Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Second

HISTORY

Paper 1

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **19** printed pages, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

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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.

> The idea of national unity was enough to bring about an u
> was not enough to bring victory. The ordinary people, wh
> the Austrians, were prepared to accept the leadership of
> the driving force of expelling the Austrians failed, the ordi
> leaderless.

From a book written by a soldier who fought in Lombardy in 1848–49.

(a) What did the Roman Republic of 1848–49 achieve? [5]

(b) Why did attempts to unify Italy by 1849 end in failure? [7]

(c) 'Garibaldi's contribution to the unification of Italy was more important than the contribution of any other person.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Bismarck combined high intelligence with an unscrupulous view of politics and state affairs. He got things done and did not worry too much about the means he used to get his way. His cunning was well displayed when he first picked off Austria in 1866, having ensured French and Russian neutrality.

From a history book published in 1985.

(a) What were the functions of the Zollverein? [5]

(b) Why was Bismarck appointed Minister-President of Prussia in 1862? [7]

(c) 'Bismarck did not plan for the unification of Germany. He just took opportunities that others gave him.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



'The Last Moments of John Brown' painted in 1859.

(a) Describe John Brown's contribution to the struggle against slavery. [5]

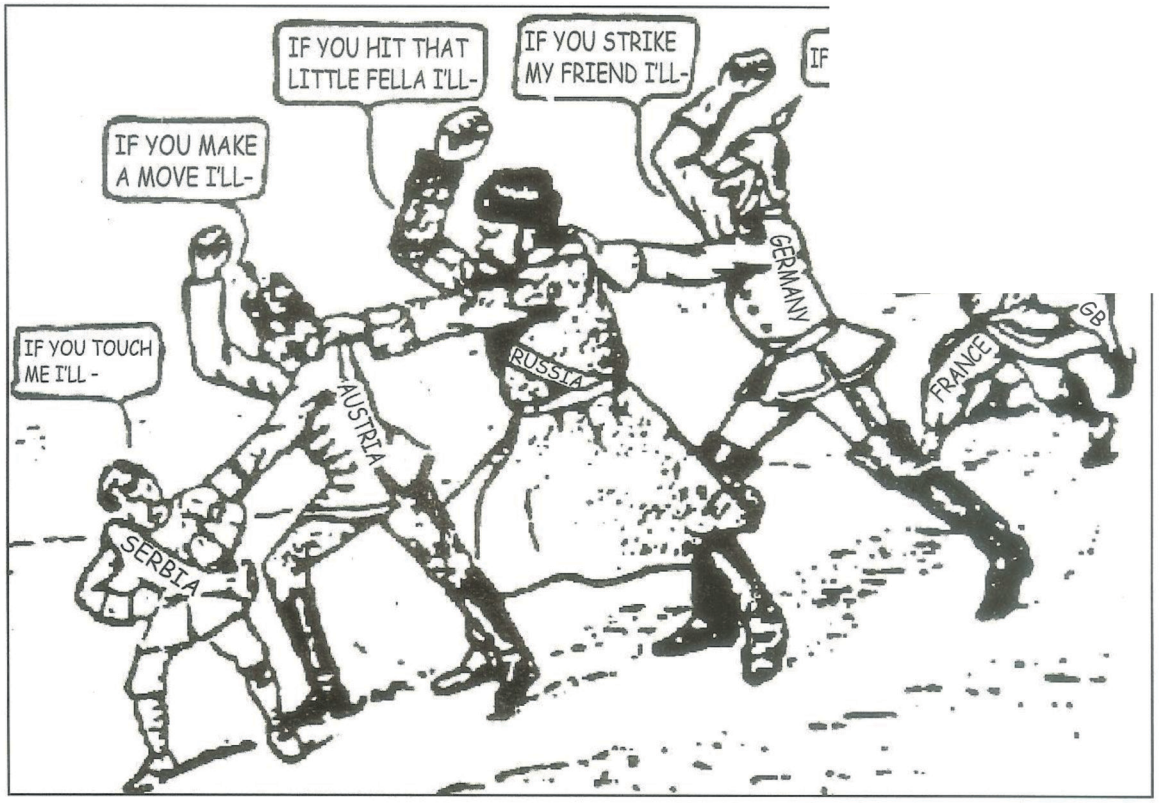
(b) Why were abolitionists annoyed by the Dred Scott decision? [7]

(c) 'The lives of Black Americans were changed little by the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An American cartoon entitled 'The Chain of Friendship'. It was published in July 1914.

(a) Describe the colonial rivalry which existed among the Great Powers before the First World War. [5]

(b) Why was the Triple Entente formed? [7]

(c) 'In 1914, the actions of Austria-Hungary were more important than the actions of Russia in causing war.' 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.

