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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/01**

Paper 1 **October/November 2008**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

* 7 7 4 1 9 4 9 5 5 1 *

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

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.

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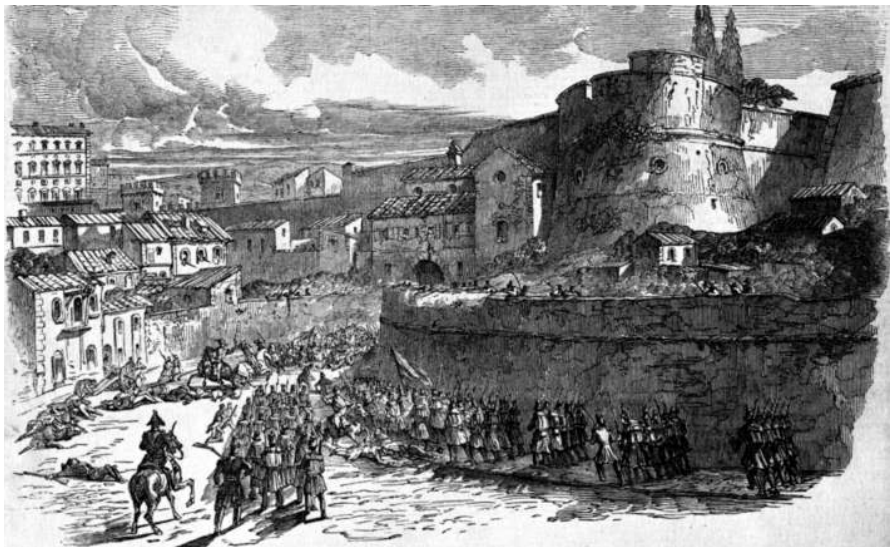
SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



French troops recapturing Rome in 1849.

(a) Describe the creation and collapse of the Roman Republic (1848-49). [5]

(b) Why were Charles Albert's attacks in 1848-49 against Austria unsuccessful? [7]

(c) Which of Cavour and Garibaldi played the more important role in uniting Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

Abraham Lincoln in 1862.

(a) How did Southerners justify slavery? [5]

(b) Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation? [7]

(c) 'The Civil War was a disaster for the South.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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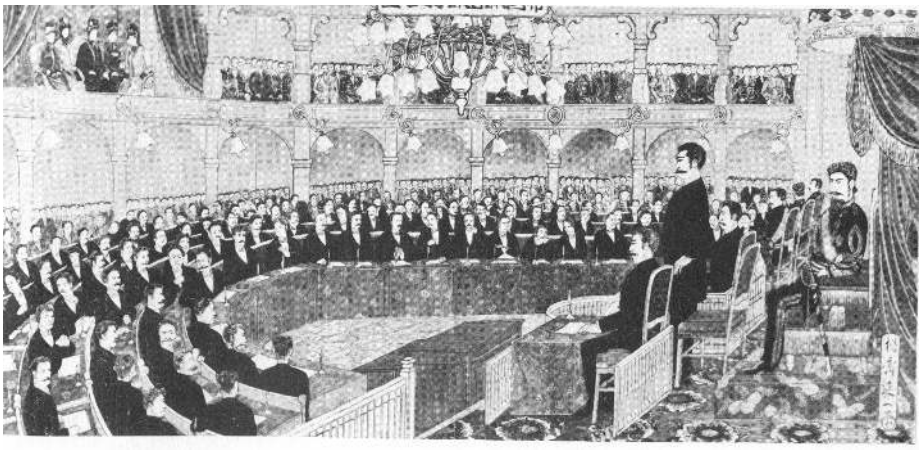
3 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



A meeting of the Japanese Diet in the early 1890s.

(a) What constitutional changes were introduced in Japan during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 important for Japan? [7]

(c) How far could Japan be considered a great power by 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The German Kaiser predicted that if the Austrians did not face up to the Serbian menace, they would have considerable trouble from the Slav peoples within the Austro-Hungarian empire. The fleet must now look on England as the enemy. Moltke, the army chief, believed war was bound to happen and 'the sooner the better'. Tirpitz, the Navy Chief, wanted another eighteen months to get the navy ready for war.
>
> *Notes of a secret meeting between the Kaiser and his top commanders, December 1912.*

(a) What was the Entente Cordiale of 1904? [5]

(b) Why was there a crisis over Morocco in 1905? [7]

(c) 'The rise of Serbia was more responsible than German militarism for the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A League of Nations refugee camp.

