Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/ November 2015**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

9109532250

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.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 The 1848–49 Revolutions were influenced by different factors.

(a) Describe the role of Kossuth in the Hungarian Revolution, 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why was Louis Philippe overthrown in 1848? [6]

(c) 'Liberalism influenced the Revolutions of 1848–49 more than nationalism.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Italy had still not achieved unification by 1859.

(a) Describe Austrian power over Italy at the beginning of 1848. [4]

(b) Why was Mazzini important in the struggle for a united Italy? [6]

(c) How successful were Piedmont's military campaigns against Austria? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Imperialism varied in format and impact.

(a) Describe events at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. [4]

(b) Why did the Chinese resist European influence? [6]

(c) How similar was the impact on Africans of French imperialism in Senegal compared to British imperialism in Nigeria? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Aggressive foreign policies before 1914 increased tension among European powers.

(a) What were the aims of Kaiser Wilhelm II's Weltpolitik policy introduced in 1890? [4]

(b) Why did disputes over Morocco increase European tension? [6]

(c) 'The actions of Serbia were more to blame than the actions of Austria-Hungary for the outbreak of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The negotiators of the Paris Peace Settlement faced many challenges.

(a) What were the main terms of the Treaty of Saint Germain with Austria? [4]

(b) Why were Wilson's expectations of the Peace Settlement of 1919–20 different from those of Clemenceau? [6]

(c) 'The War Guilt Clause was the main cause of German bitterness towards the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler influenced events throughout Europe.

(a) Describe what happened in Guernica in April 1937. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler want to remilitarise the Rhineland? [6]

(c) 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was more advantageous to Stalin than it was to Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 America feared the spread of Communism.

(a) What was the 38th Parallel in relation to the Korean War? [4]

(b) Why did North Korea invade South Korea in June 1950? [6]

(c) 'America was more successful in Korea than it was in Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Saddam Hussein took action to secure his dictatorship.

(a) Describe how Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq. [4]

(b) Why did Saddam Hussein invade Kuwait in August 1990? [6]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the First Gulf War was on the Iraqi people themselves.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 On the Western Front little progress was made.

(a) Describe conditions that faced soldiers in the trenches. [4]

(b) Why did 'stalemate' develop on the Western Front? [6]

(c) How effective were new technologies in attempts to break the stalemate on the Western Front? Explain your answer. [10]

10 After August 1918 Germany was in retreat.

(a) What happened at the Battle of Amiens in August 1918? [4]

(b) Why did Germany agree to an armistice? [6]

(c) 'The main reason revolution broke out in Germany in 1918 was the Kiel Mutiny.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic faced numerous threats to its existence.

(a) What problems was Germany facing by the end of 1918? [4]

(b) Why did the Spartacist uprising fail? [6]

(c) 'Stresemann saved the Weimar Republic from disaster.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Different groups had different experiences under the Nazis.

(a) Describe the education policies of the Nazis in German schools. [4]

(b) Why was the Hitler Youth movement an important part of life in Nazi Germany? [6]

(c) Who benefited least from Nazi rule: women or industrial workers? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsar faced many challenges.

(a) What was the nature of the Tsar's rule over Russia before the 1905 Revolution? [4]

(b) Why was the Tsar in danger of losing control of the country following Bloody Sunday? [6]

(c) 'By 1914 the greatest problem faced by the Tsar was the influence Rasputin had over the Tsarina.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 The Bolsheviks had consolidated their power by 1920.

(a) What threats did Lenin's return to Russia in April 1917 pose for the Provisional Government? [4]

(b) Why was the Provisional Government unable to prevent the October 1917 Revolution? [6]

(c) 'War Communism was the most important reason for Bolshevik success in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 Americans were affected by the Wall Street Crash.

(a) Describe the buying of shares on the stock market before the Crash. [4]

(b) Explain why the US economy was affected by the Wall Street Crash. [6]

(c) 'Hoover failed to win a second term as President because he was reluctant to provide government welfare support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Americans held strong views about the New Deal.

(a) What was the role of the National Recovery Administration within the New Deal? [4]

(b) Why did Huey Long oppose the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Communist rule changed China.

(a) Describe co-operative farming in China during the 1950s. [4]

(b) Why did the Communists introduce health policies during the 1950s? [6]

(c) How successful were Mao's economic policies up to 1958? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's external relations have been problematic.

(a) Describe relations between China and Hong Kong between 1949 and 1997. [4]

(b) Why were China's relations with India poor in the period 1950–88? [6]

(c) 'China was striving to become a superpower by 1976.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 An apartheid state was established by the government.

(a) What was the Population Registration Act, 1950? [4]

(b) Why was the Bantu Education Act of 1953 introduced? [6]

(c) 'By the mid-1960s the government had successfully crushed resistance to the apartheid state.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The pressure for change in South Africa gradually increased after 1978.

(a) What did Botha mean by 'Total Onslaught'? [4]

(b) Why was there an upsurge of violence in South Africa by the mid-1980s? [6]

(c) 'The contribution of Mandela was more important than the contribution of de Klerk to the ending of white minority rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Events of 1955–56 in the Middle East involved the superpowers.

(a) Describe the role of the United States in the Suez crisis. [4]

(b) Why did Egypt turn to the Soviet Union for assistance in 1956? [6]

(c) Who benefited more from the 1956 Suez conflict: Egypt or Israel? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Progress towards peace in the Middle East was slow.

(a) What did UN Resolution 242 (November 1967) state? [4]

(b) Why was the influence of the United Nations in the Middle East never strong? [6]

(c) 'Labor has been more to blame than Likud for Israel's limited progress towards peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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