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International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY

0470/1

PAPER 1

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002
1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A (Core Content): Answer any **two** questions.

Section B (Depth Studies): Answer any **one** question.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

It was perhaps fortunate for Cavour's reputation that he died immediately after the dramatic events of 1859-61 from which his policy had emerged triumphant. By the time Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy in 1861 most Italian nationalists had accepted Cavour's action. Only Mazzini, with a tiny following, refused to recognise the new state as 'Italy' and remained in exile.

(a) Describe the progress of the revolutions in Sicily and Naples in 1859-61. [5]

(b) Why did the events of 1859-61 lead to Victor Emmanuel being proclaimed King of Italy? [7]

(c) How far was the unification of Italy due to the work of Cavour? Explain your answer. [8]

2 Study the cartoon and then answer the questions which follow.



A cartoon of 1880 showing U.S. Grant and carpetbagging oppressing the South

(a) Describe the conditions in the South at the end of the Civil War. [5]

(b) Why were 'carpetbaggers' resented so much by the South? [7]

(c) 'Reconstruction after the Civil War brought more problems to the South than it solved.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Many influential Japanese began to demand the restoration of the Emperor as the source of power in Japan. They took as their slogan 'Revere the Emperor. Expel the Barbarians'.

(a) What were the main points of the Treaty of Kanagawa in 1854 and the Treaty of Edo in 1858? [5]

(b) Why was the Meiji Emperor restored to supreme power in Japan in 1868? [7]

(c) How successful was the modernisation of Japan by 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study the picture and then answer the questions which follow.



The British battleship HMS Dreadnought launched in 1906.

(a) Describe the agreements and alliances that France had with other countries by 1914. [5]

(b) Why did relations between Britain and Germany worsen between 1900 and 1914? [7]

(c) To what extent did the system of alliances encourage European countries to act in a warlike manner before the events of 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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5 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

The French want to suck Germany and everybody else dry and to establish French military and political control of the League of Nations. The French see the League of Nations as an organisation for the restoration of France to a supreme position in Europe.

Views of a British official at the peace negotiations in 1919.

(a) Which terms of the peace settlement of 1919 directly affected France? [5]

(b) Why did some countries view with suspicion the setting up of the League of Nations? [7]

(c) How far did the structural weaknesses of the League of Nations prevent it from being successful in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

6 Study the source and then answer the questions which follow.

GERMAN TROOPS ENTER RHINELAND

Hitler Denounces Locarno

OFFERS AN ALL-ROUND
PEACE PACT
And Proposes to Re-enter
the League of Nations
– on Conditions

Headline from an English newspaper of 7 March 1936.

(a) In what ways did Hitler break the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and the end of 1938? [5]

(b) Why did Britain and France follow a policy of appeasement with Germany in the 1930s? [7]

(c) 'Hitler was a gambler rather than a planner in foreign affairs.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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7 Study the cartoon and then answer the questions which follow.



A Western view of the plight of eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria carry the banner 'Thank Our Liberators' under the watchful eye of the USSR.

(a) What was agreed at the Yalta Conference in 1945? [5]

(b) Why were Western governments suspicious of the USSR in the period 1945 to February 1948 (the communist takeover of Czechoslovakia)? [7]

(c) 'It was the attitudes of Truman and Churchill rather than that of Stalin which brought about the start of the Cold War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

8 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Instructions were given to our tank commander that he was to confront the Soviet tank which was at Checkpoint Charlie. The tension grew very rapidly for the one reason that this was the Americans confronting Russians. There was live ammunition in the tanks of both countries. It was an unexpected, sudden confrontation that in my opinion was the closest that the Russians and the West came to going to war in the entire Cold War period.

The view of an American colonel who was in Berlin at the time of the building of the wall in 1961.

(a) Describe the effects of the building of the Berlin Wall on the people of Berlin. [5]

(b) Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961? [7]

(c) 'There was never any real likelihood that either the Russians or the Americans would turn the Cold War into a 'hot war' in Europe.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

Depth Study A: Germany, 1918–45

9 Study the picture and then answer the questions which follow.



A Nazi poster of 1933 entitled 'New Germany' and showing a First World War soldier and a member of the SA.

(a) What was the SA? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazi party become popular between 1929 and 1932? [7]

(c) To what extent was Hitler's appointment as Chancellor on 30 January 1933 the result of his popularity? Explain your answer. [8]

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10 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor, has saved his country. Swiftly he has rescued Germany from men who had become a danger to the unity of the German people and to order in the State. He has caused them to be removed from high office, to be arrested, and put to death. President von Hindenburg had himself made it plain that stern action must be taken. In acting as he did Hitler knew that he had the army behind him. Today there is rejoicing in Germany.

A view of the Night of the Long Knives from a British newspaper, 2 July 1934.

