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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2012**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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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 **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.

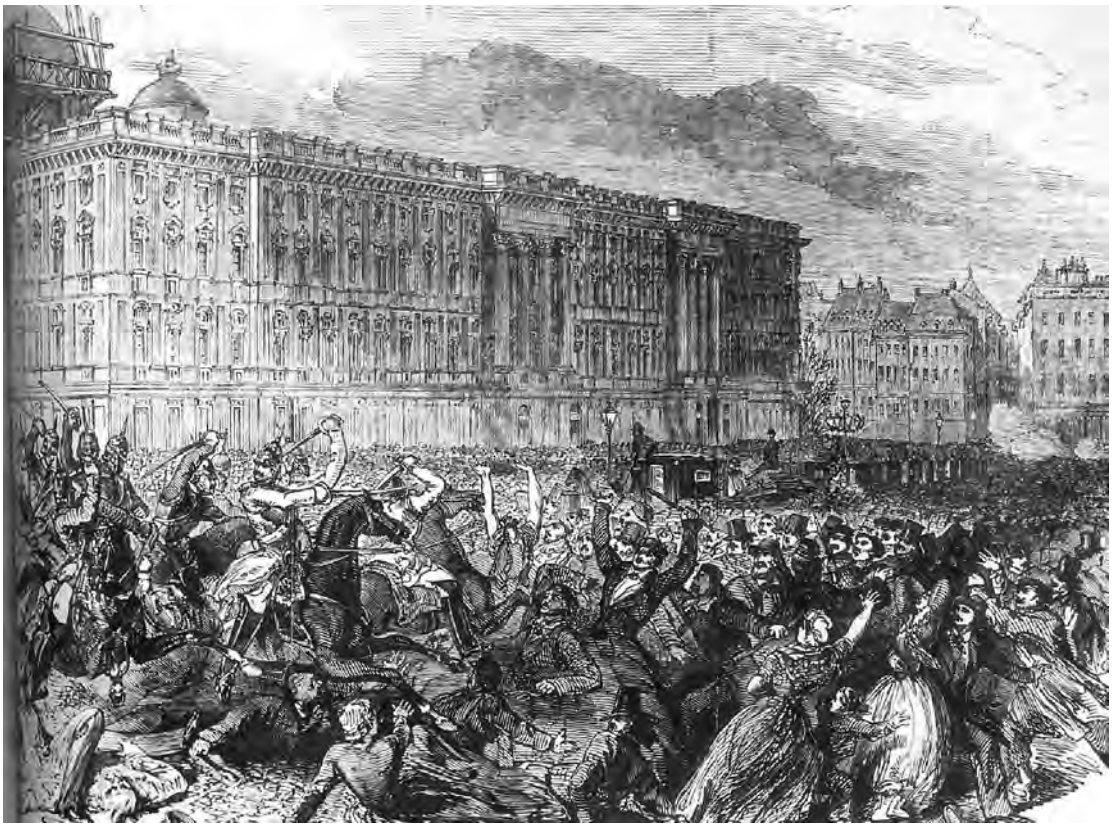
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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Look at the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



A contemporary engraving of events in Berlin, 1848.

(a) Describe the revolutionary events in Berlin in 1848. [5]

(b) Why did Frederick William of Prussia refuse the Imperial German Crown in 1849? [7]

(c) How much was Europe changed by the revolutions of 1848–9? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Following the Treaty of Prague in 1866, Bismarck was acclaimed a hero in Prussia. Much of the opposition he had encountered earlier was withdrawn. The nationalists and liberals, who wanted German unification, were delighted with the Treaty.
>
> *From a British school history textbook published in 1985.*

(a) Describe how Prussia benefited from membership of the Zollverein. [5]

(b) Why was the Treaty of Olmütz (1850) important? [7]

(c) 'Bismarck was successful because he used force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon published in 1880 showing 'carpetbagging' oppressing the South.

(a) Describe conditions in the South at the end of the Civil War. [5]

(b) Why were 'carpetbaggers' resented so much by the South? [7]

(c) 'Reconstruction after the Civil War brought more problems to the South than it solved.' 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.

