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Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2015**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

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

This document consists of **10** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

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[Turn over

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 The year 1848 saw revolution impact on many areas of Europe.

(a) Describe the part played by Guizot in the events leading to revolution in France in 1848. [4]

(b) Why was there a revolution in Hungary in 1848? [6]

(c) 'During 1848, revolution was more successful in France than in other European countries.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 After 1848 there was progress towards Italian unification.

(a) What was agreed at Plombières in 1858? [4]

(b) Why did war break out between Piedmont and Austria in 1859? [6]

(c) How important was Garibaldi to the unification of Italy? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Austria and Prussia both wanted to dominate Germany.

(a) Describe the growth of German nationalism before 1848. [4]

(b) Why was the Zollverein important in the period up to 1848? [6]

(c) How far was Austria able to dominate Germany in the period 1848–66? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The Civil War was a turning point for the United States.

(a) What was the justification given by the South for using slaves? [4]

(b) Why was the North able to win the Civil War? [6]

(c) How successful was Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Different factors influenced decision-making at the Paris Peace Conference.

(a) What did the Treaty of Versailles state about Danzig and the Rhineland? [4]

(b) Why were the victors not free to make the peace they wanted? [6]

(c) 'At the time, the Treaty of Versailles was justifiable.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations had both successes and failures.

(a) What was the role of the Assembly within the League of Nations? [4]

(b) Why was the idea of 'collective security' unlikely to be successful for the League of Nations? [6]

(c) How successful was the League of Nations in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Events in Korea were a test of the American policy of containment.

(a) What was the response of the United Nations Organisation to events in Korea in June 1950? [4]

(b) Why did the US provide most of the forces that resisted North Korea's invasion of the South? [6]

(c) How great a threat was the Korean War to world peace? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Soviet control over Eastern Europe was tested in 1956 and 1968.

(a) Describe events in Hungary on the days immediately following the outbreak of revolution against the government on 23 October 1956. [4]

(b) Why did many Hungarians oppose the Communist regime in 1956? [6]

(c) How different were events in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968? 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 The First World War broke out in 1914.

(a) What was the British Expeditionary Force (BEF)? [4]

(b) Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail? [6]

(c) 'The main reason for the development of trench warfare on the Western Front was the First Battle of Ypres.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 Fighting elsewhere than the Western Front was significant.

(a) Describe 'U-boat' warfare. [4]

(b) Why did the Gallipoli campaign of 1915 fail? [6]

(c) 'The Battle of Jutland was a disaster for Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 By 1933 Hitler had become Chancellor of Germany.

(a) Describe Hitler's role in establishing the Nazi Party prior to 1923. [4]

(b) Why did the Munich Putsch fail? [6]

(c) 'The fear of communism was the main reason for the Nazis coming to power in 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Nazi rule affected the lives of the German people in many ways.

(a) Describe how the Nazis persecuted Jews in the 1930s. [4]

(b) Why was the use of culture and mass media important for the Nazis? [6]

(c) How far were the Nazis in control of the German people between 1933 and 1945? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 After Lenin's death, Stalin emerged as leader of the Soviet Union.

(a) What did Lenin's 'Political Will' (Testament) say about Stalin and Trotsky? [4]

(b) Why had Stalin emerged as Lenin's successor by 1928? [6]

(c) 'Government propaganda was the most effective method used by Stalin to control the Soviet people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin made many changes to the Soviet Union.

(a) Describe the state of agriculture in the Soviet Union under the New Economic Policy. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin want to collectivise Soviet agriculture? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's policies benefited the Soviet people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE USA, 1919–41

15 Changes to the way of life in the 1920s affected most Americans.

(a) Describe the main changes in popular entertainment in America in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was there a 'Red Scare' from 1919 to 1921? [6]

(c) How far was Prohibition harmful to the US? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Roosevelt introduced a 'new deal' to help all Americans.

(a) What actions did Roosevelt take during his first hundred days in office? [4]

(b) Why were there many opponents of the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal solved the problems of the Depression in America.' 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 During the 1930s and 1940s the influence of the Chinese Communists on China increased.

(a) Describe the Long March. [4]

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

(c) 'The leadership of Mao was the main reason for the success of the Communists in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 After 1966 China faced many problems.

(a) Describe the actions of the Red Guards during the Cultural Revolution. [4]

(b) Why was China made weaker by the Cultural Revolution? [6]

(c) How much was China changed by Deng Xiaoping? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 In South Africa, the years up to 1948 saw many changes.

(a) What was the social impact on the non-white population of government policies by 1940? [4]

(b) Why did many white South Africans feel threatened by the changes brought by the Second World War? [6]

(c) How successful was the economic development of South Africa by 1945? Explain your answer. [10]

20 Pressure for change in South Africa increased in the 1970s.

(a) Describe the main events leading to the Soweto Riots of 1976. [4]

(b) Why was Steve Biko important in the struggle against apartheid? [6]

(c) How effective was external opposition to apartheid before 1980? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 The Second World War lead to the emergence of a Jewish state in Palestine.

(a) Describe the actions of Jewish terrorists between 1945 and 1948 against the British in Palestine. [4]

(b) Why did the Second World War make Palestine more difficult for the British to control? [6]

(c) 'The Arabs lost the war of 1948–49 because they were too confident of achieving success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The creation of Israel caused many problems for the Palestinians.

(a) Describe what happened at Deir Yassin in April 1948. [4]

(b) Why did many Palestinians become refugees in 1948–49? [6]

(c) 'Arab states fully supported the Palestinian cause.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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