(a) Describe the events of the Night of the Long Knives. [5]

(b) Why was Goebbels important to Hitler? [7]

(c) 'Hitler had removed all opposition to Nazi rule within Germany by the end of 1935.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study B: Russia, 1905–41

11 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

The Bolshevik speaker to the crowd:
Speaker: Do you need more land?
Crowd: Yes, of course we do.
Speaker: Do you have as much land as the landlords?
Crowd: No, they have much more than we do.
Speaker: Will the Kerensky government give you land? No, never. It protects the interests of the landlords. Only our party, the Bolsheviks, will immediately give you land.

Several times I tried to take the floor and to explain that the Bolsheviks make promises which they can never fulfil.

Serge Pushkanev, a member of the Mensheviks in July 1917.

(a) Describe the events of the revolution of March 1917. [5]

(b) Why did the Provisional Government of Kerensky lose support in Russia? [7]

(c) How far was the Bolshevik seizure of power in 1917 a 'people's revolution'? Explain your answer. [8]

12 Study the photograph and then answer the questions which follow.



A hospital belonging to a collective farm.

(a) **(i)** Who were the kulaks?

(ii) What was a kolkhoz? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation? [7]

(c) How far was Stalin's policy of collective farming successful? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study C: The USA, 1919–41

13 Study the picture and then answer the questions which follow.



Poster for the film 'The Jazz Singer', the first 'talkie' film.

(a) In what ways did prosperity show itself in the USA in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why did agriculture not share in the prosperity of the 1920s? [7]

(c) How much change was there in the American way of life during the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

The President has been fooling himself. We will end this business of centralisation* and I want you to go back and tell the President that we are not going to let this government centralise everything. Tell your men to get out of Washington, tell them to go home, back to their states. That is where they must do their work.

*concentration of control in Washington.

An opponent of the New Deal talking to one of Roosevelt's staff in May 1935.

(a) Describe the work of **two** of Roosevelt's 'alphabet agencies'. [5]

(b) Why did Roosevelt meet with opposition to his New Deal policies? [7]

(c) 'Roosevelt was never able to achieve what he wanted because of the opposition to the New Deal.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study D: China 1945–c.1990

15 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

We cannot stand idly by when the American imperialist, a well-known enemy, is attempting to expand the aggressive flames to the borders of our country.

Extract from a Chinese newspaper October 1950.

(a) Describe China's relations with the USSR in the 1950s and 1960s. [5]

(b) Why did Communist China regard the USA as her enemy during the 1950s and 1960s? [7]

(c) To what extent had China become a superpower by the death of Mao in 1976? Explain your answer. [8]

16 Study the photograph and then answer the questions which follow.



Photograph of young Chinese on the streets of Beijing in the 1980s.

(a) Describe the rise and fall of the 'Gang of Four'. [5]

(b) Why did Deng introduce economic reforms in China? [7]

(c) 'Despite the economic changes of the 1980s and 90s, the Chinese way of life has changed little since Mao's time.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century

17 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Following the Boer defeat of the British patrol at Majuba Hill in 1881, a leading British newspaper wrote 'Unless we are prepared to withdraw from South Africa immediately, we must restore our authority where it has been defied.'

(a) Describe the events leading to the British defeat at Majuba Hill in 1881. [5]

(b) Why was Britain trying to expand her influence and territory in South Africa in the last quarter of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Britain consistently followed the wrong policies in South Africa between 1880 and 1914.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Study the statistics and then answer the questions which follow.

	Average amount spent on each pupil		Number of pupils per class		% of pupils entering school in 1963 and reaching	
					8th year	12th year
	1962	1976	1963	1976		
Whites	146	644	23	20	99	58.4
Africans	12	42	58	52	12	0.2

Statistics on South African education, from a UNESCO report, 1976.

(a) Describe three ways in which apartheid made life difficult for blacks in South Africa. [5]

(b) Why did the Nationalist government of 1948 introduce apartheid? [7]

(c) How far was the application of the policy of apartheid the reason for white dominance in South Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

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19 Study the extracts and then answer the questions which follow.

(i) South Africa should 'promote the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants' of Namibia.

An extract from the League of Nations mandate to South Africa, December 1920.

(ii) We have long experience of South Africa's policies and would not like hundreds of thousands more innocent victims to be brought under South Africa's race and colour-dominated policies.

An extract from a telegram sent by the ANC to the UNO in 1946 opposing South Africa's plans to make Namibia part of South Africa.

(a) Describe how South West Africa (Namibia) passed from German rule to South African rule. [5]

(b) Why did South Africa want to take over Namibia in 1946? [7]

(c) How well did South Africa fulfil the obligations of the mandate over Namibia? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945–c.1994

20 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

We were a peasant family, and the land belonged to us and we cultivated it ourselves. We also owned some cattle. Then they (the Israelis) attacked us and we had to flee. After a long walk we were put in a UN refugee camp. After a long time we found work, very poorly paid, but it enabled us to eat and live and the family was becoming healthy and happy. Then all of a sudden, there they were again; they had come to take everything from us. We were then on the road for three days.

Recollections of a Palestinian who was a refugee in 1948.

(a) Describe the events of 1947–48 leading to Britain's withdrawal from Palestine. [5]

(b) Why did many Palestinians become refugees during the period 1948 to 1970? [7]

(c) How far was the Suez War (1956) a success for the Arabs? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Study the photograph and then answer the questions which follow.



