



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate Of Secondary Education (9–1)

HISTORY

0977/01

Paper 1

For Examination from 2018

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A (Core Content)

Answer any **two** questions.

Section B (Depth Studies)

Answer any **one** question.

You must answer parts **(a)**, **(b)** and **(c)** of the questions that you choose.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this section.

- 1** The 1848 Revolutions played an important part in the growth of modern nation states across Europe.
- (a) Describe the overthrow of Louis Philippe in February 1848. [4]
- (b) Why were there revolutions in Italy in 1848? [6]
- (c) 'The European revolutions of 1848–49 were successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Military strength was an important part of the creation of the German empire.
- (a) Describe how Roon and Moltke reformed the Prussian armed forces. [4]
- (b) Why did France declare war on Prussia in 1870? [6]
- (c) How far was Prussia's success in the war of 1870 responsible for the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** The slavery issue was very important in the United States in the years leading up to the Civil War.
- (a) What was the Missouri Compromise? [4]
- (b) Why was the Dred Scott decision important? [6]
- (c) 'The American Civil War was not about slavery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** The nature of British rule in India was a cause of unrest.
- (a) Describe the outbreak and spread of the Indian Mutiny in 1857. [4]
- (b) Why did the events of the Indian Mutiny cause bitterness amongst both the British and the Indians? [6]
- (c) 'British rule in India changed significantly after the Mutiny.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5** The Versailles Treaty created disagreement and hostility.
- (a)** What did Wilson hope to achieve from the peace settlement of 1919–20? [4]
- (b)** Why did Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagree over how to treat Germany? [6]
- (c)** ‘The Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** Peace in Europe became increasingly threatened during the second half of the 1930s.
- (a)** What did Hitler achieve by the Anschluss? [4]
- (b)** Why did Hitler want to take over Czechoslovakia? [6]
- (c)** ‘The policy of appeasement was a mistake.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** The Cold War between the USA and the USSR developed in the years after the Second World War.
- (a)** What decisions, in relation to Germany, were agreed at Yalta and Potsdam? [4]
- (b)** Why was the Truman Doctrine significant? [6]
- (c)** ‘It was the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe that caused the Cold War.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** Events in Iraq and Iran were of key importance in the 1970s and 1980s.
- (a)** Describe Saddam Hussein’s rise to power in Iraq. [4]
- (b)** Why did the Iranian Revolution take place in 1979? [6]
- (c)** ‘There was no victor in the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

- 9** The Western Front played a major part in the First World War.
- (a) What was 'no man's land'? [4]
- (b) Why were tanks of limited use on the Western Front up to the end of 1917? [6]
- (c) How successful a military leader was Haig? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Other fronts were important aspects of the First World War.
- (a) What did Germany hope to achieve through its use of U-boats? [4]
- (b) Why was Britain able to win the war at sea? [6]
- (c) 'The Gallipoli campaign of 1915 failed because of the weather.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 11** One of the most important changes after the First World War was the setting up of the Weimar Republic.
- (a) What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution? [4]
- (b) Why was the Weimar Republic in danger of collapse in 1919–20? [6]
- (c) 'The Weimar Republic was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Nazi policies had a great impact on German people.
- (a) What was the 'Strength through Joy' programme introduced by the Nazis? [4]
- (b) Why were women important in Hitler's plans for Germany? [6]
- (c) 'Nazi education and youth policies were not effective in controlling young people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

- 13** There was pressure for change in Russia in the early years of the twentieth century.
- (a) What happened on Bloody Sunday, January 1905? [4]
- (b) Why was Stolypin important in the years after the 1905 Revolution? [6]
- (c) 'Discontent among the working classes was the main reason for the downfall of the Tsar in March 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** By 1929 Stalin was the supreme leader of the USSR.
- (a) What views did Lenin express in his 'Political Will' (Testament)? [4]
- (b) Why were some Bolsheviks suspicious of Trotsky's qualities as a potential leader? [6]
- (c) Which was the more effective of Stalin's methods of controlling the people of the Soviet Union – the cult of personality or terror? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

- 15** The 1920s was a time of change for many Americans.
- (a) Describe the main changes in popular entertainment in the 1920s. [4]
- (b) Why did some people disapprove of the flappers in the 1920s? [6]
- (c) 'Prohibition had a greater impact on American society in the 1920s than racial intolerance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The New Deal was supported by many Americans but many were opposed to it.
- (a) What did Roosevelt promise to the American people at the time of his election to the Presidency? [4]
- (b) Why did unemployment continue despite the New Deal? [6]
- (c) 'The greatest opposition to the New Deal came from the Supreme Court.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

- 17** Communism affected China's relations with other countries.
- (a) Describe relations between China and Tibet from 1950 to 1965. [4]
 - (b) Why did relations between China and the USSR change in the years from 1956 to 1969? [6]
 - (c) 'China was a superpower by the time of Mao's death in 1976.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** The Cultural Revolution had a significant influence on the Chinese.
- (a) Describe how Mao used propaganda to win support. [4]
 - (b) Why did Mao think it was necessary to introduce the Cultural Revolution? [6]
 - (c) 'The greatest effects of the Cultural Revolution were on education and culture.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA c.1940–1994

- 19** The election of 1948 was a turning point for South Africa.
- (a) Describe the growing unrest and militancy amongst black South Africans between 1944 and 1948. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nationalist government of 1948 introduce a policy of apartheid? [6]
 - (c) How successful were the ANC and other opposition groups between 1948 and 1960? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** Pressure for change in South Africa increased during the 1980s.
- (a) Describe the measures in the State of Emergency declared by Botha in 1985. [4]
 - (b) Why was South Africa's government losing control of events by 1989? [6]
 - (c) How effective was international condemnation of apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

- 21** The creation of Israel started a bitter struggle.
- (a)** Describe the events of 1946–47 which forced Britain to refer the problem of Palestine to the United Nations. [4]
 - (b)** Why did the Palestinian Arabs reject the Partition Plan? [6]
 - (c)** ‘The Arab-Israeli War of 1948–49 resolved nothing.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** Different factors have influenced the progress of the Palestinian cause.
- (a)** Describe the terrorist actions of the Palestinians between 1968 and 1978. [4]
 - (b)** Why did many Palestinians join the PLO in the late 1960s? [6]
 - (c)** How significant for the PLO were relations with the Arab States? Explain your answer. [10]

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