Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/ November 2015**

2 hours

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.

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 Revolutions impacted on Europe during 1848–49.

(a) Describe the revolutionary events in Paris in June 1848. [4]

(b) Why was the Austro-Hungarian Empire in danger of collapsing during 1848–49? [6]

(c) 'The 1848–49 Revolutions were more successful in Italy than in France.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Cavour and Napoleon III were both important in the moves towards a united Italy.

(a) What benefits did Cavour hope to gain from the Crimean War? [4]

(b) Why was the meeting at Plombières in July 1858 important? [6]

(c) 'Napoleon's fear of Prussia's military strength was the most important reason for the sudden end to the war with Austria in 1859.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 By 1859 the situation in America over slavery was explosive.

(a) What problems did the Kansas-Nebraska issue cause before the Civil War? [4]

(b) Why were Northerners horrified by the verdict in the Dred Scott Case? [6]

(c) How significant were the actions of John Brown at Harper's Ferry? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tensions in Europe before 1914 were increased by the Alliance System.

(a) Describe the Alliance System. [4]

(b) Why was the role of Austria-Hungary important in international affairs before 1914? [6]

(c) 'German violation of Belgium's neutrality was the most important reason for Britain going to war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 It was difficult to reach agreement at the Paris Peace Conference.

(a) What were the main terms of the Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey? [4]

(b) Why did Lloyd George believe that a moderate peace settlement with Germany was in British interests? [6]

(c) Who was more satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles: Wilson or Clemenceau? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's military power affected many people in Europe.

(a) What actions had Hitler taken by the end of 1935 to break the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why was involvement in the Spanish Civil War of benefit to Hitler? [6]

(c) 'Chamberlain's attempts to reach agreement at Munich were worthwhile.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 America adopted the policy of containment to deal with the threat of Communism.

(a) What did the Geneva Agreements of 1954 propose for Vietnam? [4]

(b) Why did the USA become involved in the conflict in Vietnam? [6]

(c) How successful was the USA's containment policy? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Instability and volatility were features of the Gulf region.

(a) Describe the involvement of the Western Powers in the Iran-Iraq War, 1980–88. [4]

(b) Why was there opposition within Iran to the Shah's rule? [6]

(c) 'Iraq suffered more than Iran as a result of the war between the two countries.' 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 The First World War lasted longer than expected.

(a) What was the 'race to the sea' in 1914? [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of Verdun important? [6]

(c) 'The Schlieffen Plan failed because it was changed by the Germans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War affected those at home.

(a) What was the Defence of the Realm Act? [4]

(b) Why did the British government use propaganda during the war? [6]

(c) How far did the First World War have a positive effect on Britain's civilian population? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 By 1933 Hitler had achieved the position of Chancellor.

(a) What happened to Hitler as a result of the Munich Putsch? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazi Party have little success in elections before 1930? [6]

(c) 'The election of 5 March 1933 was the most important reason for Hitler gaining control over Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis wanted the support of Germans.

(a) What did the Nazis promise the German people during election campaigns in the early 1930s? [4]

(b) Why did Nazi policy towards young people create loyal Nazis? [6]

(c) Were German workers better or worse off under the Nazis? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Alternatives to the Bolsheviks were unpopular.

(a) What reforms did the Provisional Government achieve in its eight months in power? [4]

(b) Why did the Provisional Government become increasingly unpopular? [6]

(c) 'The Bolsheviks won the Civil War because of their own strengths.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin introduced new economic policies to the Soviet Union.

(a) What were the effects of collectivisation? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin launch the first Five-Year Plan? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's Five-Year Plans increased the well-being of the Russian people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The economy in the 1920s affected Americans in different ways.

(a) Describe how car ownership changed people's lives in 1920s America. [4]

(b) Why did US governments in the 1920s follow policies favourable to big business? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for many Americans living in poverty in the 1920s was racial discrimination.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 In the 1920s many Americans were affected by the changes taking place.

(a) What happened at the 'Monkey Trial'? [4]

(b) Why was there a growth in popular entertainment in America during the 1920s? [6]

(c) Was Prohibition justifiable? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1994

17 During the 1930s and 1940s China was increasingly influenced by the Communists.

(a) Describe life in the Yenan Soviet. [4]

(b) Why was the Long March important? [6]

(c) 'The Second World War had a greater impact on the Nationalists than it had on the Communists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China changed under Communist rule.

(a) What were 'speak bitterness' meetings? [4]

(b) Why were communes less effective in improving agriculture than the Communists had hoped? [6]

(c) 'The most important of the social reforms of the Chinese Communists in the 1950s was the improvement in the status of women.' 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 The system of apartheid was introduced into South Africa from 1948.

(a) What was apartheid? [4]

(b) Why was the United Party unsuccessful in the 1948 general election? [6]

(c) 'The Bantu Education Act, 1953, had a greater impact than the Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, on the non-white population of South Africa.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 After 1966 criticism of apartheid increased.

(a) What was Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation)? [4]

(b) Why did the South African government pass the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act of 1971? [6]

(c) 'International sanctions were more successful than the United Nations in opposing apartheid.' 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 After 1945 Palestine faced internal conflict.

(a) What was planned for Palestine after 1945 by the British government? [4]

(b) Why did the United Nations propose a Partition Plan for Palestine in 1947? [6]

(c) 'Pressure from the USA was the most important reason for the withdrawal of Britain from Palestine in 1948.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 By the end of the twentieth century peace had not been achieved in the Middle East.

(a) What was decided at Camp David in 1978? [4]

(b) Why was the First Intifada important? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the failure to achieve peace in the Middle East by the end of the twentieth century was the rise of Hamas.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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