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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2012**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

3337079421

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 **22** printed pages and **2** 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.

> Frederick William had little choice but to accept the Treaty of Olmütz. This restored the Bund under Austrian leadership. The revolution of 1848 was over and Prussia humiliated.
>
> *From a British school history textbook published in 1985.*

(a) Describe the 1848 revolution in Prussia. [5]

(b) Why was Germany not unified in 1848–50? [7]

(c) How far was German unification the result of careful planning by Bismarck? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In May 1865, President Johnson extended recognition to the Southern governments created under Lincoln's administration, none of which had given blacks the vote. The same month he issued a general amnesty to most Southerners as long as they were prepared to swear an oath of allegiance and support emancipation. Johnson also ordered that confiscated land be returned to pardoned Southerners.
>
> *From a British school history textbook published in 2002.*

(a) What was the Dred Scott case? [5]

(b) Why did the South insist on keeping slavery before the Civil War? [7]

(c) 'Reconstruction solved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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3 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.

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An illustration, published in a British magazine, of a street scene in Japan towards the end of the nineteenth century.

(a) What changes did the Meiji emperor introduce into Japan's armed forces and schools? [5]

(b) Why did the Samurai resist Meiji rule? [7]

(c) 'Japan had become a modern country by the time of the death of the Meiji emperor in 1912.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> German militarism, which is the crime of the last fifty years, has been working towards war for the past twenty-five years. War is the logical result of German policy. War had to come.
>
> *The American Ambassador to Britain speaking in 1914.*

(a) Describe how the Schlieffen Plan was intended to work. [5]

(b) Why did the Moroccan Crisis of 1905–6 increase tension between the Great Powers? [7]

(c) How far did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand cause the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Treaty is signed. Militarism, with all its brutality and lust for conquest, is at an end. At an end, too, is the German Empire. The world looks forward from today to a full generation of peace.
>
> *From a British newspaper, 30 June 1919.*

(a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles affect the German economy? [5]

(b) Why was Wilson disappointed with the peace settlement? [7]

(c) To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles a reasonable treaty in the circumstances of the time? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> 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 end immediately all trade and financial relations with that member.
>
> *From Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.*

(a) How did the League of Nations hope to prevent future wars between nations? [5]

(b) Why did the League of Nations have some successes in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The League of Nations was destroyed by the Depression of the 1930s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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7 Look at the poster, and then answer the questions which follow.



US Imperialism, Get out of South Viet Nam.

A poster showing Vietcong fighters.

(a) Describe the tactics used by the USA in Vietnam. [5]

(b) Why did the USA find it impossible to defeat the Vietcong? [7]

(c) 'The My Lai massacre was the main reason for the USA's withdrawal from Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1960, Belgium announced that it was giving the Congo its independence despite the fact that it was clearly unprepared. In response to the crisis which followed, the Belgian government sent paratroopers to protect Belgian citizens in the Congo. This was an illegal act as the Congo was an independent nation and free from Belgian rule. With chaos ensuing in the Congo, Lumumba appealed to the United Nations for help.
>
> *An historian writing in 2011.*

(a) Describe the work of (i) the General Assembly and (ii) the Security Council of the UNO. [5]

(b) Why was the UNO involved in the Congo between 1960 and 1963? [7]

(c) How important was the involvement of the UNO in the Korean War? 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 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> Our opponents accuse us National Socialists, and me in particular, of being intolerant and quarrelsome. They say that we don't want to work with other parties. They say the National Socialists are not German at all because they refuse to work with other political parties. So is it typically German to have thirty political parties? I have to admit one thing – these gentlemen are quite right. We are intolerant. I have given myself this one goal – to sweep these thirty political parties out of Germany.
>
> *Hitler speaking at an election rally, July 1932.*

(a) Describe the development of the Nazi Party from 1924 to 1928. [5]

(b) Why did support for the Nazi Party increase after 1929? [7]

