Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2022**

2 hours

3019587207

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 The path to Italian unification was not smooth.

(a) Describe how the power of Piedmont changed in the 1850s. [4]

(b) Why was there tension between Austria and some Italian states by 1848? [6]

(c) How united was Italy by 1861? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Despite setbacks, Prussia grew in strength.

(a) Describe the development of the Prussian army between 1859 and 1866. [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Olmütz a humiliation for Prussia? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the defeat of Austria in 1866 was the most important step towards the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

3 There were many causes of tension in the years before the American Civil War.

(a) Describe the terms of the Compromise of 1850. [4]

(b) Why was the Dred Scott case controversial? [6]

(c) 'Lincoln's election was the main cause of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European powers ruled their colonies in different ways.

(a) What was meant by 'indirect' rule? [4]

(b) Why did Britain seek to expand its empire in the nineteenth century? [6]

(c) How similar were the ways in which France and Belgium treated their African colonies? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 There were many aspects to the work of the League of Nations.

(a) Describe the work of the League in helping refugees. [4]

(b) Why did the League fail to bring about disarmament? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the League handled disputes between states effectively in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Tension between states increased in the 1930s.

(a) What did the Soviet Union gain from the Nazi–Soviet Pact? [4]

(b) Why was Japan a threat to world peace in the 1930s? [6]

(c) 'The Anschluss was more important than the takeover of the Sudetenland in achieving Hitler's aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 American policies in the Cold War were not always successful.

(a) What was the policy of 'containment'? [4]

(b) Why did Khrushchev place nuclear missiles in Cuba? [6]

(c) How surprising is it that the United States did not win the Vietnam War? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The rise of Solidarity challenged Soviet control over Eastern Europe.

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

(b) Why did the Polish government introduce Martial Law in 1981? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Solidarity was the main reason for the collapse of Soviet power in Eastern Europe? 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 Fighting on the Western Front involved many dangers.

(a) Describe Allied preparations for the Battle of the Somme. [4]

(b) Why was 'going over the top' dangerous for the troops? [6]

(c) 'The tank was the most effective of the new technologies employed on the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Germany faced many difficulties in 1918.

(a) Describe the German offensive on the Western Front in March 1918. [4]

(b) Why were the Germans defeated at the Battle of Amiens? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that socialist ideas caused revolution to break out in Germany in October 1918? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler strengthened his position in many ways.

(a) Describe how the Nazis tried to win support in elections up to 1933. [4]

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

(c) How far do you agree that Hitler launched the Night of the Long Knives because he saw Röhm as a threat? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi rule had a profound impact on German society.

(a) What changes did the Nazis bring to education in Germany? [4]

(b) Why did some churchmen oppose the Nazis? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that living standards improved under the Nazis? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsar faced many problems between 1905 and 1917.

(a) What was the October Manifesto? [4]

(b) Why did the Russian government become increasingly unpopular from 1914? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the 1905 revolution was caused by Russia's defeat by Japan? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Society and economy changed dramatically under Stalin.

(a) Describe Stalin's policy of 'Russification'. [4]

(b) Why did heavy industry develop rapidly in the 1930s? [6]

(c) 'For the Soviet people, the gains made by collectivisation were worth the cost.' 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 Some sectors of the economy benefited more than others in the 1920s.

(a) Describe the impact of the boom on people's lives. [4]

(b) Why was there a farming crisis in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'Mass production was the main reason for the boom.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal was not always successful and popular.

(a) Describe the terms of the Social Security Act, 1935. [4]

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

(c) How effective was the New Deal in dealing with unemployment? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 Mao wanted to reform society and the economy in the 1950s.

(a) Describe the work of the 'barefoot doctors'. [4]

(b) Why did Mao want to improve the status of women in China? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Mao's agricultural policies were effective? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Leadership in China changed over time.

(a) What was the 'Little Red Book'? [4]

(b) Why did Mao feel the way he did about Liu Shaoqi? [6]

(c) 'Deng Xiaoping's emergence as leader in China was a surprise.' 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 Many restrictions were placed on black South Africans.

(a) Describe the impact of the pass system on black South Africans. [4]

(b) Why was the migrant labour system unpopular with black South Africans? [6]

(c) 'The South African economy was a success by 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The ending of apartheid was not a smooth process.

(a) What were the aims of Botha's 'Total Strategy'? [4]

(b) Why did the legalisation of trade unions in 1979 increase tension between the workers and the government? [6]

(c) 'De Klerk did more than anyone to bring an end to white minority rule.' 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 There was much disagreement over Palestine in the 1940s.

(a) Describe the activities of Irgun. [4]

(b) Why did the Jews expect to be granted a homeland by 1945? [6]

(c) 'The United Nations Partition Plan was the main cause of the 1948–49 war in Palestine.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Differences exist between groups on both sides of the conflict in the Middle East.

(a) Describe the differences in aims of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Hamas. [4]

(b) Why was the Palestinian Authority established in 1994? [6]

(c) 'In their approach to the Palestinians, the views of Likud and Labor are more similar than different.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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