Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2022**

2 hours

8138706075

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 Revolutions broke out across Europe in 1848.

(a) What happened in Paris in February 1848? [4]

(b) Why did nationalism pose a revolutionary threat in 1848? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Frederick William IV was responsible for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

2 External powers were influential in Italy's move towards unification.

(a) Describe Austria's role in Italy before 1848. [4]

(b) Why was Piedmont's involvement in the Crimean War important for unification? [6]

(c) 'France was a more important threat to unification than Austria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 War played a role in German unification.

(a) What was agreed in the Treaty of Olmütz? [4]

(b) Why did Prussia go to war with Austria in 1866? [6]

(c) 'Prussia's military strength was the main cause of unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Differences between North and South were important causes of the American Civil War.

(a) Describe the economic differences between North and South by 1860. [4]

(b) Why did some states secede from the Union? [6]

(c) 'A disaster for the South.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the impact of the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The League of Nations faced many challenges.

(a) Describe how the Corfu incident of 1923 was resolved. [4]

(b) Why was the Vilna dispute a challenge for the League? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the weakness of the League was the absence of the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler's policies increased the likelihood of war.

(a) Describe Hitler's preparations for war before 1936. [4]

(b) Why was 'lebensraum' important for Hitler's foreign policy? [6]

(c) 'The Munich Agreement was more important in bringing about war than the Nazi–Soviet Pact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Tense relations between the Allied powers developed rapidly after the Second World War.

(a) What was agreed at Potsdam? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin impose a blockade on Berlin in 1948? [6]

(c) Which did more to damage relations between the United States and the USSR: disagreements over Poland or Marshall Aid? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The Shah's regime was unpopular for many reasons.

(a) What was the 'White Revolution' in Iran? [4]

(b) Why did many Iranians resent Western influence over the Shah's government? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that economic issues were more important than repression in the development of opposition to the Shah's regime? 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 nature of the war changed in the first few months.

(a) Describe the reaction of the Allies to the German invasion of Belgium in 1914. [4]

(b) Why did both sides dig trenches? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Schlieffen Plan failed because of the British Expeditionary Force? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war had a great impact on civilians.

(a) What was the Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) in Britain? [4]

(b) Why was Britain able to avoid starvation? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the First World War had a positive impact on women? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 After 1918 the new government in Germany faced many challenges.

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

(b) Why was the Kapp Putsch important for the Weimar government? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that proportional representation was the most serious weakness of the Weimar Constitution? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Society changed under Nazi rule.

(a) What was the Hitler Youth? [4]

(b) Why were many workers happy with life under the Nazi regime? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Nazi policies towards women were successful? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Revolution brought many changes to Russia.

(a) What were the main features of the New Economic Policy? [4]

(b) Why was the Kronstadt Rising important? [6]

(c) 'Failure to end the war was the main reason the Provisional Government lost power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin used a range of methods to achieve and maintain power.

(a) What were the Purges? [4]

(b) Why was it important to Stalin to control culture? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's rise to power was the result of good fortune rather than political ability.' 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 boom of the 1920s had mixed results for the United States.

(a) Describe Republican policies on imports in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did the traditional textile industries struggle in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The boom had little impact on the lives of women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Different groups had different experiences in the United States in the 1920s.

(a) Describe how some Americans broke Prohibition laws. [4]

(b) Why did the demand for popular entertainment increase in the 1920s? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that immigrants were the group that suffered most from intolerance in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The Communists gained strength for many reasons.

(a) What was the Long March? [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War weaken the Nationalists? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the outcome of the Civil War was decided by the peasantry? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The Cultural Revolution had many effects on China.

(a) What was the role of the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution? [4]

(b) Why was the Cultural Revolution important to Mao's leadership? [6]

(c) 'The greatest social impact of the Cultural Revolution was on education.' 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 Even before the introduction of apartheid, the position of black South Africans deteriorated for many reasons.

(a) What was the Native Urban Areas Act, 1923? [4]

(b) Why were many black South Africans forced out of farming? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the impact of the Second World War was the main reason for the National Party's success in the 1948 election? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The policy of apartheid was firmly entrenched by the 1970s.

(a) Describe the United Nations' opposition to apartheid. [4]

(b) Why were some countries in southern Africa afraid to oppose apartheid in the 1970s? [6]

(c) 'Economic developments in the 1970s benefited South Africans.' 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 Superpower involvement in the Middle East had mixed results.

(a) What was Nasser's role in the Suez Crisis? [4]

(b) Why did some Arab states react against the agreements made at Camp David? [6]

(c) 'The USSR's involvement in the Middle East had a negative impact on the Arab states.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Gaining support has been a challenge for the Palestinians.

(a) Describe Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. [4]

(b) Why has it been impossible for Palestinian refugees to return home? [6]

(c) How surprising is it that some Arab states did not support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? Explain your answer. [10]

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