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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2012**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

9419784949

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.

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The proclaiming of a republic in Paris in February 1848 brought an extraordinary variety and strength of emotion both in France and throughout Europe. This emotion ranged from enthusiasm and hope to the deepest alarm and anxiety. Country, family, honour, ambition, property and personal security were all threatened at once.
>
> *An historian writing in 2011.*

(a) Describe the course of the revolution in France during 1848. [5]

(b) Why were there mixed reactions in France to the February 1848 revolution? [7]

(c) How similar were the revolutions in Europe in 1848–9? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Bismarck was aware that if a war with Austria became necessary, then the attitude of the French would be important in deciding the outcome. In October 1865 Bismarck made an informal visit to Biarritz and met with the French leader Napoleon III. Here Bismarck was able to convince Napoleon not to intervene on behalf of Austria.
>
> *From a British school history textbook published in 1992.*

(a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Olmütz (1850)? [5]

(b) Why did the Austro-Prussian War break out in 1866? [7]

(c) How important was the role of France in the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

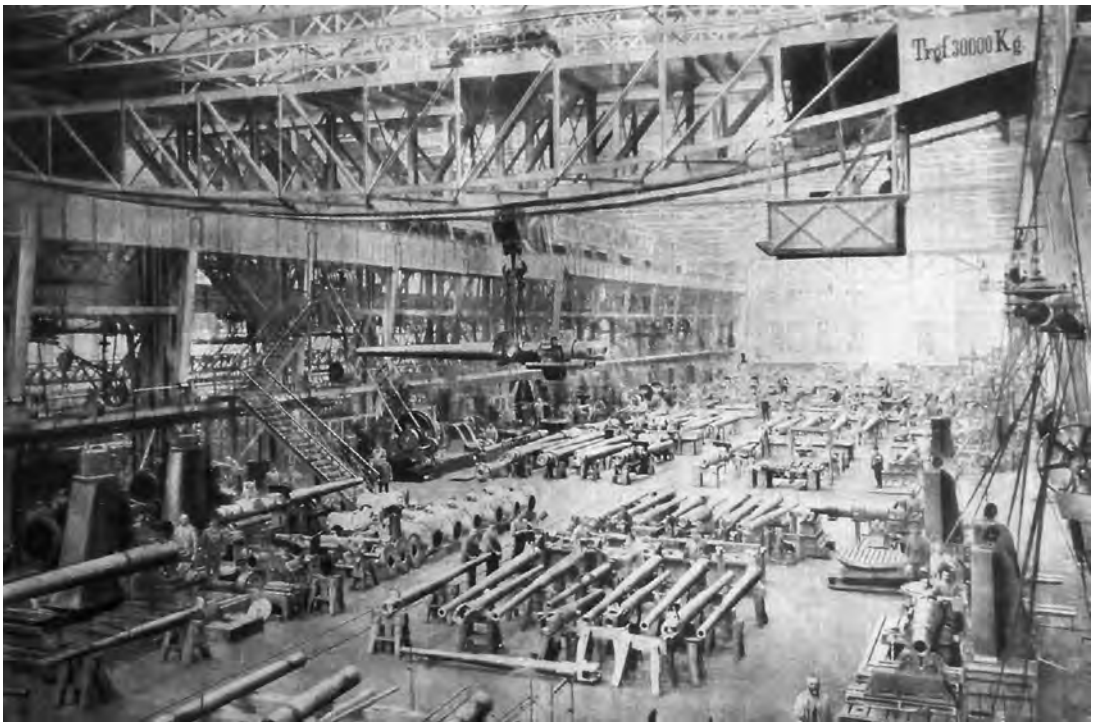
> In the Civil War the South fought to be independent, the North to preserve the Union. It was not a war to end slavery, although it would be foolish to think slavery was not on the minds of people in 1861.
>
> *From a school history book published in 1985.*

(a) What was the decision of the Supreme Court regarding Dred Scott? [5]

(b) Why were events at Harpers Ferry in 1859 significant? [7]

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

4 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of an armaments factory at Essen, Germany. It was taken in the early years of the twentieth century.

