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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY** **0470/01**

Paper 1 **May/June 2009**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

*0525921854*

**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 extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> In 1849 Garibaldi organised a gallant and courageous defence of Rome against the army of Louis Napoleon of France. King Ferdinand landed troops in Sicily and attacked the inhabitants. Thousands were massacred.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** What successes did the revolutionaries in Italy have during 1848? [5]

**(b)** Why was Italy not unified in 1848-49? [7]

**(c)** 'Napoleon III of France and Cavour played equally important roles in the unification of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Frederick William (of Prussia) had little choice but to accept the terms of the Treaty of Olmutz in 1850. The revolution of 1848 was over, the princes were back on their thrones and Prussia humiliated. Austrian forces had greater strength than the Prussian army.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** What was decided by the Treaty of Olmutz (1850)? [5]

**(b)** Why did war break out between Austria and Prussia in 1866? [7]

**(c)** Which was the more important in the unification of Germany:

the Austro-Prussian War;
the Franco-Prussian War?

Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions are hostile to slavery, and who has declared that 'Government cannot exist permanently with a half-slave, half-free situation', and who has indicated that his intention, and that of his party, is the 'ultimate extinction' of slavery, justifies this action to leave the Union.
>
> *Resolution from a special South Carolina State Convention, 1860.*

**(a)** What was the Compromise of 1850? [5]

**(b)** Why was the Dred Scott decision important? [7]

**(c)** 'The American Civil War was not about slavery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> For Germany, the most dangerous enemy at the present time is England. It is also the enemy against which we most urgently require a navy.
>
> *Admiral Tirpitz speaking in 1897. Tirpitz was responsible for building up the German Navy.*

**(a)** Describe the part played by Germany in the arms race in the early years of the twentieth century. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Alliance System create tension between the Great Powers at that time? [7]

**(c)** 'The Balkan Wars, 1912-13, were more responsible for the First World War than the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest possible level consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.
>
> *Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.*

**(a)** What were the main weaknesses in the structure and organisation of the League of Nations? [5]

**(b)** Why did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult? [7]

**(c)** To what extent was the League of Nations a success in its peacekeeping role? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*German soldiers marching into the Rhineland in 1936.*

**(a)** What actions did Hitler take between 1933 and 1937 to destroy the Treaty of Versailles? [5]

**(b)** Why was Hitler able to unite Germany with Austria in 1938? [7]

**(c)** 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact played a greater part in causing war in 1939 than did the policy of appeasement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> At Potsdam we were faced with an accomplished fact and were forced to agree to Russian occupation of Eastern Poland. It was a high-handed outrage. Unless Russia is faced with an iron fist and strong language another war is in the making.
>
> *From a letter sent by the US President Truman to his Secretary of State, January 1946.*

**(a)** What did Stalin gain from the Yalta conference? [5]

**(b)** Why did tensions between the USSR and the Western Allies increase at the Potsdam conference? [7]

**(c)** Who was more to blame for starting the Cold War, the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer. [8]

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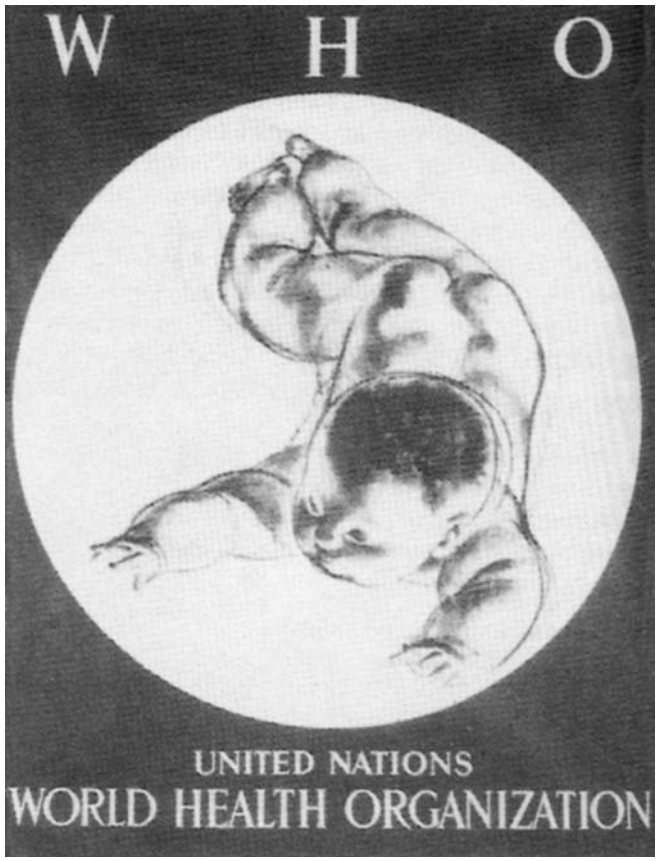