> We want peace which will be just, but not vindictive. We want
> the occasion demands it, but the severity must be designed,
> for justice. Above all, we want to protect the future against a r
> of this war.
>
> *Lloyd George speaking to the British Parliament, bef*

(a) With reference to the terms of the peace settlement of 1919, (i) the Saar and (ii) the Rhineland? [5]

(b) Why was Germany unhappy with being forced to accept responsibility for the war? [7]

(c) How far did Lloyd George achieve his aims at the Paris Peace Conference? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The defeat suffered in the United States strikes at the very existence of the League of Nations. America's place will remain empty at Geneva. The two countries that will dominate, France and Great Britain, are divided on almost every topic to be discussed.
>
> *A French politician commenting, in 1920, on the League without the USA.*

(a) Describe how collective security was intended to work. [5]

(b) Why was the American decision not to join the League a great blow to the organisation? [7]

(c) 'The Depression had a greater impact on the League than did events in Manchuria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Mr Churchill has said that for Great Britain the Polish questio
> for the Russians it is a question of both honour and secur
> Poland has been the corridor for attack on Russia. It is no
> honour for Russia, but one of life and death.
>
> *Stalin speaking to Churchil*

(a) What was discussed, in relation to Poland, at the Yalta Confe

(b) Why did tensions between the USSR and the Western Allies increase at the Potsdam Conference? [7]

(c) 'The USSR was to blame for starting the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of US marines pinned down by Vietcong snipers in the city of Hue during the Tet Offensive, 1968.

(a) What was the Tet Offensive? [5]

(b) Why were the methods used by the Americans to try to defeat the Vietcong unsuccessful? [7]

(c) 'American public opinion was more important than Vietcong guerrilla tactics in bringing about the US withdrawal from Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> With the death of Stresemann, Germany lost its ablest stat
> worked hard to rebuild his shattered country, and for peace an

From Stresemann's obituary in a British newspaper, October 1929.

(a) What were the main economic challenges facing the Weimar Republic when it was established? [5]

(b) Why did the Weimar Republic face political opposition from the start? [7]

(c) To what extent did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We believed in Hitler. We believed in the whole system, the entire leadership. We could not do anything else. That was our generation and he was our idol.

A member of the Hitler Youth, speaking after the Second World War.

(a) What was education like for young people in schools in Nazi Germany? [5]

(b) Why was membership of the Hitler Youth encouraged? [7]

(c) How far did life for workers improve in Nazi Germany up to 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> The Provisional Government possesses no real power and i
> only in so far as this is permitted by the Soviet of Workers' an
>
> *From a letter written by a member of the newly formed Provis*
> *It is commenting on the 'Dual*

(a) Describe the Kornilov affair. [5]

(b) Why was Lenin important to the Bolshevik seizure of power? [7]

(c) 'The Provisional Government failed because it lacked popular support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Before the changes you said the factory owners were unfair to us, but the factory owners did not force us to work such long hours, and there was enough of everything in the shops. Now we work long hours doing the work four men used to do.
>
> *A Russian factory worker commenting in 1929.*

(a) What problems did Soviet agriculture face before collectivisation? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin find it difficult to introduce collectivisation? [7]

(c) How far did the Soviet people benefit from Stalin's economic plans? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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

> Advertising has made broadcasting an industry. The broadc
> they can boost industry and people want to buy time on air.
>
> *From an American ne*

(a) How did Henry Ford organise motor car production?

(b) Why did the radio industry grow rapidly? [7]

(c) How far did Americans benefit from the 'boom' of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The music is sensuous, the embracing of dance partners is absolutely indecent and the movements are such that they cannot be described in a family newspaper.
>
> *From a religious newspaper published in the 1920s.*

(a) Describe how the motion picture industry was organised in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did some people disapprove of young people's behaviour? [7]

(c) 'Prohibition had a greater impact on American society in the 1920s than intolerance.' 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 American government, which had given Chiang Kai-sh
> worth of aid since 1945, could see that the Kuomintang was
> 1947 cut off all aid to them.
>
> *From a British*

(a) Describe the efforts made in 1946 to avoid a civil war in China. [5]

(b) Why did a civil war start in China in 1946? [7]

(c) 'The failures of Chiang Kai-shek resulted in the Communists winning the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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(a) What were 'people's courts'?

(b) Why was 'thought reform' introduced by the Communists?

(c) 'Mao's economic policies between 1952 and 1961 were uns with this statement? Explain your answer.

