Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **October/November 2024**

2 hours

8460212454

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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

© UCLES 2024

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 Much of Europe was under threat from revolution in 1848.

(a) Describe the attitude of Pope Pius IX to revolutionary events in Italy in 1848. [4]

(b) Why was Louis Philippe overthrown in February 1848? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolutions did not achieve their aims.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Many factors contributed to the unification of Germany.

(a) What was the purpose of the Zollverein? [4]

(b) Why did revolution break out in Prussia in 1848? [6]

(c) How important was the defeat of Austria in 1866 for the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Tensions between Northern and Southern states of the USA erupted into war in 1861.

(a) What was the 'Slave Power'? [4]

(b) Why did violence break out in Kansas in the 1850s? [6]

(c) 'The North won the Civil War because it had economic advantages over the South.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 In the years before 1914, relations between European powers grew increasingly tense.

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

(b) Why was there a naval race between Britain and Germany? [6]

(c) 'Austria was responsible for the outbreak of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2024

Option B: The twentieth century

5 The League of Nations faced many humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges.

(a) Describe the actions taken by the League of Nations to improve working conditions. [4]

(b) Why did Italy invade Abyssinia? [6]

(c) 'The League enjoyed more successes than failures in peacekeeping in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler established a clear set of aims for his foreign policy.

(a) Describe the main features of Hitler's foreign policy from 1933 to 1935. [4]

(b) Why did Britain and France fail to take action against the Anschluss in 1938? [6]

(c) How important was the Munich Conference in causing the outbreak of war in September 1939? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The outbreak of the Korean War tested the American policy of containment.

(a) Describe events in Korea between June and September 1950. [4]

(b) Why was General MacArthur dismissed from command of the UN forces in Korea? [6]

(c) Which was more successful in the Korean War: North Korea or the USA? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Objections in East European states to Soviet control met with resistance.

(a) Describe the impact of the building of the Berlin Wall on the people of Berlin. [4]

(b) Why was there a demand for change in Czechoslovakia in 1968? [6]

(c) How different was the reaction of the USSR to the uprising in Hungary in 1956 from its reaction to events in Czechoslovakia in 1968? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2024

[Turn over

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

9 Both sides tried many ways to achieve a breakthrough on the Western Front.

(a) Describe the use of aircraft on the Western Front. [4]

(b) Why was it difficult to launch an attack from a trench? [6]

(c) Which was more important for the Allies: the Battle of Verdun or the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war had an impact on civilians in many different ways.

(a) What were 'conscientious objectors'? [4]

(b) Why did life change for many women during the war? [6]

(c) 'The introduction of rationing was the reason Britain was able to deal with the problem of food shortages.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 Germany faced difficult times in the aftermath of the First World War.

(a) Describe the effects of hyperinflation on the German people. [4]

(b) Why was Germany able to recover from hyperinflation? [6]

(c) 'Right-wing opposition posed a more serious threat to the Weimar Republic than left-wing opposition in the years up to 1923.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Germany's economy and society were put under strain as the Second World War progressed.

(a) What was autarky? [4]

(b) Why did conditions deteriorate for German civilians during the war? [6]

(c) 'The Nazis pursued a consistent policy towards women.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2024

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 Despite rising discontent in the years up to 1905, the Tsarist regime survived.

(a) What happened on the battleship Potemkin in 1905? [4]

(b) Why was discontent with the Tsarist regime widespread by the beginning of 1905? [6]

(c) 'The October Manifesto was more important than repression to the survival of the Tsarist regime up to 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Many factors contributed to Stalin's ability to achieve and maintain control over the USSR.

(a) What was Trotsky's idea of Permanent Revolution? [4]

(b) Why did Stalin win the leadership struggle with Trotsky? [6]

(c) 'Stalin was able to stay in power because of the Purges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The boom brought advantages for some Americans but did not benefit all.

(a) What methods were used to encourage Americans to buy consumer goods? [4]

(b) Why did the boom bring changes to the lives of many women? [6]

(c) Which suffered more in the 1920s: farming or traditional industries? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Although the New Deal attempted to address many problems, it faced criticism.

(a) Describe measures introduced by the New Deal to help the unemployed. [4]

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

(c) 'The New Deal solved the problems facing farmers.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2024

Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

17 Hitler's conquest of most of mainland Europe was rapid.

(a) What was Operation Barbarossa? [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of Britain important? [6]

(c) 'Germany was able to defeat France in six weeks because it had superior forces.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Civilians across the world suffered as a result of war.

(a) Describe Malayan resistance to occupation by the Japanese. [4]

(b) Why did an uprising against the Nazis break out in Warsaw in August 1944? [6]

(c) 'German bombing raids on Britain were designed to destroy civilian morale.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

© UCLES 2024

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2024

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2024