(a) Describe the humanitarian work of the League of Nations in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why was the League able to achieve some successes in the 1920s in dealing with international disputes? [7]

(c) How far can the World Depression be blamed for the failure of the League? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> At the time we had no army worth mentioning. If the French had taken any action we could have been easily defeated; our resistance would have been over in a few days. And the Air Force we had then was ridiculous and we did not even have enough bombs for them.

Hitler looking back on his gamble over the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, some years after the event.

(a) Describe the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936. [5]

(b) Why did Hitler want to unite Germany and Austria? [7]

(c) How far was the policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

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



NEIGHBOURS

"Come on, Sam! It's up to us again."

A cartoon commenting on the Marshall Plan, 1947.

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

(b) Why did the USA introduce the Marshall Plan? [7]

(c) How far was the Cold War caused by Truman's hostility towards the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In my generation this was not the first time that the strong had attacked the weak. I remembered how each time the democracies failed to act it encouraged the aggressors to keep going. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese had acted ten, fifteen and twenty years ago. I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall Communist leaders would be encouraged to invade nations closer to our shores.
>
> *From President Truman's memoirs, 1956.*

(a) Describe the structure of the United Nations Organisation. [5]

(b) Why did the UN become involved in the Korean War? [7]

(c) How successful was the UN in Korea? 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 photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A group of SA members in Munich in 1923.

(a) Describe the activities of the SA. [5]

(b) Why did Hitler attempt the Munich Putsch? [7]

(c) Was the Reichstag Fire more important than the Enabling Act in allowing Hitler to consolidate power? Explain your answer. [8]

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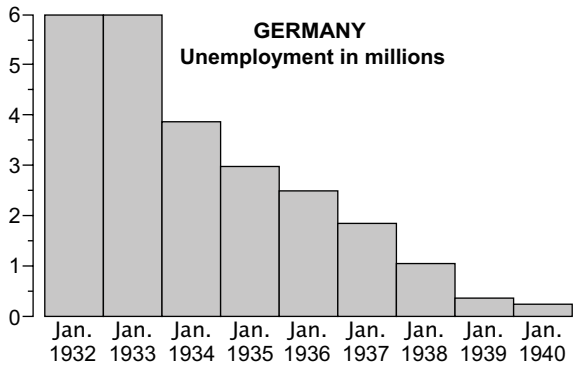
10 Study the information, and then answer the questions which follow.



German unemployment figures, 1932-1940.

(a) Describe the Nazi policy of autarky. [5]

(b) Why was Hitler able to gain popularity with male workers? [7]

(c) How far did young people support the policies of the Nazis? 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.

> Every scoundrel who incites anyone to retreat, to desert, or not to fulfil military orders, will be shot.
> Every soldier of the Red Army who voluntarily deserts his post will be shot.
> Every soldier who throws away his rifle will be shot.
>
> *Orders to the Red Army from Trotsky, 1918.*

(a) What was War Communism? [5]

(b) Why did the Communists win the Civil War? [7]

(c) How successful was Lenin's New Economic Policy? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Comrade Stalin, having become Secretary, has unlimited authority concentrated in his hands and I am not sure whether he is capable of using that authority with sufficient caution. Comrade Trotsky, on the other hand, is perhaps the most capable man in the present Committee. Stalin is too rude and this fault is not acceptable in the office of Secretary. Therefore I propose to comrades that they find a way of removing Stalin from his post.
>
> *From Lenin's Testament, written in 1923.*

(a) What qualities did Trotsky have which enabled him to be considered as Lenin's successor? [5]

(b) Why was Stalin able to defeat Trotsky to become Lenin's successor? [7]

(c) 'Terror was more effective than propaganda in Stalin maintaining total control over the Soviet people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

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

	1920	**1932**
Wheat	100	22
Maize	100	53
Cotton	100	37.5

Index of US farm produce.
(1920 = 100)

