Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/ November 2015**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.



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 Most of Europe was affected by revolution during 1848–49.

(a) Describe the revolutionary events in Vienna in March 1848. [4]

(b) Why were the actions of Guizot important in causing the February 1848 Revolution in France? [6]

(c) 'The European Revolutions of 1848–49 had similar results.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 A number of people played a part in the moves towards Italian unification.

(a) What actions did Mazzini take in Rome during his 'hundred days of power'? [4]

(b) Why did Cavour meet Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858? [6]

(c) Was Garibaldi a help or a hindrance in unifying Italy? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Slavery became a significant issue in America.

(a) What was the 'underground railroad'? [4]

(b) Why was the 1850 Compromise necessary? [6]

(c) 'The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was more important than the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 in causing the American Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European tensions before 1914 were increased by the actions of some countries.

(a) Describe German actions in Morocco in 1905 which increased European tensions. [4]

(b) Why did Germany start the naval race? [6]

(c) 'The Bosnian Crisis of 1908–09 played a greater part in causing the First World War than did the Balkan Wars of 1912–13.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The results of the negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference satisfied no one.

(a) What were the main terms of the Treaty of Trianon? [4]

(b) Why was there discussion about the status of Danzig at the Paris Peace Conference? [6]

(c) 'The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were surprising.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Peace was threatened in the 1930s.

(a) What did Hitler gain from the return of the Saar to Germany? [4]

(b) Why, by 1937, was Japan a threat to world peace? [6]

(c) 'Appeasement was not justifiable.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Increasing Communist influence was feared by the USA.

(a) Describe the Bay of Pigs invasion. [4]

(b) Why was the Cuban Revolution seen as a threat to the USA? [6]

(c) 'The US policy of containment was more successful in Korea than in Cuba.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Threats to Communist control of Eastern Europe always existed.

(a) Describe the reaction of the Western allies to the building of the Berlin Wall. [4]

(b) Why did the Communists build the Berlin Wall in 1961? [6]

(c) How different was the Soviet reaction to events in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968)? 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 Military plans were an important feature of the First World War.

(a) What was the Schlieffen Plan? [4]

(b) Why did both sides construct trenches on the Western Front? [6]

(c) 'The actions of the French were the main reason for the failure of the Schlieffen Plan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 It was not just the Western Front that was important.

(a) What was the impact of the naval blockade of Germany? [4]

(b) Why did Britain decide to launch an offensive against Turkey in 1915? [6]

(c) 'The Gallipoli campaign failed because of the Turkish defences.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler was Chancellor of Germany by 1933.

(a) Describe events in Munich on 8–9 November 1923. [4]

(b) Why did Hitler think that the Munich Putsch would be successful? [6]

(c) 'Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 because of the violence of the SA.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis dealt with all opposition.

(a) What role did the SS play in controlling the Nazi state? [4]

(b) Why did persecution take place in Germany? [6]

(c) 'The German people accepted the Nazi regime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Discontent was a significant issue in the Tsar's Russia.

(a) Describe events on the battleship 'Potemkin', June 1905. [4]

(b) Why did Stolypin introduce agricultural reform? [6]

(c) 'The actions of the Tsarina were the main reason for the abdication of the Tsar.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's influence over the people of the USSR increased.

(a) What were Trotsky's weaknesses as a candidate to succeed Lenin as leader of the USSR? [4]

(b) Why did it take until 1929 for Stalin to become undisputed leader of the USSR? [6]

(c) Which was the more effective for Stalin in controlling the Soviet Union: fear or propaganda? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The 1920s was a decade of contrasts in the USA.

(a) What was the Jazz Age? [4]

(b) Why did the cinema become increasingly popular in 1920s America? [6]

(c) 'The "Red Scare" was the most important example of intolerance in America in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt was a popular President, but still received criticism.

(a) What did Roosevelt do to help industry in his first hundred days in office? [4]

(b) Why were Roosevelt's radio broadcasts important? [6]

(c) 'Roosevelt tried to do too much.' How far do you agree with this explanation of the limited success of the New Deal? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1994

17 Relations with the rest of the world have impacted on China.

(a) Describe Communist China's relations with India before the early 1990s. [4]

(b) Why did the death of Stalin change relations between China and the USSR? [6]

(c) 'Access to trade was the main reason for improved relations with the United States from 1970.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Since 1966 Chinese people have been affected by government policies in different ways.

(a) Describe the 'cult of Maoism'. [4]

(b) Why was the Cultural Revolution disastrous for China? [6]

(c) How successful was the Deng Xiaoping regime in changing China? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 By 1948 South Africa was a highly segregated state.

(a) What was the impact by 1940 of housing policies on the non-white population? [4]

(b) Why was gold mining important to South Africa by 1945? [6]

(c) 'The National Party was successful in the election of 1948 because of the failings of Smuts and the United Party.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The campaign against apartheid increased in the years up to 1980.

(a) What was the Black Consciousness Movement? [4]

(b) Why did the Black Consciousness Movement increase in popularity in the late 1960s and the 1970s? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that apartheid had almost collapsed by 1980? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Tensions in the Middle East were high in the 1960s and 1970s.

(a) In what ways did tension increase in the Middle East in the months leading up to the Six Day War of June 1967? [4]

(b) Why was Israel able to accept the UN ceasefire of 10 June 1967? [6]

(c) How significant was superpower influence in the Yom Kippur War, 1973? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Palestinians faced numerous problems.

(a) Describe the developing Palestinian refugee crisis prior to 1967. [4]

(b) Why was the Six Day War (1967) important for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? [6]

(c) How far were actions of the PLO responsible for the difficulties Palestinians faced? Explain your answer. [10]

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