(c) 'The Reichstag Fire was more important than the Night of the Long Knives in allowing Hitler to consolidate power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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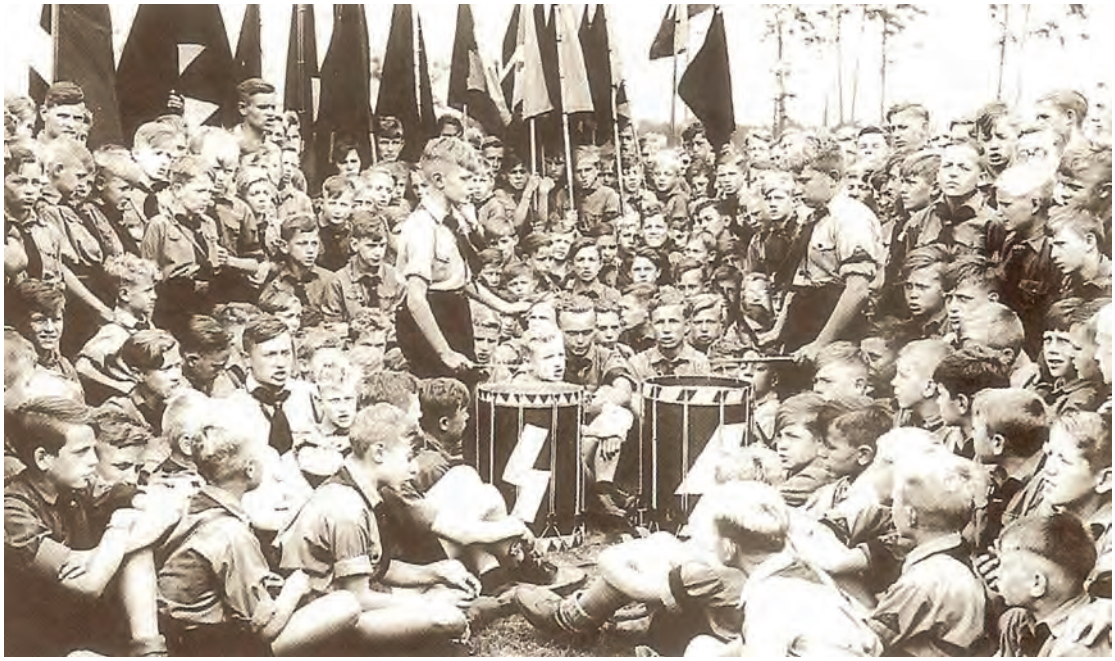
10 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of members of the Hitler Youth taken in the 1930s.

(a) What influence did the Nazis have on schools in Germany? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis put so much effort into their youth organisations? [7]

(c) How successful were Nazi youth policies? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

> Since he became General Secretary, Comrade Stalin has concentrated enormous power in his hands and I am not sure that he will always know how to use that power with caution. On the other hand, Comrade Trotsky is the most capable man in the present Central Committee, but he is also too self-confident.
>
> Stalin is too rude, and this fault is insupportable in a General Secretary. I propose that the comrades appoint another man who will be more patient, more loyal and more polite.
>
> *From Lenin's political testament.*

(a) Describe the struggle for power between Trotsky and Stalin following the death of Lenin. [5]

(b) Why was the murder of Kirov in December 1934 important? [7]

(c) How complete was Stalin's control over the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In order to turn a peasant society into an industrialised country, countless material and human sacrifices were necessary. The people had to accept this, but it would not be achieved by enthusiasm alone. If a few million people had to perish in the process, history would forgive Comrade Stalin. The great aim demanded great energy that could be drawn from backward people only by great harshness.
>
> *A Russian writer gives Stalin's point of view on the modernisation of Russia. He was writing in 1988.*

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

(b) Why was there resistance to Collectivisation? [7]

(c) 'Misery for the Soviet people was the greatest effect of Stalin's industrialisation policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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



An advertisement for an early Model T Ford.

(a) Describe the increasing prosperity of American industry in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did American agriculture decline in the 1920s? [7]

(c) How far was government policy the crucial factor in the economic boom of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Millions of American citizens hope that their old standards of living have not gone forever. These millions shall not hope in vain. I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American people. I am waging war against Destruction, Delay, Deceit and Despair.
>
> *From an election speech by Roosevelt in 1932.*

(a) Describe the stock market boom of the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did Hoover fail in his bid to be re-elected President in 1932? [7]

(c) To what extent was the end of the economic 'boom' caused by over-production? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

> In 1957 two issues arose. The first related to communism's global strategy. China rejected the Khrushchev version of 'peaceful co-existence' as unworkable. The second concerned the pace of change in building socialism and communism. The Chinese wanted to go faster than the Russians thought desirable.
>
> *From the Chinese 'People's Daily' newspaper, published in 1969.*

(a) Describe relations between China and the USSR from 1945 to 1953. [5]

(b) Why did relations between China and the USSR change after the death of Stalin? [7]

(c) How far was Tibet the most serious problem faced by China in its relations with neighbouring countries before 1980? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A poster entitled 'Electricity reaches our village', published in 1965.

(a) Describe the power struggle within the Chinese Comm unist Party between 1962 and 1965. [5]

(b) Why did China's leaders follow a policy of modernisation in the 1980s? [7]

(c) 'China suffered much chaos under Mao's leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Look at the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



THE AMBITIONS OF CECIL RHODES

A British cartoon published in the 1890s.

(a) Describe Rhodes' involvement in South Africa after 1871. [5]

(b) Why were the Boers difficult for the British to defeat in the war of 1899–1902? [7]

(c) 'Britain consistently followed the wrong policies in South Africa between 1880 and 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of anti-pass demonstrators in Johannesburg in 1919. All the people in the crowd are under arrest.

(a) In what ways did the government of South Africa discriminate against black people between 1910 and 1936? [5]

(b) Why was the foundation of the Purified National Party by Malan significant? [7]

(c) How successfully did the South African economy develop to 1948? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of Namibian demonstrators at the time of the elections organised by the South Africans in December 1978.