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**8** Study the poster, and then answer the questions which follow.




*A WHO publicity poster.*

**(a)** What did the founders of the United Nations hope it would achieve? [5]

**(b)** Why did the United Nations become involved in the Congo in 1960-61? [7]

**(c)** How successful has the United Nations been in its social and economic work? Explain your answer. [8]

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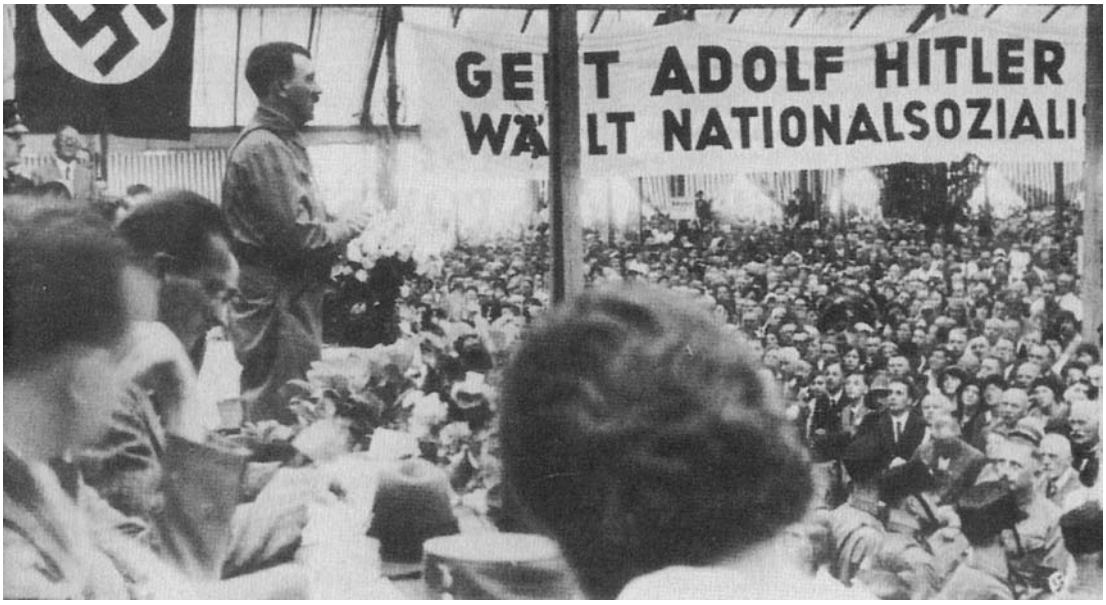


## SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

### DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918-45

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




*Hitler at a Nazi Party election rally, 1932.*

**(a)** Describe the events of the Munich Putsch, 1923. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Nazi Party have little success before 1930? [7]

**(c)** How significant was the role of Hitler in increasing the popularity of the Nazi Party between 1929 and 1932? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> It is my great educative work I am beginning with the young. We older people are bearing the burden of the past. But my magnificent youngsters! Are there finer ones in the world? Look at these young men and boys. What material! With them I can make a new world.

