

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/01

Paper 1

May/June 2006

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 45 minutes

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 all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

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

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

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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 **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

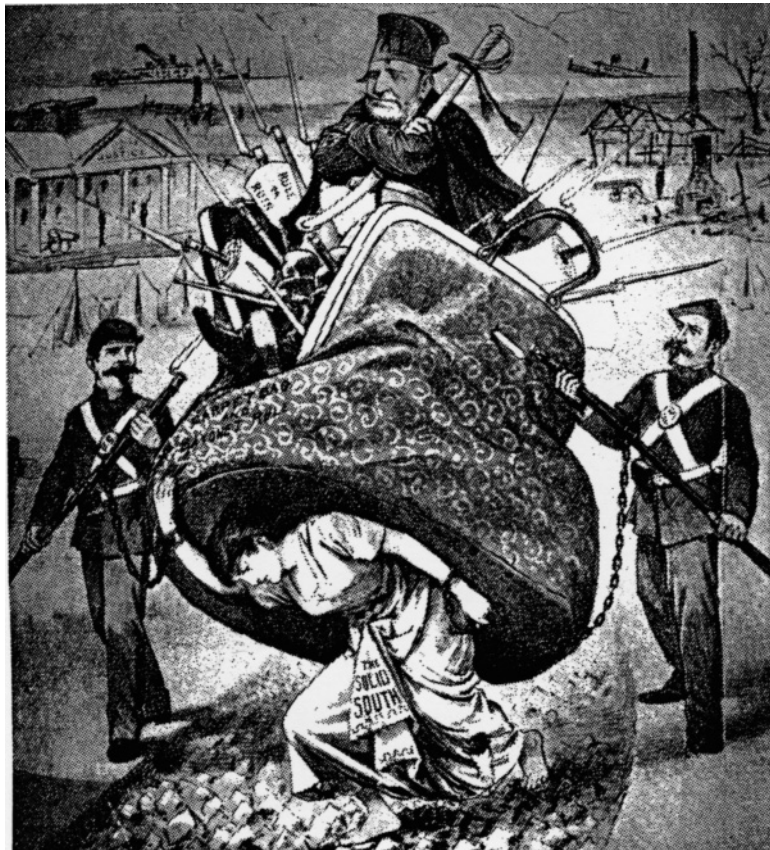
- 1 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



The siege of Venice, 1849

- (a) Describe the events of 1848-49 in Rome and Venice. [5]
- (b) Why did Charles Albert fail to defeat the Austrians in 1848-49? [7]
- (c) Cavour and Garibaldi both contributed to the unification of Italy. Which of these two played the more important part? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon of 1880 showing Northern carpetbaggers oppressing the South.

- (a) Describe the conditions in the South at the end of the Civil War. [5]
- (b) Why were carpetbaggers resented by the South? [7]
- (c) 'Reconstruction solved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Russia's interest in the Far East worried the British Government as well as the leaders of Japan. Russia had begun to build the longest railway system in the world in 1891. Naturally, the British and the Japanese asked why Russia was going to such trouble if she did not have some good reason.

From a school history textbook published in 1985.

- (a) What were the benefits to Japan of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902? [5]
- (b) Why was there rivalry between Russia and Japan at the beginning of the twentieth century? [7]
- (c) How far was Japan a great power by 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Germany is a young and growing empire. Her world-wide trade is rapidly growing. Germany must have a powerful fleet to protect that trade and her interests in the most distant seas.

The Kaiser in an interview with a British newspaper, 1908.

- (a) Describe the colonial rivalry that existed between Germany and other powers by 1900. [5]
- (b) Why did the Kaiser become involved in Morocco in 1905 and 1911? [7]
- (c) 'The Anglo-German naval race was the most important cause of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Article 16: Should any member of the League resort to war, it shall be regarded as having committed an act of war against all other members of the League, and this will immediately end all trade and financial relations with that member.

From the Covenant of the League of Nations.

- (a) What were the main aims of the League of Nations when it was set up in 1920? [5]
- (b) Why did its structure and membership weaken the League? [7]
- (c) How far was the League of Nations a success? Explain your answer. [8]

- 6 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



German soldiers entering Cologne in the Rhineland, March 1936.

- (a) When Hitler came to power, what did he hope to achieve with his foreign policy? [5]
- (b) Explain how Hitler destroyed the Treaty of Versailles. [7]
- (c) How far was appeasement justified? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An American cartoon from the late 1940s. The bear represents the USSR.

