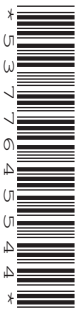
Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2018**

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.

This 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 The 1848–49 revolutions were widespread.

(a) Describe what happened in Vienna during March 1848. [4]

(b) Why were many countries across Europe facing revolutionary threats in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The revolutionaries of 1848–49 had different aims from each other.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Movement towards Italian unification gathered pace after 1858.

(a) Describe the part played by Austria in the abdication of Charles Albert in 1849. [4]

(b) Why did the friendship between France and Piedmont develop from 1856? [6]

(c) 'Cavour's contribution to the unification of Italy was more important than the contribution of any other person.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Bismarck worked hard to achieve what he wanted for Germany.

(a) What was the Schleswig-Holstein question? [4]

(b) Why did Bismarck's attitude towards Schleswig-Holstein alarm many Prussians? [6]

(c) 'The Ems telegram was the most important reason for war in 1870.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Increasing tension between the Great Powers threatened European peace in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe events in Sarajevo on 28 June 1914. [4]

(b) Why did Germany declare war on Russia on 1 August 1914? [6]

(c) 'It was the Anglo-German naval race rather than the Alliance System that was responsible for raising international tension before 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Reaching a settlement at the Paris Peace Conference was difficult.

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

(b) Why did Lloyd George not want a harsh treaty to be imposed on Germany? [6]

(c) How far do you agree with the view that the peace settlements of 1919–20 left the important issues facing Europe unresolved? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The organisation of the League of Nations made it weak.

(a) What made it difficult for the League of Nations to act quickly? [4]

(b) Why did the League fail to deal with Japanese aggression following the invasion of Manchuria? [6]

(c) 'It was the Great Depression that brought about the failure of the League.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The lack of trust between the USSR and the USA increased from 1947.

(a) What was NATO as set up in 1949? [4]

(b) Why was the Warsaw Pact formed? [6]

(c) 'Stalin was right to view the Marshall Plan with suspicion.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Gulf region was volatile in the 1970s and 1980s.

(a) What actions were taken by the Shah of Iran against the mullahs to suppress opposition? [4]

(b) Why did the people of Iran want the Shah to abdicate in 1979? [6]

(c) 'Saddam Hussein was able to hold on to power because he improved the lives of the people of Iraq.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 The prediction that war would be over by the end of 1914 was inaccurate.

(a) Describe the part played by the British Expeditionary Force in the first three months of the First World War. [4]

(b) Why was the reaction of Belgium important in the failure of the Schlieffen Plan? [6]

(c) 'The race to the sea was the main reason for the introduction of trenches on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 By 1918 Germany was struggling to stay in the war.

(a) What happened at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven in October 1918? [4]

(b) Why did the policies of Germany push the USA closer to the Entente powers? [6]

(c) 'The superiority of Allied resources was the main reason for the failure of the German Offensive of March 1918.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler dominated Germany by 1934.

(a) Describe events following the November 1932 election which resulted in Hitler becoming Chancellor. [4]

(b) Why was the Munich Putsch not a total failure for Hitler and the Nazis? [6]

(c) 'Control over the Reichstag was the most important reason Hitler was able to establish a dictatorship.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis claimed they had changed Germany for the better.

(a) In what ways did large businesses benefit from Nazi rule? [4]

(b) Why were the lives of most Germans changed by the war? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis were popular with Germany's industrial workers.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Provisional Government was replaced by the Bolsheviks.

(a) Describe Kornilov's attempt to impose order in Petrograd in September 1917. [4]

(b) Why was the decision to continue the war a disaster for the Provisional Government? [6]

(c) 'Lenin, and not Trotsky, was the key to the Bolshevik success in November 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin thought Soviet industry needed modernising.

(a) What were 'Stakhanovites'? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin's first Five-Year Plan have ambitious targets? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's first Five-Year Plan was successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 American society in the 1920s came under different influences.

(a) What developments were there in popular music during the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why did the cinema become increasingly influential in American life during the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Prohibition was repealed because of the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Wall Street Crash affected Americans in different ways.

(a) In what ways did the Wall Street Crash affect the American economy? [4]

(b) Why were speculators blamed for the Wall Street Crash? [6]

(c) 'Hoover did much to help the American people during the Depression.' 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 On coming to power the Chinese Communists introduced important changes.

(a) What actions were the peasants encouraged to take in relation to land ownership? [4]

(b) Why was agricultural reform a priority for the Communists? [6]

(c) How far did the Chinese people benefit from the introduction of communes? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Following the death of Mao, Deng Xiaoping eventually came to power.

(a) Describe what happened to the Beijing Democracy Wall between November 1978 and December 1979. [4]

(b) Why did Deng Xiaoping emerge as a powerful figure after the Cultural Revolution? [6]

(c) 'An open-door policy was the most important aspect of Deng Xiaoping's aims for 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 The foundations for apartheid existed by 1948.

(a) In what ways, by 1940, did the non-white population of South Africa suffer discrimination? [4]

(b) Why was it difficult for non-whites to move around the country by 1940? [6]

(c) 'The most important reason the Nationalists came to power in 1948 was because they supported the Sauer Report.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 By the 1980s the structure of apartheid was beginning to crumble.

(a) What was Umkhonto we Sizwe? [4]

(b) Why was de Klerk awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace? [6]

(c) 'The declaration of a state of emergency in 1985 was the main cause of an upsurge in violence.' 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 There has been long-term tension between states in the Middle East.

(a) Describe the territorial gains made by Israel in the Six-Day War of 1967. [4]

(b) Why was the USA more determined to find a peace settlement in the Middle East from 1973? [6]

(c) 'Problems which existed between Israel and its Arab neighbours had not been solved by 1995.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Promoting the Palestinian cause was not always effective.

(a) What were the main features of the Palestinian refugee problem up to 1949? [4]

(b) Why had many Palestinians become refugees by 1967? [6]

(c) 'Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organisation were a hindrance in the search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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