Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2021**

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Individuals were important in the outcomes of the 1848 revolutions.

(a) Describe Frederick William IV's response to the 1848 revolution in Prussia. [4]

(b) Why did Pope Pius IX turn against the 1848 revolutions in Italy? [6]

(c) How far did the 1848 revolution in France fail? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The Civil War brought changes to the United States.

(a) What were 'scalawags' and 'carpetbaggers'? [4]

(b) Why were Johnson's plans for Reconstruction opposed by Congress? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the position of black Americans improved as a result of Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Imperialism had mixed results for the colonised peoples.

(a) Describe the impact of Faidherbe's rule over Senegal. [4]

(b) Why did Leopold II's control over the Congo cause hatred among the local population? [6]

(c) 'The changes to British rule resulting from the Indian Mutiny were beneficial to Indians.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Relationships between European powers were important in the build-up to the First World War.

(a) What was the Triple Alliance? [4]

(b) Why did the Balkan Wars (1912–13) lead to tension between Russia and Austria? [6]

(c) 'Colonial rivalry was a greater cause of tension between Germany and Britain than the naval race.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Agreeing a peace settlement at the end of the First World War was challenging.

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

(b) Why was Danzig important in the negotiations for a peace settlement? [6]

(c) Who had the harder task in achieving their aims for the peace settlement, Lloyd George or Wilson? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's foreign policy involved Germany in the affairs of many countries.

(a) What was the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935? [4]

(b) Why did Hitler want to achieve Anschluss? [6]

(c) 'German involvement in the Spanish Civil War was more important for Hitler than the takeover of Czechoslovakia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The USA and USSR had different aims in Europe after 1945.

(a) Describe the Berlin Blockade. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin want control over the government of Poland? [6]

(c) 'Marshall Aid did more to strengthen the Americans than benefit the Europeans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Tension between Iran and Iraq led to war in 1980.

(a) Describe Western involvement in the Iran–Iraq War. [4]

(b) Why was the Shatt al-Arab waterway a cause of tension between Iran and Iraq? [6]

(c) 'Damage to the economies of Iran and Iraq was the most important consequence of the Iran–Iraq War.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 There was great loss of life on the Western Front.

(a) Describe the use of machine guns in trench warfare. [4]

(b) Why were tanks ineffective on the Western Front before 1918? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Haig deserved his reputation as 'Butcher of the Somme'? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war had many impacts on civilians.

(a) Describe the methods used by the British government to recruit soldiers. [4]

(b) Why did Britain introduce food rationing? [6]

(c) 'Food shortages were a more important factor than military failings in Russia's decision to leave the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Germany faced challenges in the years following the First World War.

(a) Describe the Spartacist uprising. [4]

(b) Why was there a crisis in the Ruhr in 1923? [6]

(c) How far did Stresemann restore Germany's strength between 1924 and 1929? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis controlled many aspects of life in Germany.

(a) Describe how the Nazis used the radio. [4]

(b) Why was the Gestapo feared by Germans? [6]

(c) How far did Hitler's policies towards the Jews between 1933 and 1938 have popular support? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 1917 brought great changes to Russia.

(a) Describe the activities of the Petrograd Soviet in 1917. [4]

(b) Why was there a mutiny at Kronstadt in 1921? [6]

(c) 'White weakness rather than Bolshevik strength determined the outcome of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was determined to consolidate and maintain power.

(a) What was Stalin's 'cult of personality'? [4]

(b) Why was Trotsky a leading candidate to succeed Lenin? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Stalin carried out the Purges to remove Trotsky's supporters? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The 1920s saw a boom in the US economy.

(a) Describe how mass production worked. [4]

(b) Why was the development of advertising important to the boom? [6]

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

16 The Wall Street Crash had a great impact on the USA.

(a) What was a Hooverville? [4]

(b) Why did many people face unemployment after the Wall Street Crash? [6]

(c) How surprising was the Wall Street Crash? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Nationalists failed to secure their hold over China.

(a) Describe Chiang Kai-shek's treatment of the Communists in the early 1930s. [4]

(b) Why did support for the Communists increase during the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'The weaknesses of the Nationalists determined the outcome of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relationships with other powers changed over time.

(a) Describe China's relationship with Vietnam in the 1970s. [4]

(b) Why were there changes in the relationship between India and China in the 1960s? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the improvement in China's relations with the USA after 1970 was the establishment of trade between the two of them.' 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 Segregation became established in the period up to 1948.

(a) What was the Sauer Commission? [4]

(b) Why did South African gold mining flourish in the period up to 1945? [6]

(c) 'The Natives Land Act had a more serious impact on non-white South Africans than the Native Urban Areas Act in the period to 1948.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

(a) Describe Botha's reform of the Pass Laws. [4]

(b) Why was Oliver Tambo important in the struggle against apartheid? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that internal unrest was more important than economic problems in encouraging de Klerk to end white minority rule? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The late 1940s was a period of escalating violence.

(a) What was the Palestine Mandate? [4]

(b) Why did the UN draw up a partition plan? [6]

(c) How surprising was it that Israel won the 1948–49 war? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestinians have faced many challenges.

(a) Describe the activities of Fatah in the 1960s. [4]

(b) Why did Jordan withdraw support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the 1970s? [6]

(c) 'The Palestinians were successful in winning international support by the 1990s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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