(a) Describe South Africa's domination of Namibia after 1945. [5]

(b) Why did South African plans to make Namibia part of South Africa fail? [7]

(c) How far was Namibian independence achieved by the Namibian people themselves? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

> For years I secretly harboured the dream that I might play a part in restoring Jerusalem's Western Wall to the Jewish people. When this happened I knew I would never have quite the same feeling of elation again.
>
> *Yitzhak Rabin, speaking in 1979, about the conquest of east Jerusalem in 1967 when he had been a senior member of the Israeli military.*

(a) What territorial gains did Israel make in the Six-Day War of 1967? [5]

(b) Why did war break out in 1967? [7]

(c) 'The Yom Kippur War was a victory for the Arabs.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Jabalya Camp in Gaza is the most appalling place I have ever seen. There is no sewage system and everywhere you look there are masses of people. The Gaza Strip is made up of several towns, refugee camps and a number of affluent-looking Israeli settlements, with spacious lawns and swimming pools.
>
> *From an article written by a Palestinian historian. He wrote this account in 1992.*

(a) Describe the growth of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories. [5]

(b) Why did a Palestinian uprising break out in the occupied territories in 1987? [7]

(c) How far do Israelis disagree about how to deal with their Arab neighbours? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



An engraving from 1862 showing daily life in an industrial town.

(a) What access did the poor have to drinking water in the growing industrial towns of the early nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did some towns grow rapidly in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far had conditions in industrial towns been improved by 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In the second half of the nineteenth century a pattern of labour relations seemed to be developing. When economic conditions were good and unemployment was low, unions would prosper and advance. When economic conditions were bad and unemployment was high, workers tended to leave their unions, either because they were unemployed or because they were frightened of losing their jobs. If the latter happened unions would suffer and decline.
>
> *From a history textbook published in 1997.*

(a) What were the aims of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (GNCTU)? [5]

(b) Why were New Model Unions successful? [7]

(c) How far did New Unionism benefit unskilled workers? Explain your answer. [8]

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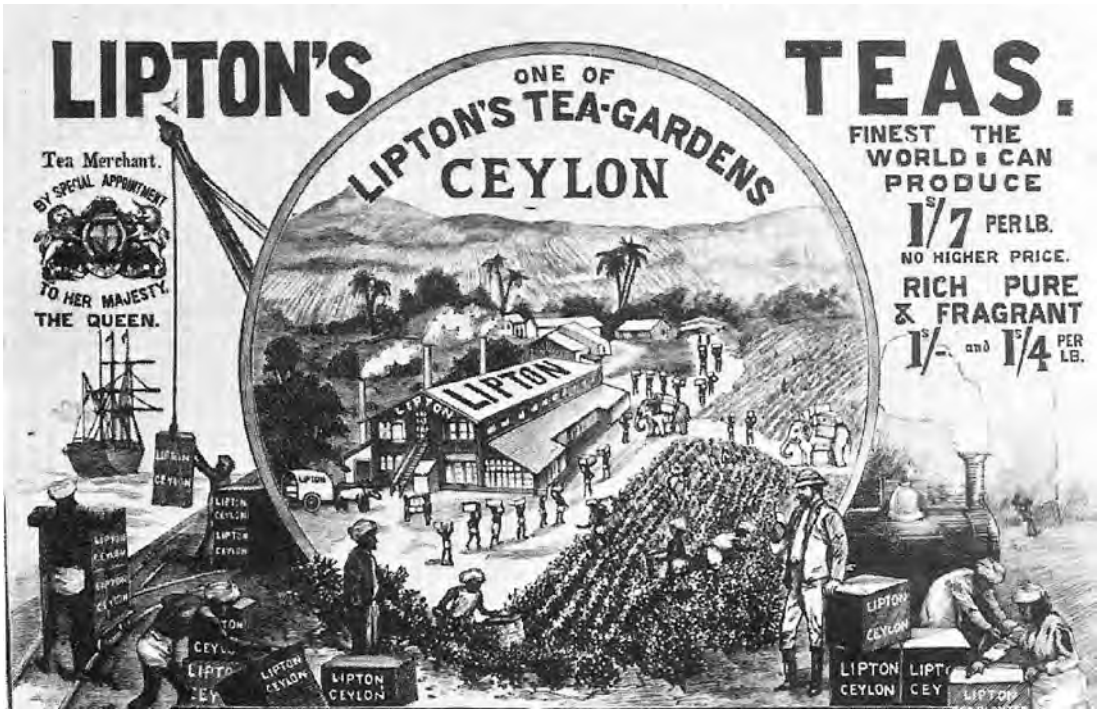
DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

24 Look at the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



A nineteenth-century advertisement showing a tea plantation in Ceylon. Ceylon is now called Sri Lanka.

(a) Describe the main types of trade between European countries and their colonies in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why did missionary societies receive support from Western countries? [7]

(c) 'Economic factors were the most important reason for Western imperialism in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> We were looked after by Indian servants and we met a great many Indians, and some of us made a very close study of India and Indian customs. But once you stepped inside your home you were back in England. We brought with us in our home lives almost exact replicas of the life that upper-middle-class people lived in England at that time. Nearly every official in India sprang from precisely the same educational and cultural background.
>
> *An Englishwoman describes her life in India in the late nineteenth century.*

(a) Describe the main features of British rule in India during the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why was the system of government in India changed after 1858? [7]

(c) 'The presence of the British made little difference to the lives of Indians in the fifty years before 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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