- (a) What was agreed at the Potsdam Conference? [5]
- (b) Why was there continuing tension over Berlin in the years 1945-1949? [7]
- (c) 'It was Truman not Stalin who brought about the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

- 8 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



Soviet tanks in Budapest, November 1956.

- (a) Describe how the Soviet Union reacted to events in Hungary in 1956. [5]
- (b) Why was the Soviet Union worried by developments in Czechoslovakia in Spring 1968? [7]
- (c) How important was 'Solidarity' in the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918-45

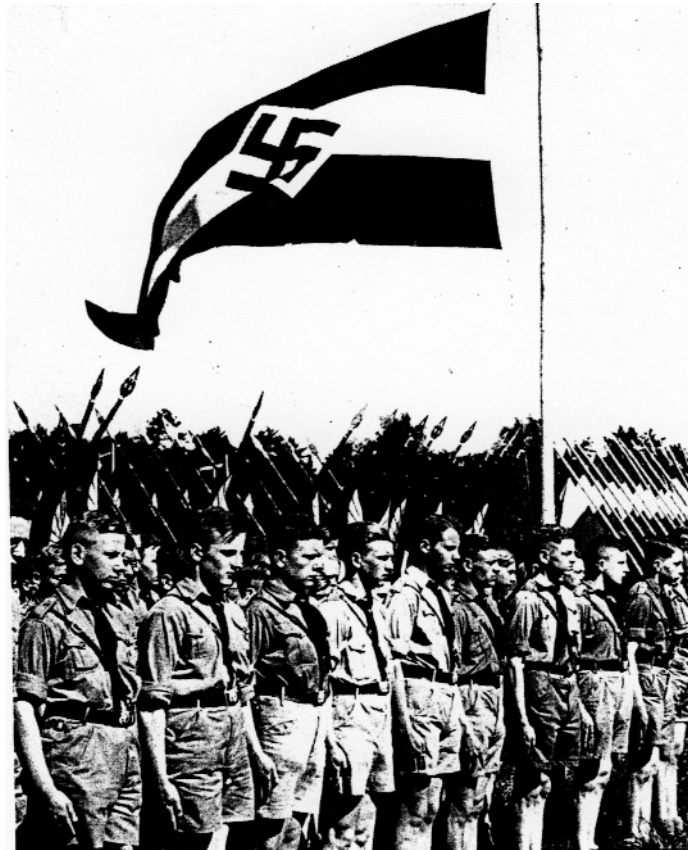
- 9** Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Two women were carrying a laundry basket filled to the top with banknotes. Seeing a crowd standing round a shop window, they put down the basket for a moment to see if there was anything they could buy. When they turned round a few moments later, they found the money untouched. But the basket was gone.

A German's memories of 1923.

- (a) What political problems existed in Germany in the period 1918-1920? [5]
- (b) Why was 1923 a year of crisis for the Weimar Republic? [7]
- (c) How successful was the Weimar Republic in dealing with Germany's problems by 1928? Explain your answer. [8]

10 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Members of the Hitler Youth on parade.

- (a) Describe how the Nazis tried to win the hearts and minds of young people. [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazis try to change the role of women? [7]
- (c) How successful was the Nazi regime in dealing with opposition? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

11 Study the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



Bloody Sunday – a painting from c.1910.

- (a) Describe the impact of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) on the Russian people. [5]
- (b) Explain how the Tsar was able to survive the 1905 revolution. [7]
- (c) Which of the following was the most important reason for the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II:
 the influence of Rasputin;
 military defeats in the First World War;
 food shortages?

Explain your answer with reference to all **three** reasons. [8]

12 Study the extract below, and then answer the questions which follow.

Trotsky was recovering from an illness when Lenin died. He telephoned Stalin to ask when the funeral was to be. Stalin said: 'On Saturday. You can't get back in time anyway so we advise you to continue with your treatment.' This was a lie, the funeral was not to be until Sunday and Trotsky could have reached Moscow by then.

From a book about Trotsky written in 1967.

- (a) What was Lenin's 'Political Will' (Testament)? [5]
- (b) Why was Stalin able to become leader of Russia by 1928? [7]
- (c) Which was the more effective of Stalin's methods for controlling the people of Russia – terror or propaganda? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

13 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The aim of the modern American woman appears to be to attract men and get money. What can an intelligent man find in one of these lovely, brainless, cigarette-smoking undisciplined women?

From an article written by a female journalist, 1921.