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWEN

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

> After the war ended in 1902, Lord Milner, the leading British
> adopted a policy of 'Anglicisation'. He wanted to break down
> the Boers and the British. He wanted to encourage large n
> settlers to come to South Africa, hoping they would swamp th
>
> *From a history b*

(a) What did Rhodes hope to achieve in Africa? [5]

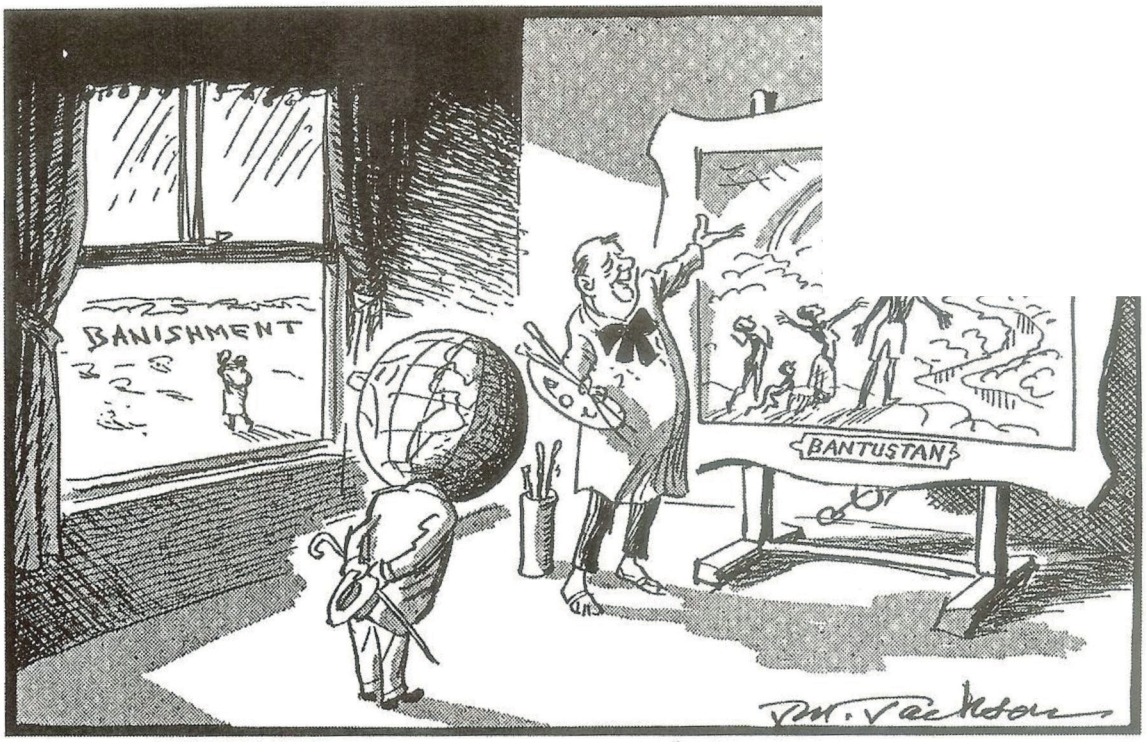
(b) Why did tensions between the Boers and the British increase prior to the outbreak of war in 1899? [7]

(c) 'The British failed to deal successfully with South Africa between 1900 and 1910.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon published in South Africa in 1959.

(a) What actions did the South African government take in the 1950s to ensure racial groups were separated? [5]

(b) Why was apartheid popular with many white South Africans in the 1950s and 1960s? [7]

(c) How successful was apartheid in the 1950s and 1960s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The decision to colonise in Southern Africa means that the n
> the land where they have pastured their cattle, so that the
> his cattle there.
>
> *The commissioner responsible for German coloni*

(a) Describe the establishment of German colonial rule in Namib

(b) Why was there resistance to the German colonisation of Namibia? [7]

(c) How far were Namibia and its people affected by the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS

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

> Following the armistice agreements at the end of the war controlled by the Jewish forces at the end of the fighting bec new state of Israel.
>
> *From a British*

(a) Describe what happened in Palestine when the Second World War came to an end in 1945. [5]

(b) Explain why the British government decided to withdraw from Palestine in 1948. [7]

(c) 'The war of 1948–49 solved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1988 Arafat finally publicly accepted the existence of Israel and the principle of Resolution 242. By accepting the Resolution the PLO recognised the existence of the Jewish state of Israel.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1998.*

(a) Describe the origins of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). [5]

(b) Why did tension exist between King Hussein of Jordan and the PLO? [7]

(c) 'By 1993 the PLO had been successful in their efforts for the Palestinian cause.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDU

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

> Children under nine years old not to work in textile mills.
> Children aged nine to thirteen years to work no more than ni
> No one under eighteen to do night work.
> Four inspectors to be appointed.