(a) What problems faced US farmers in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why did some industries in the US fail to benefit from the economic boom of the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Government policy was the main reason for the boom in the economy in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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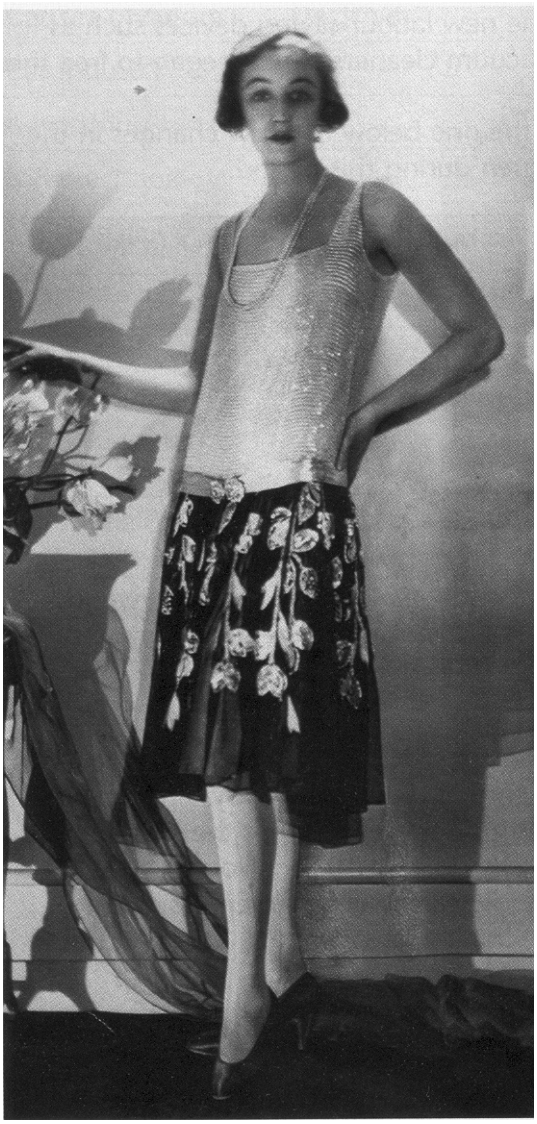
14 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A flapper.

(a) Describe the lifestyle of the modern young American woman in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did the cinema grow in popularity in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Prohibition failed because of corruption.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> 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 to the American government, 1944.*

(a) What were the main features of Chinese Communism? [5]

(b) Why were the Communists able to benefit from the Second World War? [7]

(c) 'Mao's leadership was the most important reason for the Communist victory in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

PRODUCTION TABLE

(million tonnes)	1952	1957	
		planned	actual
Coal	63.5	113	124
Iron	1.9	4.7	5.86
Steel	1.35	4.12	5.24
Oil	0.44	2.0	1.42
Cement	2.6	6.0	4.65
Power (billion kW)	7.26	15.9	19.1

Figures from the First Chinese Five Year Plan.

(a) On coming to power what steps did the Communists take to deal with the land issue? [5]

(b) Why was the First Five Year Plan introduced? [7]

(c) How successful were Mao's First and Second Five Year Plans? Explain your answer. [8]

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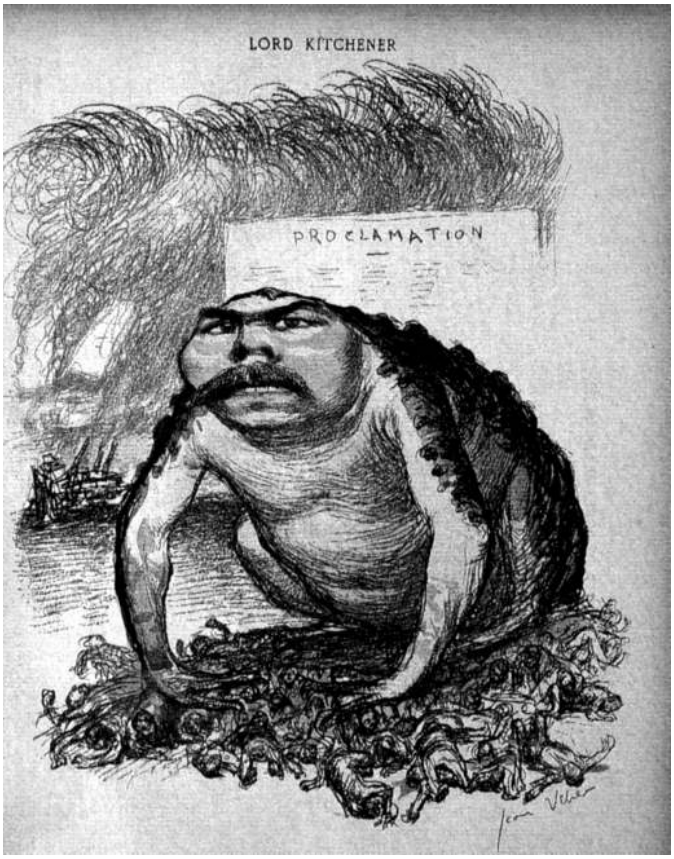
DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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



Kitchener: 'The concentration camps where I have united women and children are speedily doing their work of bringing peace.'

A French cartoon commenting on the Boer War concentration camps. Kitchener is shown as a toad.

(a) Describe the impact of the discovery of precious metals in the second half of the nineteenth century on the people of South Africa. [5]

(b) Why did the Jameson Raid take place? [7]

(c) How successful were the British in dealing with the Boers between 1880 and 1910? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Students protesting about changes to education policy, 1976.