(a) Describe the arms race in the early part of the twentieth century. [5]

(b) Why did events in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 increase tension between the Great Powers? [7]

(c) 'It was the Alliance System that caused the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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5 Read 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.

The view of a British official at the peace negotiations in 1919.

(a) What were the weaknesses of Britain and France as leaders of the League of Nations? [5]

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

(c) How far was the League of Nations a failure in its peacekeeping role in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

6 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of German troops marching into the Rhineland in 1936.

(a) Describe how Germany re-established control over the Saar and the Rhineland. [5]

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

(c) 'Hitler's aggression was the main reason war broke out in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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7 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of central and eastern Europe – Warsaw, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia. All these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow.
>
> *From Churchill's speech at Fulton in the USA, March 1946.*

(a) Describe how Poland came under Communist control. [5]

(b) Why, by 1946, were the wartime Allies less united? [7]

(c) 'The Marshall Plan was more important than the Berlin Blockade in increasing Cold War tensions.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

8 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of the UNO General Assembly in session.

(a) Describe the work of (i) the Secretariat of the UNO and (ii) the International Court of Justice. [5]

(b) Why has the organisation of the UNO hindered its effectiveness? [7]

(c) 'The intervention of the UNO in Korea was more successful than its intervention in the Congo.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 Look at the statistics, and then answer the questions which follow.

Nazi Party	*288 seats*
Social Democrats (SPD)	*120 seats*
Communist Party	*81 seats*
Catholic Centre Party	*73 seats*
Others	*85 seats*

The Reichstag election result, March 1933.

(a) Describe how Hitler gained control of the Nazi Party. [5]

(b) Why were the Nazis the most successful party in Reichstag elections by 1932? [7]

(c) 'The election of March 1933 was the main reason Hitler was able to consolidate his power during 1933–4.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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10 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of political prisoners at the Oranienburg concentration camp near Berlin.

(a) What was a Nazi 'concentration camp'? [5]

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

(c) Was Hitler in total control of Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

11 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of a Russian peasant family outside their home in the early-twentieth century.

(a) What aspects of life in early twentieth-century Russia led to social discontent? [5]

(b) Explain why the Tsar survived the 1905 Revolution. [7]

(c) 'The severe winter of 1916–17 brought about the downfall of Tsar Nicholas II.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Provisional Government has no real power of any kind and its orders are carried out only to the extent that the Soviet of workers' and soldiers' deputies permits it. The Soviet controls the essential levers of power, insofar as the troops, the railways, and the postal and telegraph services are in its hands. One can bluntly assert that the Provisional Government exists only as long as it is permitted to do so by the Soviet.
>
> *From a letter written by a member of the Provisional Government, March 1917.*

(a) What was the Petrograd Soviet? [5]

(b) Why was the Kornilov Affair significant? [7]

(c) After seizing power, how well did the Bolsheviks deal with Russia's major problems – 'Peace, Bread and Land'? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of flappers dancing in the 1920s.

(a) Describe the treatment of black people in the southern states of the USA. [5]

(b) Why did membership of the Ku Klux Klan increase in the 1920s? [7]

(c) How far did the roles of women change in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The bank rescue of 1933 was probably the turning point of the Depression. When people were able to survive the shock of having all the banks closed, and then see the banks open up again, confidence increased.

One of Roosevelt's advisers speaking in 1933.

(a) What did Roosevelt do in his first 'Hundred Days' to help the unemployed? [5]

(b) Why was Roosevelt successful in ending the banking crisis? [7]

(c) How effective was the New Deal in coping with the economic problems of the United States? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

15 Look at the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



A painting of Chinese farmers working co-operatively but using traditional methods.

