UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

HISTORY

Paper 4 Alternative to Coursework

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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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DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–19

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

Source A

In January 1923 a minor German failure to make a reparation batch of timber – gave the French and Belgians an opportunity fo occupying the Ruhr was to rob Germany of its wealth and strengt stay in the Ruhr to deprive Germany permanently of its heavy ind

From a British textbook for students, 1997.

Source B

Many in France claimed she had lost the peace after winning the war. The military, financial and economic costs of the war damaged us, perhaps more than Germany, whose industrial areas in the Ruhr and Rhineland had not suffered. This was a good and legal reason for transferring some of the wealth of Germany to France as reparations in the Versailles settlement. There is a strong suspicion that Germany could not meet the reparations bill because it had no intention of doing so. An increase in taxation could have paid all its foreign debts and held the mark steady but no German politician was prepared to risk the opposition which this might have aroused. Instead the government issued more and more banknotes between 1919 and 1923 which created inflation.

From a French politician writing in 1936.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the Ruhr in 1923? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Versailles settlement had weakened Germany? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the problems of Germany between 1919 and 1923? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) What were the 'November Criminals'? [2]

(ii) Describe the 1920 Kapp Putsch. [4]

(iii) Why was the Dawes Plan of 1924 important? [6]

(iv) 'Political violence was the main difficulty faced by the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1923.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

In 1937 the overcrowding of the early 1930s repeated itself bec
Siberian forestry camp, built for 250-300 people, it was estimated
grown to 17 000 prisoners in 1937. Lacking barracks, prisoners
these were so crowded that it was 'impossible to move without
Prisoners refused to go outside for fear of losing their place on the floor. There were no bowls, no spoons, and huge lines for food. A dysentery epidemic began, and prisoners died rapidly.

From a book about gulags by an American author, published in 2003.

Source B

The use of terror was not new in the Soviet Union. Lenin had been prepared to use violence against the possible enemies of the revolution during the troubled times of the Civil War. Stalin had worked alongside Lenin during these years, and had been fully involved in the ruthless and violent way in which the anti-Bolshevik forces were crushed. Stalin had also used terror, exile and death against the kulaks during collectivisation. There was a difference between the violence of earlier times and the purges. The victims of the earlier violence were anti-communist while the victims of the purges were often leading communists.

From a British history book, published in 1997.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the impact of the Great Terror on the gulag system? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Stalin followed Lenin's tactics in the use of terror? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was the role of Andrei Vyshinsky at show trials during the purges? [2]

(ii) Describe how a show trial operated. [4]

(iii) Why did Stalin launch the purges of the 1930s? [6]

(iv) 'Stalin's greatest contribution to the development of the USSR by 1939 was industrialisation.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 make my money by supplying a public demand. If I break the l
hundreds of the best people in Chicago, are as guilty as I am. Th
that I sell and they buy. Everybody calls me a racketeer, I call my
liquor, it's bootlegging. When my customers serve it on a silver tra

Al Capone in a 1930 interview. It was estimated that he had an income of over $100 million. In 1932 he was convicted of income tax evasion and sentenced to eleven years in jail.

Source B

In the 1920s a large proportion of Trenton residents were European immigrants who cherished their Old World tradition of a lot of social drinking. Speakeasies flourished wherever thirsty working people lived – even the chief Federal Agent admitted there were at least 800 bars, four times as many as legal, pre-Prohibition bars, in Trenton. The more upper-class people saw Prohibition as a monstrous joke imposed on them by hypocrites and the resentment of the 'country lout for the city man'. Idle factories were put to use as illegal distilleries. The New Jersey liquor trade became controlled by major gangsters, like Schultz and 'Legs' Diamond, and small-time killers such as Marrazzo and Pantieri, who went to the electric chair for killing two rival bootleggers in an ambush.

From the website history of Trenton, the capital city of the State of New Jersey, 2008.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that there was strong opposition to Prohibition? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) What was the temperance movement? [2]

(ii) What approach did the government use in attempting to enforce Prohibition? [4]

(iii) Why was Prohibition repealed in 1933? [6]

(iv) 'The Roaring Twenties meant progress for all Americans.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

From 1950 China's economic development had been under S followed the Soviet pattern of the 1930s. But was this the right kin it want to become a heavily industrialised country like the USSR? some entirely different principles for China's economic developm would lead to the kind of classless society he was aiming for.

A British historian, writing in 1978.

Source B

Mao did not want to be told the truth. Even now, I still believe that if he had fully understood the truth early in the Great Leap Forward, he would have brought a halt to the disaster long before he did. But the truth had to come to him on his own terms. He could not accept it when it included criticisms of him or when it came from conspiring ministers who might be contenders for power. The truth had to come from people who were no threat to him.

Mao's personal doctor, who was educated in and returned to the West after Mao's death, writing in 1994.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about China's economy before the Great Leap Forward? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Mao could not face the truth about the Great Leap Forward? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** benefits brought to the women of China by the Marriage Law of 1950. [2]

(ii) Describe changes made by the Communists by 1960 in the areas of health and hygiene. [4]

(iii) Why did Mao abandon the Second Five-Year Plan in 1957? [6]

(iv) How far was food production the main focus of the Communist government up to 1960? 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

In 1988 the President, Mr. Botha, said it was totally unacceptabl unhindered and store weapons in Khotso House, the headquart of Churches. Mr. Botha gave no specific instructions on how th but after the bombing he congratulated the police and me. The b fatalities, but scores of people were injured by flying glass and fall

From evidence given by the 1988 Minister of Law and Order to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which Botha had refused to attend, 1998.