*Hitler speaking in 1939.*

**(a)** Describe the events of Kristallnacht. [5]

**(b)** Why were the changes made to education important to the Nazis? [7]

**(c)** To what extent did German people benefit from Nazi rule in the 1930s? 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 situation is serious. Petrograd is out of control. The government is paralysed; the food and fuel supplies are completely disorganised. Discontent is general and on the increase. There is wild shooting on the streets; troops are firing at each other.
>
> *A message to the Tsar from the President of the Duma, 11 March 1917.*

**(a)** What were the main features of Russian society before the First World War? [5]

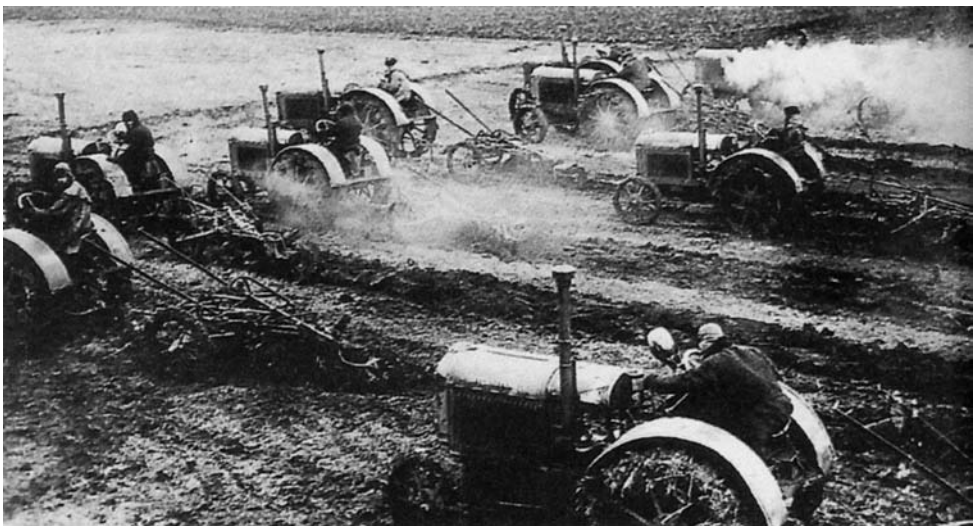
**(b)** Why did the Revolution of 1905 occur? [7]

**(c)** Which of the following was more responsible for revolution in Russia in 1917:

the role of the Tsarina and her relationship with Rasputin;
food shortages?

Explain your answer. [8]

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



*Tractors at work on a collective farm.*

**(a)** Describe how agriculture was organised before collectivisation. [5]

**(b)** Why did Stalin want to modernise Soviet industry? [7]

**(c)** How far did the Soviet people benefit from Stalin's economic policies? Explain your answer. [8]

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## DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

**13** Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



*Home for a black family in Virginia in the 1920s.*

**(a)** What problems did American farmers face in the 1920s? [5]

**(b)** Why did the older traditional industries not share in the economic success of the 1920s? [7]

**(c)** 'The introduction of mass production was the main reason for the economic prosperity of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I was one of the women who favoured Prohibition when I heard it discussed but I am now convinced it has proved a failure. It is true we no longer see the corner saloon: but in many cases has it not merely moved to the back of the store, or up or down one flight of stairs under the name of a speakeasy?
>
> *An American journalist writing in 1928.*

**(a)** What were the aims of the Ku Klux Klan. [5]

**(b)** Why did Prohibition fail? [7]

**(c)** How far did life change for women during the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]



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## DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c.1990

**15** Study the poster, and then answer the questions which follow.




*A poster entitled 'New Year's Thanks to the Army', published in 1950. The poster shows happy relations between peasants and the People's Liberation Army.*