(a) Describe the Sharpeville massacre (1960). [5]

(b) Why did young people rise up against apartheid in 1976? [7]

(c) How successful was P. W. Botha in dealing with the growing pressure on the government from both inside and outside South Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The square by the municipal building was ringed with police cars. Hundreds of angry women and men were out in the open space. A double line of police was dealing with the situation. I could hardly believe what I was seeing.

An eye witness recalls the Windhoek massacre of December 1959.

(a) Describe the Windhoek massacre. [5]

(b) Why did South Africa refuse to co-operate with the United Nations over Namibia in the period up to 1960? [7]

(c) 'The United Nations was responsible for Namibia achieving independence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



A refugee ship carrying Jewish immigrants arriving in Palestine in April 1947.

(a) What problems faced Palestine in 1945? [5]

(b) Why did Britain decide to hand Palestine over to the United Nations? [7]

(c) How far was the war of 1948-49 a success for Israel? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> For years I secretly harboured the dream that I might play a part in restoring the Western Wall to the Jewish people. I knew that never again would I experience the same peak of elation as I did in 1967.

Yitzhak Rabin talking in 1979.

(a) What benefits did winning the Six Day War of 1967 bring to Israel? [5]

(b) Why did the Yom Kippur War take place? [7]

(c) 'The USA was more successful than the USSR in influencing events in the Middle East between 1948 and 1979.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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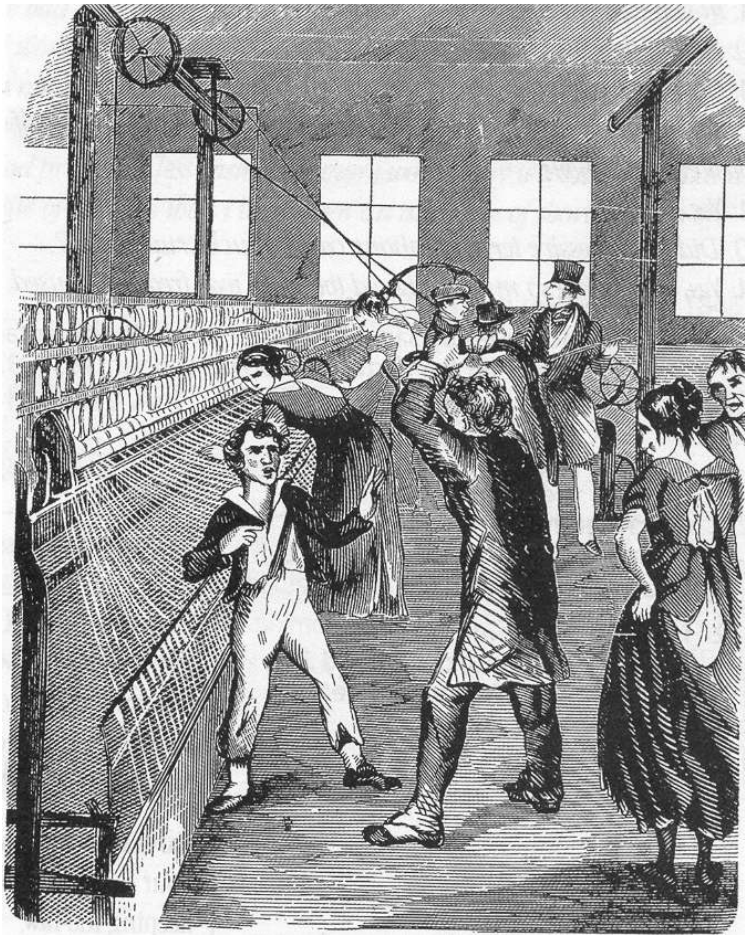
DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



An engraving of workers in a cotton mill around 1840.

(a) What was bad about working in a nineteenth-century textile factory? [5]

(b) Why did the demand for coal increase significantly by 1850? [7]

(c) How successful was legislation introduced to improve working conditions in mines and textile factories? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Canals overtook road usage, but if railways are found to be better than canals the latter must in their turn, give way. The question in short is – is transport better by canals or railways?

From a British newspaper, 1824.

