Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2023**

2 hours

7927940373

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 1848–49 was a period of turmoil in Europe.

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

(b) Why did Metternich flee Vienna in March 1848? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Kossuth was to blame for the failure of the 1848–49 revolution in Hungary? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The 1848–49 revolution in Prussia was short-lived.

(a) Describe events in Berlin in March 1848. [4]

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

(c) 'Frederick William IV was to blame for the reassertion of Austrian control over Germany by 1850.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 There were many attempts in the United States to reduce tension between Northern and Southern states.

(a) What were the terms of the Missouri Compromise? [4]

(b) Why had the Missouri Compromise broken down by 1850? [6]

(c) Which was more important in causing the Civil War, the book 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' or the raid on Harpers Ferry? Explain your answer. [10]

4 European powers intervened in many areas of the world.

(a) What benefits did European powers hope to gain from expanding their empires? [4]

(b) Why was the mutiny of Indian troops against the British in 1857 important? [6]

(c) 'Britain and France controlled their colonies in similar ways.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 The Paris peace settlement did not please everyone.

(a) What was meant by 'self-determination'? [4]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Sèvres unpopular in Turkey? [6]

(c) 'German bitterness over the peace treaty was caused by reparations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations enjoyed mixed fortunes.

(a) What were the agencies of the League of Nations? [4]

(b) Why was the League able to resolve the dispute over the Aaland Islands? [6]

(c) 'Failure to bring about disarmament was the most important problem facing the League in the 1930s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 In 1950 tensions in Korea escalated into war.

(a) What was Truman's attitude to the North's invasion of South Korea? [4]

(b) Why did North Korea invade South Korea in 1950? [6]

(c) 'The Korean War was a victory for the United Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The First Gulf War was damaging for Iraq.

(a) Describe the relationship between Iraq and the United States prior to the invasion of Kuwait. [4]

(b) Why was oil an important cause of the First Gulf War? [6]

(c) 'The most important consequence of the First Gulf War was the impact on Iraqi civilians.' 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 It was difficult to break the stalemate on the Western Front.

(a) Describe the main features of a trench. [4]

(b) Why was an attack launched on the Somme in July 1916? [6]

(c) 'Throughout the war on the Western Front, defence was a more effective strategy than attack.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Military and political issues weakened the German war effort in 1918.

(a) Describe Allied tactics in their offensive of 1918 on the Western Front. [4]

(b) Why did the USA join the war in 1917? [6]

(c) 'The USA's entry into the war was more important than revolution in Germany in bringing about the armistice.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Several factors worked to Hitler's advantage in the early 1930s.

(a) What was the Reichstag Fire? [4]

(b) Why did the Night of the Long Knives take place? [6]

(c) 'Hitler became Chancellor because he had the support of wealthy industrialists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used different methods to maintain control.

(a) What changes did the Nazis make to the justice system in Germany? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis persecute racial minorities in Germany? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the most important opposition to the Nazis came from the churches? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 There were many challenges to Tsarist authority in the early 1900s.

(a) Describe revolutionary activity in Russia during 1905. [4]

(b) Why had discontent with the Tsarist regime grown by 1905? [6]

(c) 'Hatred of the Tsarina was the main reason the Tsar fell from power in 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin used many methods to punish and destroy opposition.

(a) Describe life in the gulags. [4]

(b) Why was the NKVD a feared organisation? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Stalin's main target in the purges was those who had supported Trotsky? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 Some sectors of the US economy benefited more than others in the 1920s.

(a) What technical innovations helped industry to develop in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why were more Americans able to buy consumer goods in the 1920s? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that US tariff policy was responsible for the problems facing farmers in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt's New Deal tried to tackle a range of issues.

(a) What were the aims of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)? [4]

(b) Why did Huey Long criticise the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The most important achievement of the New Deal was that it restored Americans' confidence in their government.' 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 The Nationalists failed in their attempts to defeat the Communists.

(a) Describe the measures taken by Chiang Kai-shek against the Communists before 1934. [4]

(b) Why was the Long March important to Mao? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that failure to resist Japanese forces effectively was the main weakness of the Kuomintang government? Explain your answer. [10]

18 China's relationship with the superpowers changed over time.

(a) What happened during the Sino-Vietnamese War? [4]

(b) Why did relations between China and the United States change in the 1950s? [6]

(c) 'Sino-US relations improved because Sino-Soviet relations changed.' 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 Opponents of apartheid had a difficult task in the years up to 1966.

(a) What was the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)? [4]

(b) Why was the Group Areas Act passed in 1950? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the South African government had crushed opposition to apartheid by 1966? Explain your answer. [10]

20 The ending of white minority rule was a difficult process.

(a) Describe the situation facing de Klerk when he became President in 1989. [4]

(b) Why did Chief Buthelezi represent a possible threat to Mandela's aims for South Africa? [6]

(c) How important were the changes made by P W Botha to the apartheid system? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The situation in Palestine grew more tense in the late 1940s.

(a) What was the Stern Gang? [4]

(b) Why were events at the King David Hotel in July 1946 important? [6]

(c) How surprising was the victory of Israel in the 1948–49 war? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The peace process has been difficult.

(a) What is Hezbollah? [4]

(b) Why were the Oslo Accords important? [6]

(c) 'The main issue which prevented a peaceful outcome after the Oslo Accords was the Jewish settlements.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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