Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2020**

2 hours

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You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total:
  Section A (Core Content): answer **two** questions.
  Section B (Depth Studies): answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 There were many forces at work in the unification of Italy.

(a) What were the aims of the Young Italy movement? [4]

(b) Why did Piedmont's power grow during the 1850s? [6]

(c) 'The Pope was the biggest obstacle to Italian unification in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 War played a part in German unification.

(a) What did Germany gain from the Franco-Prussian War? [4]

(b) Why was the Ems telegram important? [6]

(c) 'Bismarck achieved more by force than by diplomacy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The late nineteenth century saw a surge in European imperialism.

(a) What was agreed at the Berlin Conference, 1884–85? [4]

(b) Why did the British policy of indirect rule work well in Nigeria? [6]

(c) 'European imperialism in Africa was mainly motivated by economic concerns.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Many countries contributed to the increase of tension in Europe before 1914.

(a) What happened in the Morocco Crisis of 1905–06? [4]

(b) Why was the Entente Cordiale agreed? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Austria was to blame for the outbreak of war in 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The Versailles settlement had a range of consequences.

(a) Describe the use of plebiscites in the peace settlement, 1919–1923. [4]

(b) Why were the French dissatisfied with the peace settlement? [6]

(c) 'Political turmoil was the most serious consequence of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany up to 1923.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Many factors contributed to the outbreak of war in 1939.

(a) What was the Anti-Comintern Pact? [4]

(b) Why did British-French guarantees to Poland fail to prevent war in 1939? [6]

(c) 'Britain and France had no choice but to allow Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Relations grew increasingly tense between the Great Powers after 1945.

(a) What was Marshall Aid? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin want control over the governments of the states in Eastern Europe? [6]

(c) 'Truman was the main cause of tension at Potsdam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Tension between Iran and Iraq culminated in war in 1980.

(a) Describe the territorial disputes between Iran and Iraq. [4]

(b) Why did the Islamic revolution cause Saddam Hussein to attack Iran? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that neither side gained from the Iran-Iraq War? 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 lasted longer than expected.

(a) What happened at Liège in August 1914? [4]

(b) Why did the Germans lose the First Battle of the Marne? [6]

(c) 'The war did not end by Christmas 1914 because of the race to the sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 1918 brought defeat for Germany.

(a) Describe the contribution of US forces to the Allied war effort. [4]

(b) Why did Germany agree to surrender? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that revolution broke out in Germany in October 1918 because the German people were starving? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Nazis used different tactics to gain support.

(a) Describe the development of the Nazi Party from 1924 to 1929. [4]

(b) Why did the Munich Putsch fail? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the main reason the Nazis gained support in the early 1930s was that they promised to create jobs? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis controlled German society.

(a) Describe Nazi influence on German culture and the arts. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis want to control the Churches? [6]

(c) 'The reasons why the Nazis persecuted groups in German society were racial.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks faced challenges in the aftermath of the revolution.

(a) What was the Constituent Assembly? [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk bad for Russia? [6]

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

14 Stalin's rule had a strong impact on different groups.

(a) What was the Young Pioneer movement? [4]

(b) Why did life get worse for the national minorities under Stalin's rule? [6]

(c) 'Destroying the kulaks was the main purpose of Stalin's agricultural policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The benefits of the 1920s' boom were not evenly distributed.

(a) Describe the problems facing American farmers in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did Republican policies produce economic growth? [6]

(c) 'American manufacturing industries prospered during the boom of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The American economy faced great difficulties in 1929.

(a) Describe the weaknesses in the US economy in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was there a stock market boom in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The main impact of the Wall Street Crash was the collapse of the banks.' 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 Mao made great changes to China's economy and society.

(a) Describe the aims of Mao's Five-Year Plans. [4]

(b) Why did the Great Leap Forward fail? [6]

(c) 'Reforming education was the most important social change introduced by Mao.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Mao created a lasting impact on China.

(a) What was Mao's impact on art and culture in China? [4]

(b) Why was there a power struggle after Mao's death? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Chinese society became more free after Mao's death? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 The Second World War brought change to South Africa.

(a) Describe developments in manufacturing by 1945. [4]

(b) Why was there a wide gap in living standards between white and non-white South Africans by 1945? [6]

(c) How far did the Second World War produce opportunities for non-white South Africans? Explain your answer. [10]

20 By the 1980s it was clear that apartheid was under pressure.

(a) Describe Botha's constitutional reforms. [4]

(b) Why did trade union reform lead to an increase in opposition to the government? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that de Klerk abandoned white minority rule because South Africa was facing serious economic problems? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The formation of Israel created great tension.

(a) Describe the reaction of the Jews in Palestine to the 1947 UN Partition Plan. [4]

(b) Why did the Arabs believe a Palestinian homeland would be created at the end of the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'The Arabs lost the 1948–49 war because of a lack of international support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has achieved mixed results.

(a) Describe the formation of the PLO. [4]

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

(c) 'The actions of Israel were more significant than the work of the PLO in winning international support for the Palestinians.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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