**(a)** What problems faced China at the end of the Second World War? [5]

**(b)** Why did Mao regard winning the support of the peasants as so important? [7]

**(c)** 'The unpopularity of Chiang Kai-shek 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]

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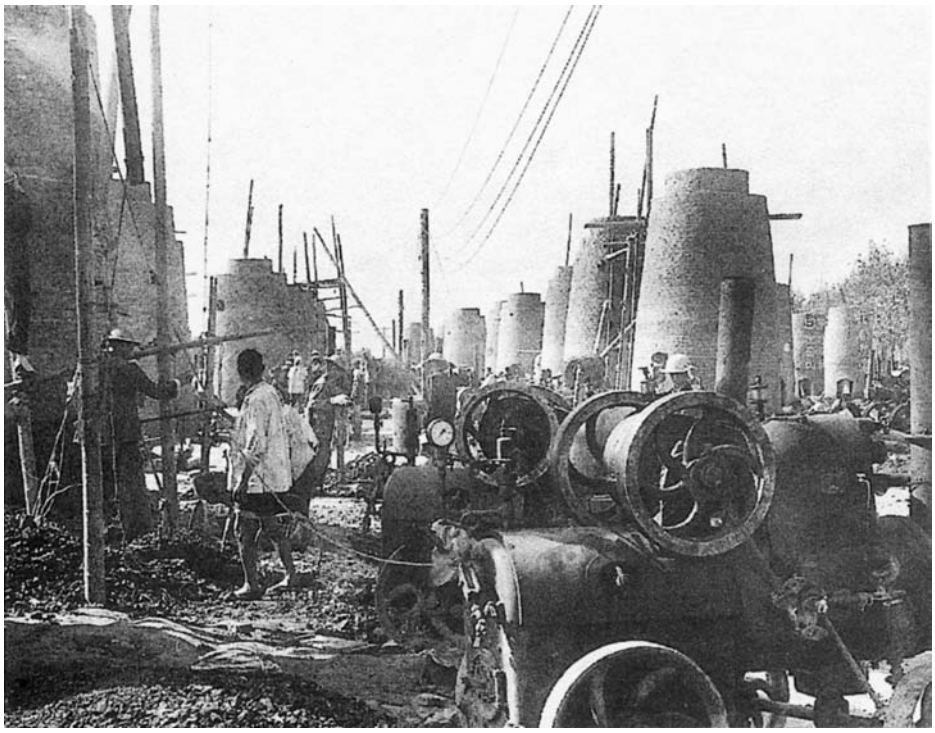


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**16** Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



*'Backyard' steel furnaces built during the Great Leap Forward.*

**(a)** Describe the impact of Communist rule on the lives of women in China in the 1950s. [5]

**(b)** Why were communes introduced? [7]

**(c)** 'The Great Leap Forward was a greater failure in the countryside than in the towns.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]



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## SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

> Lord Milner (the senior British official in the Cape) and Kitchener were out to break the backbone of the Afrikaner and their backbone consisted of their womenfolk.
>
> *A concentration camp survivor speaking with a British reporter in 1981.*