Begin, Sadat and US President Carter celebrate the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, Washington DC, 16 March 1979.

(a) Describe the part played by the USA in the Middle East in the 1970s. [5]

(b) Why was the Camp David agreement thought by many to be a great success? [7]

(c) If the Camp David agreement was successful, why did tensions continue between Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society

22 Study the statistics and then answer the questions which follow.

	Average age of death	
	Manchester (an industrial town)	Rutlandshire (a country area)
Professional persons, gentry and families	38	52
Tradesmen, shopkeepers, farmers and families	20	41
Mechanics, labourers and families	17	38

From a Report of 1842.

(a) What were the main causes of death in industrial towns in the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did some towns grow rapidly in the nineteenth century whilst others did not? [7]

(c) To what extent did people benefit from moving from rural areas to industrial towns in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

My Lord, if we have broken the law, it was not done intentionally. We have injured no man's character, reputation, person or property. We were uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives and our children from utter degradation and starvation.

Loveless, one of the 'Tolpuddle Martyrs', speaking at the trial in 1834.

(a) Describe what the Tolpuddle Martyrs did and what happened to them. [5]

(b) Why was it difficult for workers to form trade unions in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful were working-class movements in Britain from 1800 to 1880? Explain your answer. [8]

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Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century

24 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

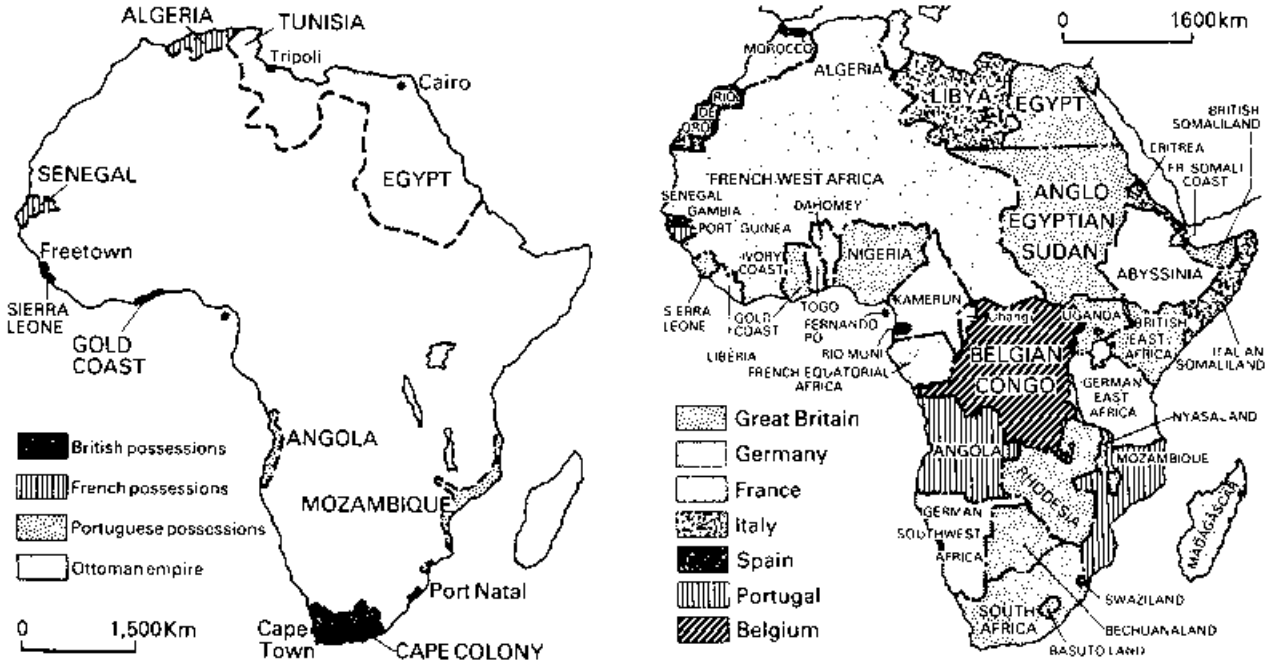
On seeing the thriving port of Sydney (Australia) in January 1836, Charles Darwin wrote 'My first feeling was to congratulate myself that I was born an Englishman.' In his view the city's buildings and business were evidence of 'the power of the British nation' in contrast to those of the Spanish and Portuguese, whose former colonies he had just visited and which had, he concluded, made little progress over the past 300 years.

(a) Describe the main types of trade carried on between European countries and their colonies in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why did Britain have a large empire by the end of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far did imperialism benefit Britain more than it did her colonies? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the maps and then answer the questions which follow.



Maps of Africa to show the areas taken by Europeans by 1830 (left) and their empires in 1914 (right).

(a) Describe Belgium's acquisition of the Congo. [5]

(b) Why was the Berlin Conference of 1884–85 important? [7]

(c) How far is the term 'Scramble for Africa' an accurate description of the partition of Africa by European countries in the late nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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