, both sides agreed in May to respect the boundaries agreed in the partition plan, consent to Jerusalem becoming an international city, and to permit the return of the refugees and the return of their property.

A Palestinian historian, writing in 2001.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Palestinian refugees? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the problem of Palestinian refugees had been solved? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** countries that sent forces to help the Palestinian Arabs in 1948. [2]

(ii) Describe what happened at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem on 22 July 1946. [4]

(iii) Why did the Israelis win the 1948–9 war? [6]

(iv) How far had the Palestinians and neighbouring states accepted the existence of the State of Israel by 1994? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDU

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

Source A

Families were attracted from all parts for the benefit of emplo
temporary resort, to crush together into such dwellings as the n
families into one house and others into cellars or very small dwelli
became established, either the proprietor or some speculator w
build a few houses. These were often the worst type where the
to promote the health and comfort of the occupants but how many houses could be built upon the smallest space of ground and at the least possible cost.

From a report to the House of Lords on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population, 1842.

Source B

Some of the failings in houses began to be dealt with after the Public Health Act of 1875 and the adoption of local building laws, but even at the end of the century these were still widely ignored, especially in the new suburban areas which had not come under local government control. Some of the new districts of London, on which the housing reformers had such high hopes, were already described as 'potential slums' before the end of the century.

From a history of housing, published in 1978.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the reasons for poor living conditions in new industrial towns? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that living conditions improved as the century progressed? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** housing reformers of the nineteenth century. [2]

(ii) What were the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875? [4]

(iii) Why did many towns grow so rapidly in the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) How far was life for the working classes better at the end of the nineteenth century than at the beginning? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN T

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

Source A

Treat the sepoys well; attend to their wants and complaints; be p
determined with them; never lose sight of your rank as an officer;
situation; show that you have confidence in them; lead them well,
upon them as brave men and faithful soldiers, and they will die f
of conduct – abuse them; ill-treat them; place no confidence in th
wants or comforts – and they are the very devils.

A captain in the Indian Army writing in the 1840s.

Source B

On 23 April, at Meerut, the commanding officer of the 3rd Light Cavalry, Colonel George Smyth, aware of the trouble over cartridges, ordered a parade of the regimental skirmishers, 85 picked men, the elite of the regiment, and, determined to bring the matter to a head, demanded to know, one by one, if they would accept the cartridges. It was a stupid thing to do because his officers were well aware of the men's discontent and suspected it might be the cause of trouble. 'We may have the whole regiment in mutiny in half-an-hour if this is not attended to,' one of them had written to the adjutant. But Smyth, an opinionated man, had persisted, and one after the other the men refused. According to one young officer who watched, it was Smyth's unpopularity as much as anything else that had brought about the result. When Smyth had made his report to the Commander-in-Chief, he did the only thing he could do and insisted that all 85 men be court-martialled.

From a book about the Indian Mutiny, written by an Englishman in 1973.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Indian Army in the years before the Mutiny? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that it was incompetent officers that caused the Mutiny? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was the problem caused by the 'greased cartridges'? [2]

(ii) Describe the progress of the fighting during the Indian Mutiny. [4]

(iii) Why did Governor-General Dalhousie pursue a policy of westernisation in India? [6]

(iv) How far were the grievances of the sepoys the cause of the Mutiny in 1857? Explain your answer. [8]

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