(a) What challenges faced the new Chinese Communist government in 1949? [5]

(b) Why did the Communists want to improve education? [7]

(c) How successful was Mao in developing China's agriculture in the first ten years of Communist rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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16 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of Mao with young supporters.

(a) What was the 'cult of Maoism'? [5]

(b) Why were the Red Guards important to Mao? [7]

(c) How important was the death of Mao to the lives of Chinese people? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Rhodes was a strong believer in imperialism. As a young man he had made a fortune in diamonds. He saw his mission as being to make as much as possible of Africa British. His main ambition was to have a railway built from the Cape to Cairo which passed only through British colonies.

From a history textbook published in 1996.

(a) Describe the rise to power in South Africa of Rhodes. [5]

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

(c) How far could Kruger be blamed for the war in South Africa in 1899? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> My first impression was that he was a man of integrity, a strong personality and, even more, a man who knows what he is doing and is determined to defend the new approach he is taking. We have developed enormous respect for each other and we talk freely.

Nelson Mandela's view of de Klerk.

(a) What part did Steve Biko play in the struggle against apartheid? [5]

(b) Why did world opinion turn against white South Africa after 1960? [7]

(c) 'De Klerk was the most important person involved in the establishment of majority rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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19 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of the International Court of Justice dealing with Namibia in 1971.

(a) What were South Africa's intentions for Namibia and its people immediately after the First World War? [5]

(b) Why was there increasing resistance to South African rule in Namibia in the 1950s? [7]

(c) How effective was the United Nations in its dealings with Namibia before 1980? Explain your answer. [8]

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

20 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of the Jewish refugee ship 'Theodor Herzl' arriving at the port of Haifa in April 1947.

(a) What did the British government do in Palestine between 1945 and 1947 which brought much condemnation? [5]

(b) Why, between 1946 and 1948, was violence used by Jewish nationalists? [7]

(c) 'Israel won the war of 1948–9 because of its greater military strength.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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21 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of Israeli troops examining a Soviet MiG fighter of the Egyptian air force shot down during the Suez Crisis.

(a) Describe the events of 1952–6 which resulted in the Suez Crisis. [5]

(b) Why was Israel able to survive the war of 1956? [7]

(c) 'The USSR was more successful than the USA in influencing events in the Middle East between 1948 and 1979.' 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 Look at the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



A painting from 1845 of a countryside scene.

(a) In what ways did improvements to transport help Britain's growing industries before 1830? [5]

(b) Why did some people oppose the building of railways? [7]

(c) 'The greatest impact of the railways in the nineteenth century was on the health of the people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Honourable Member for Nottingham stated that 6 million names were attached to the petition. On the most careful examination of the number of signatures, this has been found to be almost 2 million. On many sheets the signatures are in one and the same handwriting.

From a report of Parliament in 1848 on the Chartist petition.

(a) What benefits were gained from being a member of a trade club at the beginning of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why were government and employers hostile to trade unions in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Chartism failed because of its leaders.' 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 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Money is leaving the country in large quantities, being drained by the opium trade. This trade is the work of the English. It will bring ruin to our country. I insist that the smuggling of opium be punishable by death.
>
> *A Chinese government official speaking in 1838.*

(a) Describe events which led to the Opium War of 1839–42. [5]

(b) Why were the treaties passed after the Opium Wars considered to be 'unequal'? [7]

(c) 'The Self-Strengthening Movement had a greater impact on China's development than the Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Trade was an important aspect of imperialism. By the 1860s, free trade had been achieved and Britain was able to negotiate free trade agreements. This meant that informal imperialism could flourish. There was no need for Britain to conquer territory in order to exploit economic opportunities.
>
> *From a history textbook published in 1988.*

(a) Describe the expansion of the British Empire in Africa in the second half of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why was there a 'scramble for Africa'? [7]

(c) 'The greatest impact of imperialism in Africa was colonial rivalry.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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