> In 1908 Austria annoyed Serbia and nearly sparked off a war between Austria and Russia. The Kaiser informed the world that Germany supported her ally. The Kaiser was very pleased with himself. He did not realise how dangerous it was to humiliate a Great Power.
>
> *An historian writing in 2011.*

(a) What was the Triple Entente? [5]

(b) Why did the First Balkan War break out in 1912? [7]

(c) To what extent were Germany's policies the main cause of war in 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The Assembly was the largest body of the League. Every country that joined the League had a seat in the Assembly. The body met annually to discuss international issues. It could only recommend that an action be taken.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1989.*

(a) What was 'collective security'? [5]

(b) Why was the League's organisation and structure a weakness? [7]

(c) How successful was the League of Nations in dealing with international disputes in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Stalin told us that Ribbentrop had brought with him a draft of the Non-Aggression Pact which we signed. Stalin seemed very pleased with himself. We knew perfectly well that Hitler was trying to trick us with the pact. I heard Stalin say, 'Of course it's all a game to see who can fool whom. I know what Hitler is up to. He thinks he's outsmarted me, but it's actually I who have tricked him!'
>
> *From Khrushchev's memoirs about the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact in August 1939.*

(a) What was the Munich Agreement? [5]

(b) Why was the Nazi-Soviet Pact important? [7]

(c) 'The policy of appeasement followed by Britain was a disaster.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> When the transport restrictions to Berlin were imposed, when factories were closing down in the western sector and when the West Berliners had two hours of gas and electricity per day, the mayor of the Soviet sector of Berlin offered to supply all the food, coal and power that West Berlin needed.
>
> The mayor of West Berlin turned down the offer. The crisis had to continue. The greater the misery, the colder and hungrier the West Berliners became, the more they would turn against the Russians.
>
> *From a book about the Berlin Blockade published in 1950.*

(a) Describe the disagreements between the USSR and the USA which emerged at the Potsdam Conference. [5]

(b) Why was Eastern Europe largely in the hands of the USSR by 1946? [7]

(c) 'The Marshall Plan was the main reason for Cold War tension increasing between 1947 and 1949.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A Vietcong poster.

(a) Describe the involvement of the USA in Vietnam before Johnson became President in 1963. [5]

(b) Why were the tactics used by the Vietcong effective? [7]

(c) How far was public opinion the main reason for America's withdrawal from Vietnam? 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.

> The Stresemann government left a solid record of achievement. A new and stable currency was introduced and the democratic government survived. The foundations were laid for the relative stability of the Republic in the years that followed.
>
> *From a biography of Stresemann published in 2002.*

(a) What were the Freikorps? [5]

(b) Why did some political groups oppose the Weimar Republic? [7]

(c) To what extent was the Weimar Republic a failure? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A painting showing a German family, 1939.

(a) Describe the role of women in Nazi Germany. [5]

(b) Why did Hitler launch the Four-Year Plan for the German economy in 1936? [7]

(c) How far had Hitler's policies won the approval of the German people by 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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



A painting showing Lenin's return to Russia, April 1917.

(a) What problems faced the Provisional Government as soon as it came to power? [5]

(b) Why did the power of the Provisional Government weaken between April and September 1917? [7]

(c) How great a leader was Lenin? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The murder of Kirov was organised from above. I consider it was organised by Yagoda, who could only act on the secret instructions of Stalin.
>
> *Khrushchev writing in the late 1950s about the Purges.*

(a) In what ways did the new Constitution of 1936 benefit Stalin? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin carry out the Purges? [7]

(c) 'Stalin's use of his secret police was more effective than government propaganda in maintaining control over the people of Russia.' 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 table, and then answer the questions which follow.

	1920	1929
Motor cars on the roads	9 million	26 million
Kilometres of roads	620 000	1 million

Changes taking place in the USA in the 1920s.

(a) What benefits did the USA gain from the growth of the motor car industry in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why was the First World War important for the 'economic boom' in the USA? [7]

(c) 'Competition from Canadian farmers was the main reason why US farmers faced serious problems in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The New Deal certainly did not get the USA out of Depression. As late as 1941 there were still six million unemployed and it was really not until America entered the war that the army of jobless finally disappeared.

An American historian writing in 1963.

(a) How was Roosevelt intending to deal with the Supreme Court in 1936? [5]

(b) Why did sections of the American business community object to the New Deal? [7]

(c) How far did all Americans benefit from the New Deal? 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.

> There is evidence that apathy and resentment is spreading fast in nationalist ranks, causing surrenders and desertions. Communist numerical support is increasing.
>
> *From a report by an American official in China in 1947.*

(a) Describe the activities of the Nationalists during the Second World War. [5]

(b) Why was the Second World War important for the Chinese Communists? [7]

(c) How far was the Communists' victory in the Civil War due to Nationalist unpopularity? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> There is an evil spirit:
> His name is Johnson.
> His mouth is all sweetness,
> But he has a wolf's heart.
> He bombs Vietnam cities
> And hates the people.
> We will certainly not agree to this:
> Chinese and Vietnamese are all one family.
>
> *A Chinese children's song.*

(a) Describe the incidents which took place on China's borders between 1950 and 1962. [5]

(b) Why were relations between Communist China and the USA hostile in the first twenty years of the People's Republic? [7]

(c) 'China was a superpower by 1990.' 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 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> In the 1920s and 1930s, successive governments passed Acts which extended discrimination on the grounds of race until it covered nearly all aspects of daily life. The attitudes behind these Acts of Parliament were summed up by the Stallard Commission of 1922 when it stated that 'blacks were in towns to look after the needs of the white man and should depart when they cease to carry out that function'.