Source B

In December 1982 Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) set off explosions at the unfinished nuclear power plant outside Johannesburg. This was an effort to retaliate for the unprovoked attack on the ANC in Lesotho, where nineteen people were killed and over two hundred injured. In 1983 our first car bomb was set off in South Africa and attacks were carried out on many military bases, oil refineries and government buildings in the following years. In our campaign the killing of civilians was a tragic accident and I felt a profound horror at the death toll but I knew that this was the inevitable consequence of our decision to begin a military struggle. During the 1980s over three hundred ANC members in exile were killed by government agents.

From the autobiography of Nelson Mandela, 1994.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) was responsible for the violence in the 1980s? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** African states where the ANC had training bases in the 1980s. [2]

(ii) Describe the international actions taken in the 1970s and 1980s against South Africa. [4]

(iii) Why was the United Democratic Front set up? [6]

(iv) 'Apartheid collapsed because of Nelson Mandela and the ANC.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

The time for the attack was settled after a great deal of discussio at dawn, when the rising sun behind their troops would hinder the to wait until the afternoon, when the most delicate part of their ope could take place with the sun behind them. Having been trained press on with bridging and movement of armour. Finally, the Presi that both attacks might start at 1400 hours.

A British military historian, writing in 1984 about Egyptian and Syrian plans to attack Israel in 1973.

Source B

The defence thinking of Israel had always been dictated by the inability of the country to maintain a large standing force at any given time. Its defence was based on three elements: intelligence, which would give sufficient warning to mobilise reserves; a standing army, which would fight the holding phase of an enemy attack; and a professional air force. These three elements were designed to win time and hold the line until the reserves took over. On this occasion one element of the plan went wrong – intelligence.

A former President of Israel, writing in 1982 about Israeli military strategy at the time of the Yom Kippur War, 1973.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the plans to attack Israel in 1973? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Israel was ready to resist military attacks in 1973? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name the leaders of Egypt **and** Syria during the Yom Kippur War. [2]

(ii) Describe briefly the actions of the Black September Movement at the 1972 Munich Olympics. [4]

(iii) Why did the warring parties in the Yom Kippur War agree to a ceasefire on 24 October 1973? [6]

(iv) 'The outcome of the Yom Kippur War gave the Middle East a chance of a permanent peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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

It became increasingly clear from the beginning of the 1840s th deadly than rural ones. In 1842 the Poor Law Commissioners is Conditions of the Labouring Population. This report demonstrat only between urban and rural death rates but between the life classes. In the table below urban Manchester is compared with ru

Classification	Average age at death	
	Manchester	Rutlandshire
Professional persons and gentry	38	52
Tradesmen, shopkeepers, farmers	20	41
Mechanics, labourers	17	38

From a Social and Economic History, published in 1987.

Source B

The Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875 enabled Birmingham to begin a great improvement scheme designed to take over and redevelop forty to fifty acres of the most decayed part of the city. In 1882 the City Improvement Committee published the following figures on the streets so far affected.

Streets	Average death rate per thousand	
	1873-75	1879-81
Lower Priory	62	22
Rope Walk	42	25
Bailey Street	97	26
Potter Street	44	29
Russell Street	55	19
Ashton Road	40	15

From a book published in 1970.

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(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about health in to
Support your answer with reference to the source.

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that slum clearance had
Explain your answer.

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evi
century Britain? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** diseases which caused a high death rate in the nineteenth century. [2]

(ii) What were the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act of 1875? [4]

(iii) Why were the expanding towns usually more unhealthy than rural communities? [6]

(iv) 'Parliament did not deal effectively with the problems caused by rapid urban growth.' 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

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

Source A

Although dismissed by some as merely a sepoys' mutiny, or as
religious rights by the British, the great rising of 1857 is slowly g
war of independence and the greatest armed challenge to colon
nineteenth century. Starting out as a revolt of the sepoys, it was s
of the civil population. The masses expressed their opposition t
an unshakeable unity amongst Hindus and Muslims alike and was an important milestone in our freedom struggle.

From a modern history of India written by a Hindu Indian.

Source B

The wrath of the mutineers was mostly directed against the Christians, who had interfered with their religion. A large number of unsuspecting Englishmen and their women and children were indiscriminately murdered. The first man to be killed in Delhi was an Indian Christian. The next victims were Indian shopkeepers. Beyond this, there was no planned or organised scheme or effort on the mutineers' part to subvert the rule of the East India Company, or to weaken the administrative hold of the British over the country. About 80% of India was practically unaffected by the rising and the reason for this lack of interest in, and sympathy with, the progress of the sepoys' mutiny was the absence of any common cause, any planned scheme, or any unity of interests.

From 'The Truth about the Indian Mutiny', an article written by a Sikh in 2004.

(a) (i) Study Source A.

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

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that India was little affected by the Mutiny? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

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

(b) (i) Name **two** Governor-Generals of India prior to the Mutiny. [2]

(ii) Describe how the new cartridges were the immediate cause of the Mutiny. [4]

(iii) Why were the British able to crush the Mutiny? [6]

(iv) How far did the Mutiny change life for the peoples of India? Explain your answer. [8]

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