Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2023**

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 Revolutionary events spread across Europe in 1848–49.

(a) What happened in Vienna in March 1848? [4]

(b) Why did Louis Philippe abdicate? [6]

(c) 'Liberal ideas were more important than nationalism in causing the 1848 revolutions in the Austrian Empire.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Early attempts to unify Italy met with failure.

(a) What were Mazzini's aims for Italy? [4]

(b) Why did Cavour make an agreement with Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858? [6]

(c) 'Charles Albert was responsible for the failure of the 1848 revolution in Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Many factors contributed to the unification of Germany.

(a) What did Prussia gain from the Treaty of Prague? [4]

(b) Why was Prussia able to defeat Austria in 1866? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for France's defeat in the war of 1870 was Prussia's economic power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The issue of slavery caused tension in the USA.

(a) Describe the actions of John Brown in supporting the abolitionist cause. [4]

(b) Why did some states support slavery? [6]

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

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5 Negotiating the Paris peace settlement was a difficult task.

(a) Describe the treatment of Turkey in the peace settlement. [4]

(b) Why did Wilson and Clemenceau want different things from the peace settlement? [6]

(c) 'Lloyd George wanted Germany to be treated harshly in the peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations faced many difficult situations.

(a) Describe the League's reaction to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. [4]

(b) Why did the League fail to give effective support to Haile Selassie? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the League was a success in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Relationships between the Allied powers deteriorated rapidly from 1945.

(a) What methods did Stalin use to gain control over Eastern European states by 1948? [4]

(b) Why was Berlin a cause of tension between the Allied powers? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for Stalin's policy towards Eastern Europe was his fear of invasion from the West.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Tension between Iraq and Kuwait led to war in 1990.

(a) Describe Operation Desert Storm. [4]

(b) Why did Iraqi civilians suffer because of the First Gulf War? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the cost of the war with Iran was the main reason for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990? 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 had reached a stalemate by the end of 1914.

(a) What happened when Germany invaded Belgium in August 1914? [4]

(b) Why was the 'race to the sea' important for the future of the war? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Mons was the most important battle on the Western Front in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Germany faced difficulties at home and on the battlefield in 1918.

(a) Describe what happened at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven towards the end of 1918. [4]

(b) Why did the USA decide to join the war on the side of the Entente powers? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the German offensive of 1918 failed because of the weakness of German forces? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 The Nazi Party tried to win support in a number of ways.

(a) What was the SA? [4]

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

(c) 'Goebbels was responsible for the increasing popularity of the Nazi Party before 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used repression to control the German people.

(a) What impact did Kristallnacht have on the Jews? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis want the support of young people? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that terror was more important than propaganda in controlling the German people? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks seized power in 1917.

(a) Who were the Mensheviks? [4]

(b) Why did the Provisional Government lack popular support? [6]

(c) 'Lenin was more important than Trotsky in the Bolshevik victory in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's regime brought about far-reaching economic and social change.

(a) What was the impact of the first Five-Year Plan on industry? [4]

(b) Why were women important to Stalin's plans for the Soviet Union? [6]

(c) 'Collectivisation was a disaster.' 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 US economy grew dramatically in the 1920s.

(a) Describe how the motor car industry developed in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did hire purchase and mass marketing help to drive the boom? [6]

(c) 'Traditional industries did **not** benefit from the boom.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Wall Street Crash had economic causes and political and social consequences.

(a) Describe the 1932 election campaign. [4]

(b) Why did the Bonus Marchers cause damage to Hoover's reputation? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that overproduction caused the Wall Street Crash? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 The 1950s and 1960s brought many changes to China.

(a) What was the Agrarian Reform Law of 1950? [4]

(b) Why were healthcare reforms important to Mao? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the introduction of communes was a success for China? Explain your answer. [10]

18 The 1950s and 1960s were characterised by changing international relations.

(a) What were the main international issues facing Communist China when the Civil War ended? [4]

(b) Why did relations between China and India change in the 1950s and 1960s? [6]

(c) How far did ideological differences explain the changing relationship between China and the USSR in the 1950s and 1960s? Explain your answer. [10]

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

19 There were many attempts to strengthen apartheid over the years.

(a) What were Verwoerd's aims in creating Bantustans? [4]

(b) Why was the Sabotage Act passed in 1962? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Pass Laws were the most important element of the apartheid system? Explain your answer. [10]

20 It was difficult to achieve a peaceful transition of power.

(a) What was Joe Slovo's role in helping to bring apartheid to an end? [4]

(b) Why did white extremist groups challenge government policies during the 1980s? [6]

(c) 'The greatest threat to the transition to majority rule was de Klerk's failure to control the security forces.' 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 tension between Israel and its neighbours.

(a) Describe the role of the USA in the Suez Crisis. [4]

(b) Why did war break out in June 1967? [6]

(c) 'Israel was successful in the Yom Kippur War because the Arab states made mistakes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 Attempting to reach a peace settlement has been difficult.

(a) What was the First Intifada? [4]

(b) Why were the Oslo Accords agreed in the 1990s? [6]

(c) 'Divisions between Palestinians have been the main reason for the failure to reach a peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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