(a) What difficulties were faced when moving goods by road in the early-nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did canal transport decline? [7]

(c) 'The greatest benefit of railways was to improve the health of the people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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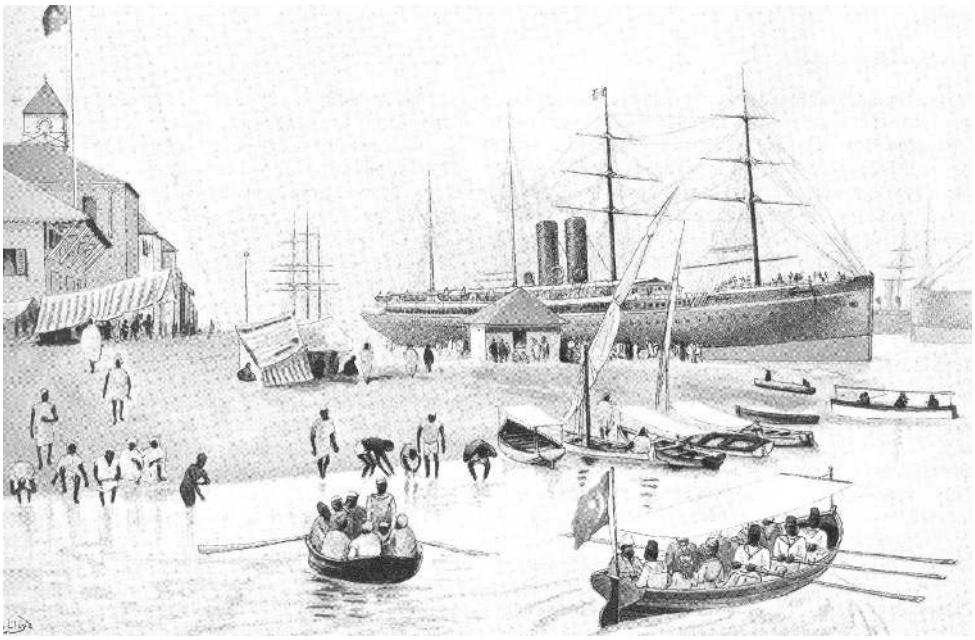
DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

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



A British mail steamer entering the Suez Canal.

(a) What did nineteenth-century missionaries want to achieve? [5]

(b) Why did the various imperial powers treat their colonies differently? [7]

(c) How far was European imperialism built upon military force? Explain your answer. [8]

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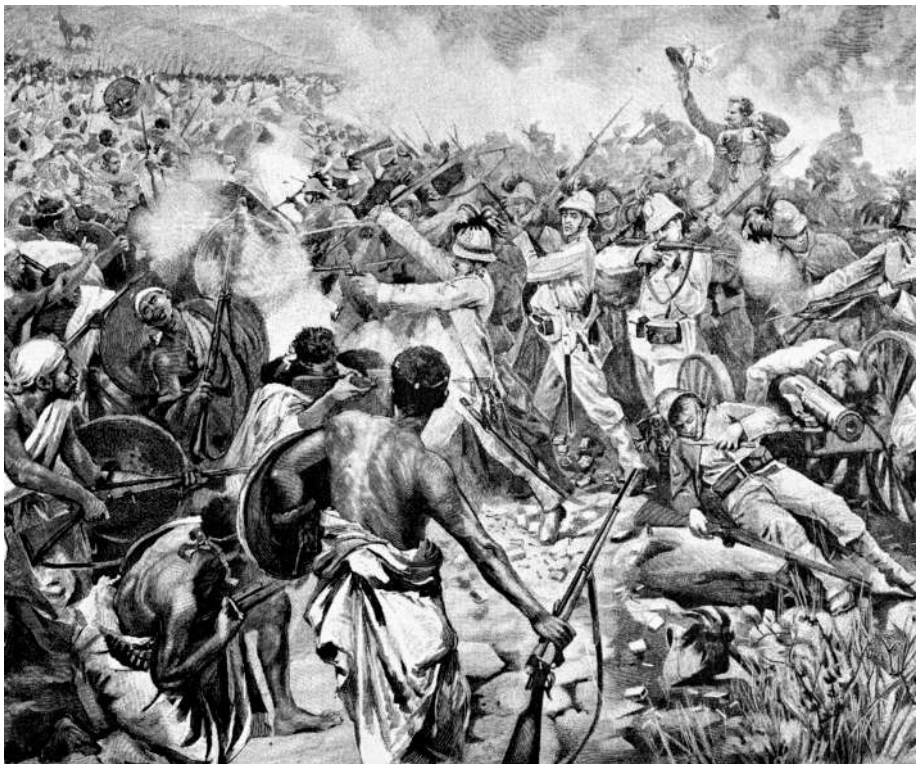
25 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



The battle of Adowa, 1896.

(a) What was decided at the Berlin Conference of 1884-85? [5]

(b) Why did most of Africa remain uncolonised in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'European imperialism was beneficial to Africa.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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