Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2019**

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.

This syllabus is regulated 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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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

1 1848 was a year of political upheaval across Europe.

(a) What were the aims of the Frankfurt Parliament? [4]

(b) Why was there support for revolutionary ideas in Hungary in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolution brought little change to France.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Tension grew between North and South for many years before the Civil War.

(a) What was secession? [4]

(b) Why did the Fugitive Slave Laws cause tension between North and South? [6]

(c) 'The North won the Civil War because of skilful military leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European powers expanded their empires in the nineteenth century.

(a) What was the 'Scramble for Africa'? [4]

(b) Why did the Boxer Rising take place? [6]

(c) How different was Belgian imperialism from that of other European countries? Explain your answer. [10]

4 There were many causes of tension in Europe before the First World War.

(a) Describe the July Crisis of 1914. [4]

(b) Why were 'Dreadnoughts' important to relations between Germany and Britain? [6]

(c) How far were the Moroccan Crises a threat to peace in Europe? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League of Nations had strengths and weaknesses.

(a) Describe the dispute over the Aaland Islands. [4]

(b) Why was the work of the agencies of the League of Nations important? [6]

(c) Which was more important in causing the weakness of the League: its structure or the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Many tensions contributed towards the collapse of peace in 1939.

(a) Describe relations between Italy and Germany in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why was there an increase in militarism in Japan in the 1930s? [6]

(c) How far was Hitler's determination to defeat communism to blame for the Second World War in Europe? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The first major conflict of the Cold War took place in Korea.

(a) What was MacArthur's role in the Korean War? [4]

(b) Why was Chinese support for North Korea important? [6]

(c) How far was the outcome of the Korean War a success for the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union tried to maintain firm control over Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe Imre Nagy's role in the Hungarian Uprising. [4]

(b) Why were Gorbachev's reforms important for Eastern Europe? [6]

(c) How secure was Soviet control of Eastern Europe from 1960 to 1980? 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 was fought on many fronts.

(a) Describe developments on the Eastern Front during 1916. [4]

(b) Why was the convoy system introduced? [6]

(c) 'The Defence of the Realm Act was the most important action taken by the British government on the Home Front.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

10 After August 1918 Germany was in retreat.

(a) Describe the conditions facing German civilians in 1918. [4]

(b) Why did the Kaiser abdicate? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Amiens was more important than the Ludendorff Offensive in bringing the war to an end.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic faced many problems.

(a) What were the 'November Criminals'? [4]

(b) Why was there left-wing opposition to the German Republic? [6]

(c) 'The Weimar Constitution doomed the Republic to failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The economy changed a great deal under the Nazis.

(a) Describe the Four-Year Plan. [4]

(b) Why were some people unhappy with the changes the Nazis made to the economy in the 1930s? [6]

(c) 'The Second World War brought little change to the Nazi economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Many problems faced the Tsar in the early twentieth century.

(a) Describe the state of the Russian economy by 1914. [4]

(b) Why did the October Manifesto have only a limited impact on the way Russia was ruled? [6]

(c) How far was Tsar Nicholas II responsible for his own downfall? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin used many methods to achieve and consolidate his power.

(a) Describe the role of the NKVD. [4]

(b) Why did Trotsky fail to become leader of the USSR? [6]

(c) 'The show trials 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 Society changed in the USA in the 1920s.

(a) Describe US government policy on immigration in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did prohibition lead to an increase in crime? [6]

(c) 'Women's lives improved in the USA in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt used a range of policies to tackle the Depression.

(a) Describe Roosevelt's 'fireside chats'. [4]

(b) Why was the Emergency Banking Act important? [6]

(c) How far did the New Deal cope with the problem of unemployment? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Nationalists failed to secure their position in China.

(a) What were the main aims of the Chinese Communists in the inter-war period? [4]

(b) Why was the Marco Polo Bridge Incident important? [6]

(c) 'The Nationalists lost the Civil War because they were unpopular.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relations with the rest of the world have been uneasy at times.

(a) Describe Mao's relationship with Khrushchev. [4]

(b) Why was the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984 important? [6]

(c) How far was Taiwan the main reason for tension between China and the USA up to 1970? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 There were many attempts to oppose apartheid.

(a) What was the Defiance Campaign of 1952? [4]

(b) Why did some white South Africans oppose apartheid? [6]

(c) How far did the African National Congress (ANC) grow stronger in the 1960s? Explain your answer. [10]

20 There was opposition to apartheid within and outside South Africa.

(a) Describe the activities of the international Anti-Apartheid Movement. [4]

(b) Why did many black workers go on strike in the 1970s? [6]

(c) 'International sanctions were more important than internal opposition in ending 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 Relations between Israel and the Arab states were generally hostile.

(a) What was the role of the United Nations in the Suez Crisis? [4]

(b) Why did oil become important in the Arab-Israeli conflict? [6]

(c) 'The Yom Kippur War was not a victory for Israel.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Bringing about peace between Israel and the Palestinians has been difficult.

(a) Describe the establishment of the Palestinian Authority. [4]

(b) Why has Jerusalem been a major problem for the peace process? [6]

(c) 'Divisions between Israeli politicians are the main reason for the failure to reach a comprehensive peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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