Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2017**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

9102795538

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 European revolutions in 1848–49 had many causes.

(a) What was meant by 'Magyar nationalism' before 1848? [4]

(b) Why, by 1848, were the people of France unhappy with Louis Philippe? [6]

(c) 'The growth of liberalism after 1830 was the most important cause of the revolutions across Europe in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Attempts at Italian unification before 1859 were affected by Austrian influence.

(a) What changes were introduced by the Roman Republic during its 100 days in power? [4]

(b) Why was an ultimatum issued to Piedmont in 1859? [6]

(c) How successful was the 1859 war with Austria? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The election of Lincoln increased tension in America.

(a) Who was Dred Scott? [4]

(b) Why was the Dred Scott case important? [6]

(c) 'The most important cause of the Civil War was the election of Lincoln.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The motives for imperialism were varied.

(a) What were the main features of Lord Dalhousie's governor-generalship of India? [4]

(b) Why did Britain react to the Indian Mutiny in the way that it did? [6]

(c) How far was religion the main reason for western imperialism in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 At the Paris Peace Conference the victors faced a difficult task.

(a) What problems were caused by the Treaty of Sèvres? [4]

(b) Why did the German people think the Treaty of Versailles was motivated by revenge? [6]

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

6 The League of Nations was involved in various activities in the 1920s.

(a) Describe the role of the League in the Upper Silesia dispute of 1919–21. [4]

(b) Why did the absence of some countries from the League weaken it? [6]

(c) 'The humanitarian work of the League of Nations was the most successful of its activities in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 By 1949, differences existed between the former wartime allies.

(a) What issues that affected Germany were addressed at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? [4]

(b) Why was Poland a cause of tension between the Great Powers in 1945? [6]

(c) How justifiable is the view that the Soviet Union was responsible for the start of the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Iraqi people were affected by the coming to power of Saddam Hussein.

(a) In what ways did Saddam Hussein's rule benefit some of the Iraqi people? [4]

(b) Why did Saddam Hussein introduce purges? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason for Saddam Hussein being able to come to power in Iraq was the influence of Khairallah Tulfah.' 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 By the end of 1914, the war had become one of attrition.

(a) Describe what happened at the First Battle of Ypres. [4]

(b) Why did conditions in the trenches cause illness and disease? [6]

(c) 'Haig's over-estimation of the effectiveness of artillery fire was the main reason for the high loss of life on the first day of the Battle of the Somme.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Events on other fronts went badly for the Allies.

(a) What was the intended purpose of the Gallipoli campaign? [4]

(b) Why was there more resistance than expected when the Allies attacked Gallipoli? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why Russia lost the war was the failure of the Brusilov Offensive.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Up to 1929, the Weimar Republic was never entirely stable.

(a) Describe the activities of Rosa Luxemburg in the early months of the Republic. [4]

(b) Why was the existence of the Weimar Republic under serious threat in 1923? [6]

(c) 'For the Weimar Republic, the years 1924–29 were a period of recovery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Women and children were important to the Nazis.

(a) In what ways did the curriculum in German schools reflect Nazi ideas? [4]

(b) Why did some young people not join the Nazi youth groups? [6]

(c) 'The most important role of women in Nazi Germany was to have lots of children.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The early years of the twentieth century tested the Tsar's ability to retain power.

(a) At the turn of the century, what were the most serious problems facing the Tsar? [4]

(b) Why was the Tsar able to remain in power during 1905 despite the Revolution? [6]

(c) 'The Tsarist regime dealt effectively with the difficulties of ruling Russia between 1906 and 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 On gaining power, Stalin moved to strengthen his position.

(a) What were Stalin's objections to Trotsky's idea of 'permanent revolution'? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin create a cult of personality? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's dictatorship over the Soviet Union was not as total as it appeared.' 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 development and growth of the economy in 1920s America was significant.

(a) What was the Fordney-McCumber Tariff? [4]

(b) Why did many American farmers find it difficult to make a living in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Electricity created the boom in 1920s America.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 In the 1920s America experienced social change.

(a) How did US governments control immigration? [4]

(b) Why was the Sacco-Vanzetti case controversial? [6]

(c) 'The most important change for women in the 1920s was increasing employment opportunities.' 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 brought changes to the lives of the Chinese people.

(a) Describe the reforms to education introduced by the Communist government in the 1950s. [4]

(b) Why did the Communist government encourage equality for women? [6]

(c) 'By 1962, Communist attempts at developing an industrial society had been successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relations with other nations tended to improve over time.

(a) Describe Communist China's relations with Vietnam up to c.1990. [4]

(b) Why did Communist China have a hostile relationship with India between 1950 and 1965? [6]

(c) How far did the death of Stalin change relations between China and the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 Government actions increased hatred of apartheid.

(a) What were the main features of the Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959? [4]

(b) Why did the newly-created Bantustans create problems? [6]

(c) 'The Freedom Charter had more effect on opposition to apartheid than the actions of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The situation in South Africa changed between 1966 and 1980.

(a) How did (i) the Terrorism Act of 1967 and (ii) the Internal Security Amendment Act of 1976 assist the South African government in suppressing opposition? [4]

(b) Why was the South African government's legislation of 1971 in relation to the Homelands effective in maintaining apartheid? [6]

(c) Before 1980, how far did external opposition to apartheid affect the situation in South Africa? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 In Palestine the period 1945–49 was one of continuing hostility.

(a) What was the role of the United Nations in Palestine during 1946 and 1947? [4]

(b) Why did British attempts to limit Jewish immigration into Palestine at the end of the Second World War result in international opposition? [6]

(c) 'Israel's success in the war of 1948–49 was because of the strength of their fighting forces.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 International views of the Palestinian cause changed over time.

(a) After the rejection of the 1947 Partition Plan where did many Palestinian refugees flee to? [4]

(b) Why had the Fedayeen become a problem for Israel by 1955? [6]

(c) 'Violent action by the Palestine Liberation Organisation was the main reason why it was difficult for Palestinians to gain international support for their cause.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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