(a) What was bad about working in an early nineteenth-century textile factory? [5]

(b) Why was there a need to increase iron production during the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful was government legislation in improving working conditions for children in the first half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> At first the Liverpool and Manchester Railway made more money from passengers than freight. In 1835 the railway began carrying livestock which had been brought to England from Ireland. Soon supplies of fresh fish and vegetables were being transported. Raw cotton imported from America was carried in bulk to the manufacturers.
>
> *From a history book published in 1998.*

(a) What were the disadvantages of roads for Britain's transport needs at the beginning of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why were railways of benefit to people in their daily lives? [7]

(c) 'Brunel made a greater contribution than any other person to the development of railways.' 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.

> Bentinck's modernising projects, which included a policy o
> controversial and included making English the language of th
> He also took steps to suppress native customs which the Briti

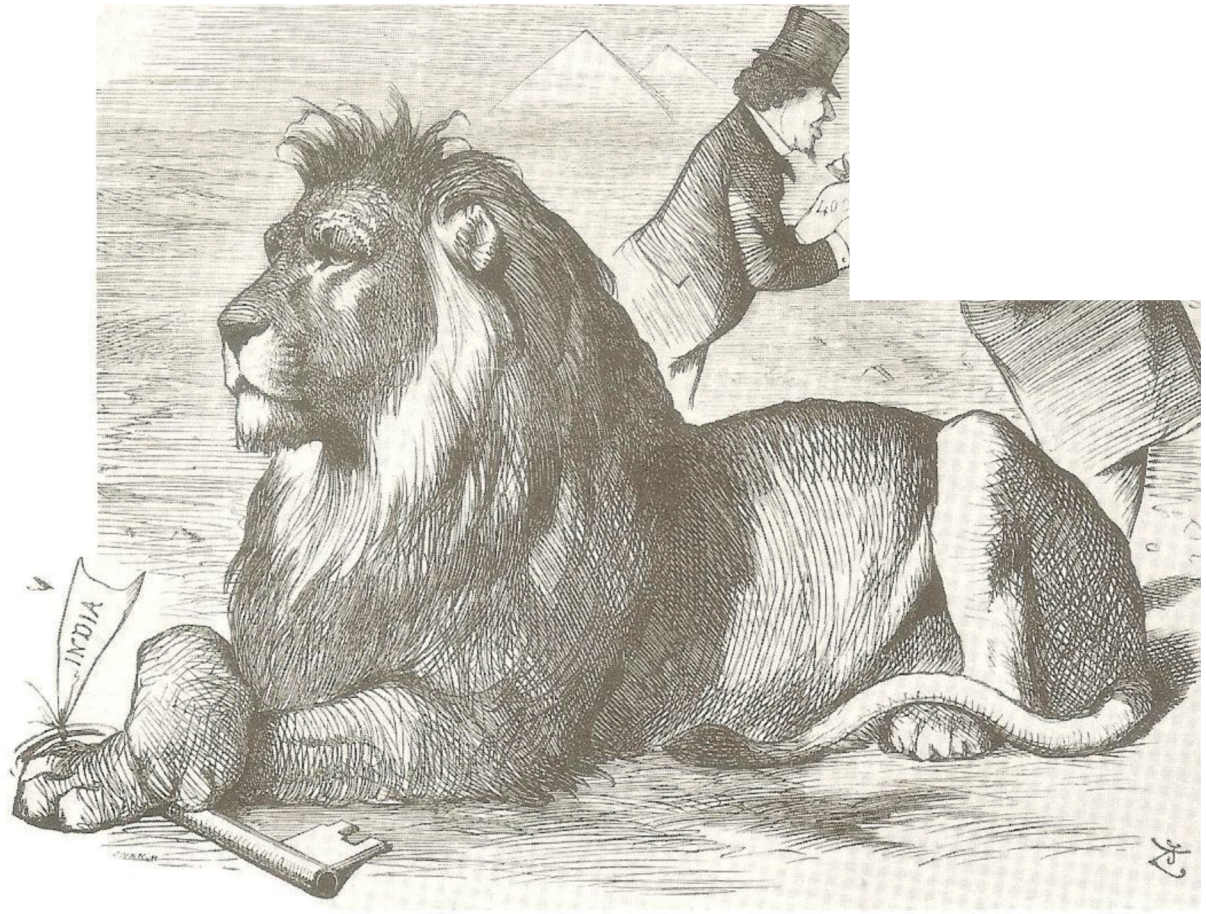
(a) What was the role of the East India Company in the Indian sub-continent? [5]

(b) Why were Bentinck's proposals for India controversial? [7]

(c) How far was nineteenth-century India changed by British rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A British cartoon published in 1876. It is commenting on the British government's acquisition of a large number of shares in the Suez Canal.

(a) What was the 'Scramble for Africa'? [5]

(b) Why were European countries interested in Africa? [7]

(c) How far did imperialism in Africa benefit Europeans? Explain your answer. [8]

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