Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2023**

2 hours

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 upheaval in Europe.

(a) In France, what was a 'reform banquet'? [4]

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

(c) How far do you agree that the 1848–49 revolution in Hungary achieved little? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Certain individuals and places were important to Italian unification.

(a) Describe Garibaldi's campaign in Sicily and Naples in 1860. [4]

(b) Why did Cavour resign in 1859? [6]

(c) Which was more important in the struggle for Italian unification: Rome or Piedmont? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The unification of Germany was dependent on many factors.

(a) Describe the main events of the Franco-Prussian War. [4]

(b) Why was the Zollverein important in the unification of Germany? [6]

(c) 'Bismarck was a planner rather than an opportunist.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Divisions between North and South remained after the Civil War.

(a) Describe the establishment of the Confederacy in 1861. [4]

(b) Why did the North win the Civil War? [6]

(c) 'The Civil War was more important than Reconstruction for black Americans.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Few people were satisfied with the outcome of the Paris peace settlement.

(a) What were President Wilson's 'Fourteen Points'? [4]

(b) Why did many Germans think the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh? [6]

(c) Which was punished more harshly in the peace settlement of 1919–20: Austria or Turkey? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Many factors contributed to the collapse of peace in the 1930s.

(a) Describe events in the Rhineland in March 1936. [4]

(b) Why was Hitler's policy of 'lebensraum' a threat to peace? [6]

(c) 'Britain and France were responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The wartime alliance broke down quickly at the end of the war.

(a) What agreements about Germany were made at the Potsdam Conference? [4]

(b) Why was Poland a cause of tension between the Allied powers in 1945? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Truman was to blame for the outbreak of the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]

8 The First Gulf War had severe consequences for Iraq.

(a) Describe the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. [4]

(b) Why did Saddam Hussein's forces suffer heavy losses in the First Gulf War? [6]

(c) 'The First Gulf War was caused by the weakness of the Iraqi economy.' 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 Fighting on the Western Front was difficult and many soldiers' lives were lost.

(a) What was the 'Western Front'? [4]

(b) Why did the Battle of Verdun fail to break the stalemate on the Western Front? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that 'shell shock' was the worst aspect of life in the trenches? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was **not** only fought on the Western Front.

(a) What were 'Q-ships'? [4]

(b) Why did Britain blockade German ports? [6]

(c) 'Losing the element of surprise caused the defeat of the Allies at Gallipoli.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 Hitler gained and consolidated power in the early 1930s.

(a) What measures did Hitler take to remove opposition in 1933? [4]

(b) Why did Hindenburg win the presidential election of 1932? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the reason for Nazi electoral success in the early 1930s was the fear of communism? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used different techniques to maintain control.

(a) Describe the use of mass rallies by the Nazis. [4]

(b) Why was the 'master race' theory important? [6]

(c) How effective was Nazi control over Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsarist regime attempted to strengthen its position in the years up to 1914.

(a) What changes did Stolypin make to Russian agriculture? [4]

(b) Why was the October Manifesto issued in 1905? [6]

(c) 'Rasputin was more important than the impact of the First World War in causing the overthrow of Nicholas II.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin used terror to maintain his position.

(a) How did Stalin deal with Trotsky after defeating him in the power struggle? [4]

(b) Why was the murder of Kirov in 1934 important? [6]

(c) 'The use of terror was the most important factor in giving Stalin control over the Soviet Union.' 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 1920s were years of restrictions and discrimination for some Americans.

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

(b) Why was the 'Monkey Trial' controversial? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that Prohibition was introduced because of the influence of the First World War? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal met with mixed reactions from Americans.

(a) What were the 'alphabet agencies'? [4]

(b) Why did some radicals oppose the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal was a success.' 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 Communists faced a struggle to gain control in China.

(a) What were the extermination campaigns? [4]

(b) Why was Yenan important to the Communists? [6]

(c) 'The Communists triumphed over the Nationalists because of Mao's leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Relations between China and other countries changed over time.

(a) Describe the assistance given to China by the Soviet Union in the 1950s. [4]

(b) Why did Sino-Soviet relations change in the 1960s? [6]

(c) 'China's foreign relations improved during the 1970s.' 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 The apartheid system was consolidated in the 1960s.

(a) What happened at the Rivonia Trial? [4]

(b) Why was the General Law Amendment Act (Ninety-Day Detention Law) of 1963 important? [6]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the apartheid system was on Afrikaners.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 South Africa faced many challenges by the 1980s.

(a) What was the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB)? [4]

(b) Why was South Africa facing economic collapse by the end of the 1980s? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the most important cause of violence in the 1980s was P W Botha's policies? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Israel's relationships with its neighbours were often difficult.

(a) Describe the events of 6 October 1973. [4]

(b) Why was Israel able to extend its territory during the Six-Day War? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that the Camp David agreements were equally beneficial to Arabs and Israelis? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The Palestinian people struggled to gain recognition.

(a) Describe the aims of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). [4]

(b) Why did Jordan expel the PLO in 1971? [6]

(c) How successful was Arafat as leader of the PLO? Explain your answer. [10]

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