**(a)** What part did Rhodes play in the development of Southern Africa? [5]

**(b)** Why did the mining industry develop rapidly in Southern Africa in the late-nineteenth century? [7]

**(c)** 'The Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 was a total victory for the British.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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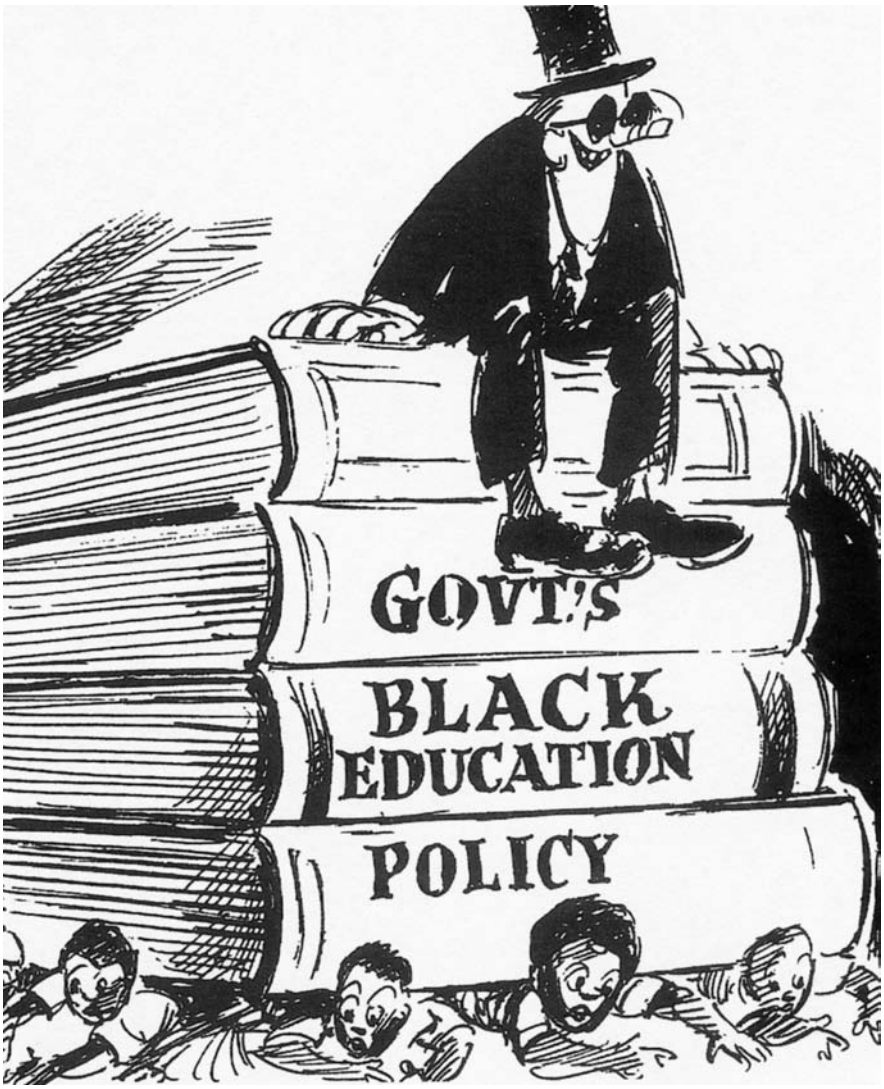


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**18** Study the cartoon, and answer the questions which follow.




*A cartoon showing the effects of Verwoerd's education policy on black South Africans.*

**(a)** Describe the main features of the apartheid system in South Africa in the 1950s. [5]

**(b)** Why did Verwoerd want to restrict education for black people? [7]

**(c)** How effectively did the South African government deal with opposition to apartheid before 1980? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In August 1883 a coastal strip of land was sold to Lüderitz by Chief Fredericks. He misunderstood what was happening and later learned the truth from a newspaper. He protested and complained to the German government, but it was all in vain.
>
> *From a Namibian school textbook.*

**(a)** Describe the role of Lüderitz in acquiring land towards the end of the nineteenth century. [5]

**(b)** Why was there conflict between the Herero and the Germans? [7]

**(c)** How far were the people of Namibia affected by the First World War? 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.

> Of all the sins committed by Arab states against Israel, none has been more severe than that committed by these wealthiest of the world's nations against their own people. Not only did the Arab states refuse to absorb the Arabs who fled Palestine in 1948, but they kept them in camps for 45 years solely for the anti-Israeli propaganda benefits to be derived from the sight of people living on inadequate charity. These are men, women and children who could have been rescued from their dreadful lives by the investment of Arab oil revenues.
>
> *Yitzhak Shamir, a former Prime Minister of Israel, writing in 1994.*

**(a)** Describe how the Palestinians became refugees. [5]

**(b)** Why have Arab states not always supported the Palestinians? [7]

**(c)** How successful was Arafat as a Palestinian leader? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*Palestinian youths demonstrating against Israeli soldiers, in the occupied West Bank, January 1989.*

**(a)** Describe conditions faced by Palestinians in the occupied territories. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Intifada keep Israel in a state of permanent crisis? [7]

**(c)** 'The signing of the Oslo Accords achieved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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## DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

**22** Study the extract, and answer the questions which follow.

> Let the truth speak out. Thousands of our fellow-creatures, both male and female, are at this very moment existing in a state of slavery. Thousands of little children are daily compelled to labour from six in the morning to seven in the evening with only thirty minutes for eating and recreation.
>
> *From Richard Oastler's letter to a British newspaper, 1830.*

**(a)** For what industrial purposes was coal used in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

**(b)** Why was cotton increasingly important in the textile industry by 1850? [7]

**(c)** How far had working conditions in mines and factories been improved by 1850? Explain your answer. [8]

**23** Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



*An illustration of a third-class carriage on a 'Parliamentary' train.*

**(a)** What transport problems faced British industry in the early-nineteenth century? [5]

**(b)** Why were there many objections to the building of the railways? [7]

**(c)** How far were conditions for passengers on railways improved after 1830? 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.

