Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2017**

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 Different influences affected Italy's early progress towards unification.

(a) What influence did Austria have over Italy by the beginning of 1848? [4]

(b) Why were Italian nationalists shocked by the issuing of the Allocution in April 1848? [6]

(c) 'Charles Albert was more important than Cavour in putting Piedmont at the head of the Italian movement by 1858.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Bismarck was heavily involved in German unification.

(a) What diplomatic preparations did Bismarck make in 1865–66 for war with Austria? [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Prague (1866) a success for Bismarck? [6]

(c) 'The Hohenzollern Candidature was the main reason for the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 For many in the South the American Civil War changed little.

(a) Describe conditions under which slaves worked. [4]

(b) Why were some states in favour of slavery? [6]

(c) 'Black Americans benefited from Reconstruction.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The reasons behind European imperialism were varied.

(a) What do you understand by the phrase 'the white man's burden'? [4]

(b) Why was the opportunity for trade a strong reason for imperialism? [6]

(c) 'The presence of the British in India in the nineteenth century had little impact on the lives of Indians.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League of Nations faced many difficulties.

(a) Describe events in Vilna in 1920. [4]

(b) Why did the League of Nations not impose sanctions against Japan following the Mukden Incident? [6]

(c) 'The League did all within its power to deal with the Abyssinian crisis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 From 1933 international peace was under threat.

(a) What did Hitler hope his foreign policy would achieve? [4]

(b) Why did Britain not act to stop Hitler breaking the Treaty of Versailles? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Conference was a turning point for Hitler's foreign policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Rising tensions between East and West turned into the Cold War.

(a) What issues were discussed with regard to (i) Japan and (ii) reparations at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences? [4]

(b) Why was tension beginning to show between the USA and the USSR by 1945? [6]

(c) 'The USA's possession of the atom bomb was the main reason for the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Shah of Iran became increasingly unpopular.

(a) Describe the role of the SAVAK (secret police) in Iran. [4]

(b) Why was there dissatisfaction with the modernisation plan introduced by the Shah after 1963? [6]

(c) How important was Western involvement to the outcome of the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88? 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 Despite the predictions, war was not over by the end of 1914.

(a) How was the Schlieffen Plan intended to work? [4]

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

(c) How far was Russia responsible for the failure of the Schlieffen Plan? Explain your answer. [10]

10 By late 1918 the defeat of Germany was inevitable.

(a) Describe the naval mutinies at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. [4]

(b) Why was the British naval blockade important in ending the war? [6]

(c) 'The Ludendorff Offensive of 1918 failed because of the superior allied military strength.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The German people suffered mixed fortunes between 1923 and 1929.

(a) What was the impact of hyperinflation in 1923 on the German people? [4]

(b) Why did Germans resent the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923? [6]

(c) How important was the Dawes Plan of 1924 to the recovery of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]

12 From 1923 the Nazis began to build support slowly.

(a) From which parts of German society did the Nazis gain their support in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why were Nazi Party policies unpopular with some Germans before 1929? [6]

(c) 'Hitler's racial views were the main reason for the success of the Nazis between 1929 and 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Between 1917 and 1921 Russia lacked peace and stability.

(a) What were the results of the July Days for the Bolsheviks? [4]

(b) Why was the Provisional Government weakened by the Kornilov affair? [6]

(c) 'The Whites were responsible for their own failure in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Following Stalin's success in the leadership contest, he consolidated his position.

(a) What were the show trials carried out by Stalin? [4]

(b) Why was the NKVD feared by Russians? [6]

(c) 'It was a surprise that Stalin defeated Trotsky in the Russian leadership contest.' 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 economic boom of the 1920s affected Americans in different ways.

(a) Describe how the assembly line method of production operated. [4]

(b) Why did agriculture suffer from over-production in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Hire purchase was the most important factor in causing the American economic boom.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal attempted to solve the problems caused by the Depression.

(a) What benefits did the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) bring to the region? [4]

(b) Why was there conflict between President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court? [6]

(c) How far did the New Deal achieve its aims? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Between 1949 and 1961 the lives of Chinese people were affected by changes made by Mao.

(a) Describe the impact of Communist rule on women. [4]

(b) Why was the first Five-Year Plan a success? [6]

(c) 'Attempts by Mao to improve agriculture in China were unsuccessful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The death of Mao brought change to the lives of many Chinese people.

(a) Describe the treatment of 'enemies of the state' during the Cultural Revolution. [4]

(b) Why did Mao introduce a 'cult of personality'? [6]

(c) How far did the death of Mao lead to improvements to the lives of Chinese people? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 By 1948 segregation had been established in South Africa.

(a) In what ways did government policy discriminate against black people before 1948? [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War lead to a loss of popularity for the United Party? [6]

(c) 'South Africa's economic development was a success before 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Government action increased opposition to apartheid.

(a) What was apartheid? [4]

(b) Why were black people unhappy with the Bantu Education Act introduced in 1953? [6]

(c) How successful was the ANC between 1948 and 1961? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 After 1967 Israel continued to face hostility from its neighbours.

(a) What benefits did winning the Six-Day War of 1967 bring for Israel? [4]

(b) Why did the Yom Kippur War occur in 1973? [6]

(c) How far had the problems between Israel and its neighbours been solved by the 1990s? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was not always successful in promoting the Palestinian cause.

(a) Describe the Palestinian refugee problem up to 1949. [4]

(b) Why were Arab states reluctant to support the PLO? [6]

(c) How successful had Palestinians been in winning support from the international community by the early 1990s? Explain your answer. [10]

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