Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2016**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

0286096647

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 In 1848–49 there were revolutions across Europe.

(a) Describe the part played by Kossuth in events leading to the March Laws of 1848. [4]

(b) Why did Frederick William IV of Prussia reject the offer of the Imperial German Crown? [6]

(c) How successful were the European revolutions of 1848–49? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Austrian influence remained strong in Germany after 1848.

(a) What issues was the Frankfurt Parliament set up to resolve? [4]

(b) Why were the terms of the Agreement of Olmütz important? [6]

(c) 'The Schleswig-Holstein issue ended Austria's hopes of dominating Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European influence over overseas empires varied.

(a) Describe Faidherbe's achievements in relation to Senegal. [4]

(b) Why did British rule in India change after the Mutiny of 1857? [6]

(c) How significant for China in the nineteenth century was the impact of Western intervention? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Europe was becoming increasingly unstable in the early part of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe the Kaiser's actions which contributed to rising European tension by 1908. [4]

(b) Why were the Balkans unstable in the years leading to the First World War? [6]

(c) 'The Alliance System was the major cause of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The Versailles Settlement dealt with Germany and its allies.

(a) Describe the restrictions imposed on the German land forces by the Treaty of Versailles. [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Sèvres replaced by the Treaty of Lausanne? [6]

(c) How satisfied were the French people with the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler showed his ambitions after 1933.

(a) Describe the crisis over Austria in 1934. [4]

(b) Why was Hitler able to re-militarise the Rhineland in 1936? [6]

(c) 'Appeasement was a sensible response to Hitler's aggression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA maintained a policy of containment.

(a) Describe relations between the USA and Cuba between 1959 and the end of March 1961. [4]

(b) Why was Kennedy humiliated by the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961? [6]

(c) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USA's policy of containment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Saddam Hussein's actions increased tension in the Gulf.

(a) Describe the events of the 'July Revolution' in Iraq in 1968. [4]

(b) Why did Saddam Hussein, after becoming President, use force on his own people? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88 was Iraq's desire to dominate the Persian Gulf region.' 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 Responses to the Schlieffen Plan surprised the Germans.

(a) When war broke out, how did France respond? [4]

(b) Why was the British Expeditionary Force sent to France? [6]

(c) 'The Schlieffen Plan failed because of the actions of the British Expeditionary Force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Control of the sea was thought important by both sides.

(a) What was unrestricted submarine warfare? [4]

(b) Why did safety for British merchant shipping improve? [6]

(c) How far was the Battle of Jutland a success for Britain? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Nazis gradually increased their strength and power.

(a) What part did Hitler play in the German Workers' Party (DAP)? [4]

(b) Why was Goebbels important in Hitler's rise to power? [6]

(c) 'The Enabling Act was the main reason Hitler was able to consolidate his power in 1933–34.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Control was important for the Nazis.

(a) What part did informers play in helping the Nazis to maintain control over the German people? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis seek to control all forms of the media? [6]

(c) 'The Nazi regime was more successful in dealing with the churches than it was in dealing with the youth of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 By 1921 the Bolsheviks were in control of Russia.

(a) What was the Petrograd Soviet, set up in March 1917? [4]

(b) Why was the Provisional Government of 1917 unsuccessful? [6]

(c) 'The Whites lost the Civil War because their leadership was not united.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was able to hold on to power.

(a) What qualities did Trotsky have which enabled him to be considered as Lenin's successor? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin bring the New Economic Policy (NEP) to an end? [6]

(c) 'The Purges were the most effective method of control used by Stalin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 In the 1920s the US economy was prosperous.

(a) In what ways did increased ownership of cars have an impact on the US economy in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why did most black Americans not benefit from the industrial boom? [6]

(c) 'The most important cause of the industrial boom was new technology.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The 'Roaring Twenties' was a period of change for the USA.

(a) In what ways did the US entertainment industry change in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why were many Americans shocked by the lifestyle of modern American women? [6]

(c) 'Prohibition failed because most Americans did not support it.' 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 The Communists faced difficulties before 1935.

(a) Describe how the Kuomintang established control over China by 1928. [4]

(b) Why did Chiang Kai-shek regard the Jiangxi Soviet as a threat? [6]

(c) How successful was the Long March for Mao? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao thought China needed to change direction.

(a) What were the outcomes of the Hundred Flowers Campaign? [4]

(b) Why did Mao want the Cultural Revolution to sweep away old ways of doing things? [6]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the Cultural Revolution was on the youth of China.' 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 Government policies were increasingly affecting the non-white population by 1948.

(a) By 1940, what restrictions had been placed on the rights of black people by the Land Acts? [4]

(b) Why was the pass system hated by black South Africans? [6]

(c) 'The policies of the United Party were the main reason for the success of the National Party in the 1948 election.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Pressure for reform in South Africa increased from the 1970s.

(a) Describe the Soweto Riots of 1976. [4]

(b) Why did Botha think reforms were necessary in the 1970s and 1980s? [6]

(c) 'International pressure was responsible for bringing minority rule to an end.' 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 Between 1945 and 1949 unrest in Palestine was inevitable.

(a) Describe the actions of the Irgun during the years 1946 and 1947. [4]

(b) Why did the Palestinian Arabs oppose a Jewish state in Palestine? [6]

(c) 'The impact of the War of 1948–49 was more significant for the Palestinians than for the Israelis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Palestinian refugees faced many difficulties.

(a) Describe conditions in Palestinian refugee camps set up after the 1948–49 War. [4]

(b) Why, by the time the British withdrew, had many Palestinians fled from their homeland? [6]

(c) 'The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has successfully supported Palestinian interests.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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