Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2019**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

4068423657

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.

DC (KS) 165031/2
© UCLES 2019

Cambridge Assessment International Education

[Turn over

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 1848 was a year of great upheaval in Europe.

(a) What was the role of the National Workshops in France in 1848? [4]

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

(c) 'The 1848 revolution was unsuccessful in Hungary.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Many events contributed to the unification of Germany.

(a) What was agreed by the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871? [4]

(b) Why was the Schleswig-Holstein issue important for German unification? [6]

(c) 'Bismarck caused the Franco-Prussian War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 European imperialism caused tension in many parts of the world.

(a) What were the Opium Wars? [4]

(b) Why did the French use a policy of assimilation in their colonies? [6]

(c) How far was European imperialism in Africa motivated by a desire for prestige? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Tension had been building in Europe for many years before 1914.

(a) Describe the role of Russia in the outbreak of the First World War. [4]

(b) Why was Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated? [6]

(c) 'The main threat to peace in Europe in the years before 1914 was the naval race.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

5 The Paris Peace Settlement was unsatisfactory for many of those involved.

(a) Describe how Hungary was treated in the peace settlement. [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles cause economic problems in Germany up to 1923? [6]

(c) 'None of the Big Three achieved their aims in the Paris peace talks.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations failed to deal with aggression in the 1930s.

(a) Describe the League's response to the invasion of Manchuria. [4]

(b) Why did the League of Nations fail to prevent Italy's occupation of Abyssinia? [6]

(c) 'The main reason the Disarmament Conference failed was the withdrawal of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The US experienced difficulties in the Vietnam War.

(a) What was 'Operation Rolling Thunder'? [4]

(b) Why were the Vietcong able to withstand attacks by US forces? [6]

(c) 'The main reason why the US public turned against the Vietnam War was television coverage.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Soviet Union struggled to maintain control over Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe Gorbachev's role in the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe. [4]

(b) Why was the Brezhnev Doctrine introduced? [6]

(c) How secure was Soviet control of Eastern Europe from 1948 to 1961? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

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

9 Contrary to public expectation, the war was not over by Christmas.

(a) Describe Britain's reaction to the outbreak of war. [4]

(b) Why was the Schlieffen Plan important to Germany? [6]

(c) 'The German retreat at the Battle of the Marne was the most important reason for the development of stalemate on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was fought on many fronts.

(a) Describe the shortages facing British civilians during the war. [4]

(b) Why was conscription introduced? [6]

(c) 'Germany was successful in the war at sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 There were many challenges for the Weimar Republic.

(a) Describe the problems facing German civilians at the end of the First World War. [4]

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

(c) How far was Stresemann's leadership the most important reason for the survival of the Weimar Republic in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis changed society.

(a) What was the impact of the Nuremberg Laws (1935) on the Jews? [4]

(b) Why was the New Plan for the economy introduced by Schacht in 1934? [6]

(c) 'There was little opposition within Germany to the Nazi regime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 1917 saw major changes in Russia.

(a) Describe the role of Kerensky in 1917. [4]

(b) Why were Bolshevik promises of 'Bread, Peace and Land' important during 1917? [6]

(c) 'Trotsky was more important than Lenin in the success of the Bolsheviks in October 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 The Soviet economy changed radically under Stalin.

(a) Describe the features of a kolkhoz. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin launch the Second Five-Year Plan? [6]

(c) 'The Russian people supported Stalin's policies for modernising the Soviet economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 The US economy grew in the 1920s.

(a) Describe the state of the US economy in 1919. [4]

(b) Why did the car industry grow rapidly in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'It is surprising that so many people in 1920s America lived below the poverty line.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal divided opinion in the USA.

(a) Describe Huey Long's opposition to the New Deal. [4]

(b) Why did the Republicans oppose the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The Second New Deal created a fairer society.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 There was a struggle between the Communists and Nationalists to gain control of China.

(a) Describe Chiang Kai-shek's ideas for modernising China. [4]

(b) Why was the Xian incident important? [6]

(c) 'The Communists won the Civil War because of the strength of the People's Liberation Army.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China underwent great changes after Mao's death.

(a) What was the Gang of Four? [4]

(b) Why was there protest in China in the late 1980s? [6]

(c) 'Deng Xiaoping became leader of China because he had the support of the military.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

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

19 The wealth of South Africa was not equally shared.

(a) Describe the changes brought by the Second World War to the lives of black workers. [4]

(b) Why did the mining industry increase segregation? [6]

(c) 'The National Party secured the support of white South Africans because of its economic policies.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 There was growing unease over apartheid.

(a) What were the townships? [4]

(b) Why did international sanctions fail in the 1970s? [6]

(c) How serious a threat to apartheid were the Soweto risings of 1976? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

[Turn over

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The late 1940s were characterised by violence.

(a) Describe the impact of the Second World War on Palestine. [4]

(b) Why did the British withdraw from Palestine in 1948? [6]

(c) 'The war of 1948–49 created more problems for Israel than it solved.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestinians have faced many problems.

(a) Describe relations between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) up to 1970. [4]

(b) Why did the scale of the Palestinian refugee problem continue to grow in the 1950s and 1960s? [6]

(c) How successful was Yasser Arafat in bringing about international support for the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2019

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2019