- (a)** Describe how the lives of women changed in the 1920s. [5]
- (b)** Why was prohibition introduced in 1920? [7]
- (c)** How far did the lives of Americans improve during the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Unemployed people queuing for government relief in 1937.

- (a) Describe the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). [5]
- (b) Why did Republicans oppose the New Deal? [7]
- (c) 'The New Deal was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-1990

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

The Communist government and armies are the first in modern China to have positive and widespread popular support because they are genuinely of the people.

From a report by an American General to the American government, 1944.

- (a) What was the impact of the Second World War on the Nationalist Government? [5]
- (b) Why did the Communists benefit from the Second World War? [7]
- (c) Who was more responsible for the outcome of the Civil War – Mao or Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi)? Explain your answer. [8]

16 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Relations between China and the USA began to change with the split between China and the Soviet Union. The more intelligent Americans began to realise that China was not a real threat to their vital interests.

A newspaper report, February 1972.

- (a) Describe China's relations with the USSR in the 1950s and 1960s. [5]
- (b) Why did China's relations with the USA improve after 1970? [7]
- (c) Had China become a superpower by 1990? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A concentration camp for Boers.

- (a) Describe the Jameson Raid. [5]
- (b) Why did the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 leave bitterness in South Africa? [7]
- (c) To what extent were South Africa's problems solved by the formation of the Union in 1910? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

On the 21st March 1960 thousands of demonstrators congregated outside a police station in Sharpeville, protesting against the Pass Laws. In a moment of panic, police opened fire on the crowd and shot dead 67 people; a further 186 were wounded, including 8 children. Press photographers were present and pictures of the incident appeared in foreign papers the next day.

From a British school history textbook.

- (a) Describe the measures taken to enforce apartheid in the 1950s. [5]
- (b) Why were the events of Sharpeville important? [7]
- (c) 'International condemnation of apartheid had little effect.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

19 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



An early German trading post.

- (a) Describe the German colonisation of Namibia up to 1900. [5]
- (b) Why did the Herero rebel against the Germans? [7]
- (c) How far did the people of Namibia benefit from the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945-c.1994

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

Unlike the childhood of others, mine was full of sad memories. It is beyond human endurance for a family of 11 to live in a small tent through all seasons of the year on United Nations rations. In winter we crawled together to gain the warmth of humans which other humans had denied us.

Memories of a Palestinian refugee camp.

- (a) Describe life in a Palestinian refugee camp. [5]
- (b) Why did Israelis believe it was their responsibility to look after Jewish but not Palestinian refugees? [7]
- (c) 'The Arab states were as responsible as Israel for the failure to resolve the Palestinian refugee problem.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



President Clinton with Rabin and Arafat after the signing of the Israeli-PLO peace accord, September 1993.

- (a) Describe Sadat's actions in 1977 to bring peace with Israel. [5]
- (b) Why was the Camp David agreement of 1978 thought by some to be a success? [7]
- (c) 'The USSR was more successful than the USA in influencing events in the Middle East.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



An early nineteenth century cartoon titled 'The Factory Slaves. Their daily employment'.

- (a) Describe working conditions in cotton mills in the early part of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did the cotton industry develop in the north-west of England? [7]
- (c) How successful were the Factory Acts in improving conditions in factories during the first half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Study the source, and answer the questions which follow.

It is for twelve kilometres so narrow that a mouse cannot pass by any wagon. The ruts are an incredible depth and you often meet with wagons stuck fast in the mud.

Written by a traveller at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

- (a) Describe the problems of moving goods by road in the early nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did British industry benefit from the building of canals at this time? [7]
- (c) 'The development of railways was of more benefit socially than economically.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

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

A serious revolt broke out among the 'sepoys' in the Bengal army of the East India Company in May 1857 when British officers and their families were murdered. Fortunately for the British the rising did not spread over the whole country. Nevertheless the British were outnumbered and in great danger.

From a British school history textbook.

- (a) Describe the activities of the East India Company on the Indian sub-continent. [5]
- (b) Why did the Indian Mutiny of 1857 take place? [7]
- (c) How important was the Indian Mutiny? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the extract, and answer the questions which follow.

'We were going as civilisers as well as preachers', wrote James Stewart. He was one of a new generation of missionaries who, having studied medicine as well as theology, set off into Central Africa with a party of other well-qualified men.

From a recent history book.

- (a) What were the aims of missionaries in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why were there differences in the ways in which European nations ruled their colonies? [7]
- (c) 'Economic factors were the most important reason for imperialism in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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