> By 1880 a generation had passed into manhood having been encouraged by the imperialistic literature published in popular boys' magazines. These magazines were written especially for and were a reminder of imperial duty. In adulthood they would read imperialist propaganda by people like Kipling who wrote a poem, the first line of which reads 'Take up the white man's burden'.
>
> *The view of a modern historian.*

**(a)** What do you understand by the phrase 'the white man's burden'? [5]

**(b)** Why was the Berlin Conference (1884–1885) important for Africa? [7]

**(c)** 'The impact of European civilisation on Africa was beneficial.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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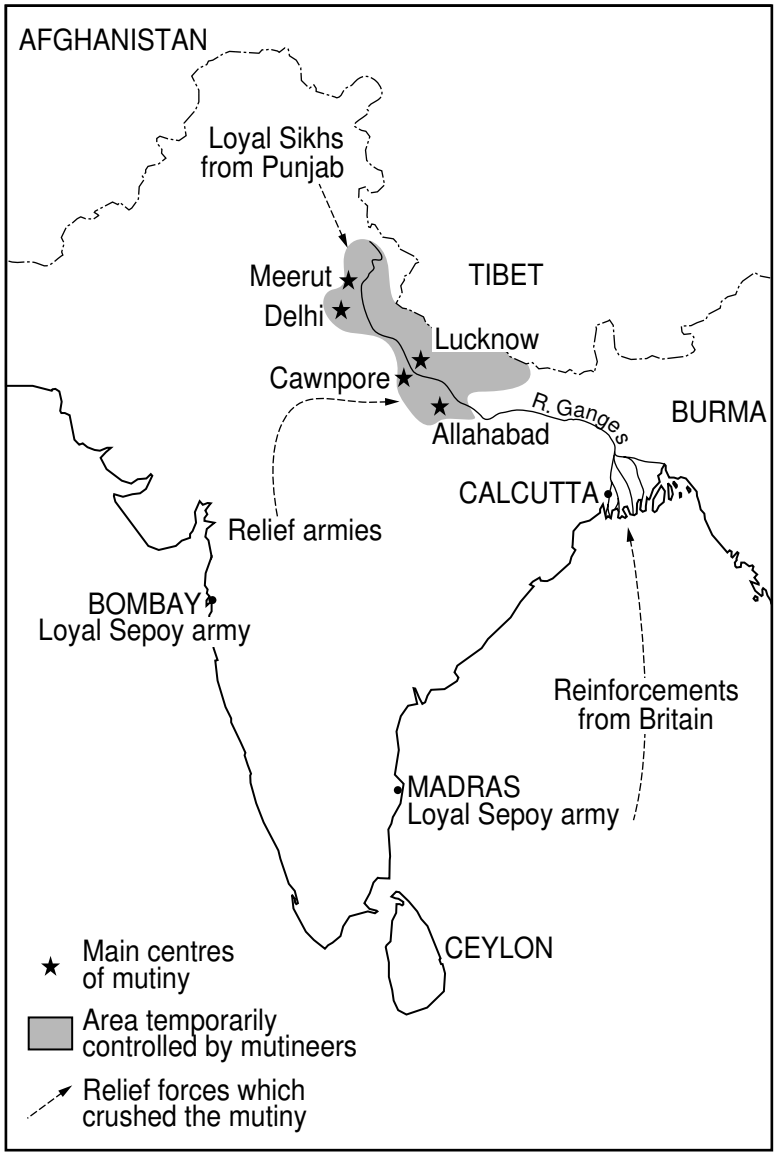


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**25** Study the map, and then answer the questions which follow.




*A map of the Indian Mutiny.*

**(a)** What were **(i)** suttee and **(ii)** thuggee in India? [5]

**(b)** Why did the sepoys mutiny in 1857? [7]

**(c)** 'The mutiny was certain to fail.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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