From a school history textbook published in 1997.

(a) Describe the main features of the constitution of the Union of South Africa. [5]

(b) Why did successive governments adopt policies of segregation in the 1920s and 1930s? [7]

(c) How effectively did Africans organise themselves against the effects of white rule during the 1920s and 1930s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

EIGHT GUILTY IN RIVONIA TRIAL

Seven on all four charges

One on one charge

From a South African newspaper published on 12 June 1964.

(a) In what ways was South Africa changed by the Second World War? [5]

(b) Why did Malan come to power in 1948? [7]

(c) How effective was government repression of opposition before 1965? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph showing the construction of the Otavi Railway across Herero land in 1903.

(a) Describe how Lüderitz tricked Chief Frederick. [5]

(b) Why was there conflict between the Herero and the Germans towards the end of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'The main cause of the War of National Resistance between 1904 and 1908 was the brutal and oppressive German rule.' 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 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> I was in Auschwitz when I realised that the only hope of survival for the Jews would be a state of our own, a country where we could live and work, a country that could protect us. If I survived, I decided I should be a very dedicated Zionist.
>
> *A Jewish survivor of a Nazi concentration camp speaking of his hopes for the future.*

(a) What was the significance for Palestine of the ending of the Second World War? [5]

(b) Why was the United Nations Partition Plan rejected by the Palestinian Arabs? [7]

(c) 'Arab weakness was the main reason for the survival of Israel in the 1948–9 war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of a Palestinian refugee camp in Jordan in 1949.

(a) Describe conditions in refugee camps occupied by Palestinians following the war of 1948–9. [5]

(b) Why was National Service important to Israel? [7]

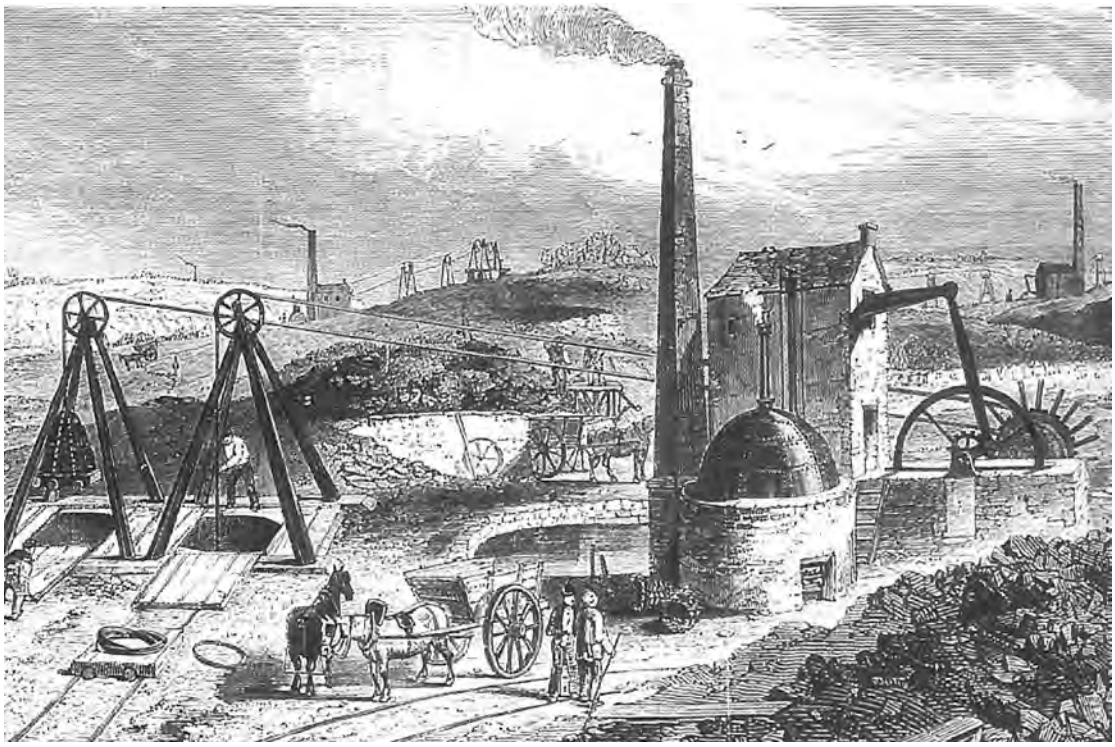
(c) By 1994, how different were the views of the Jewish people of Israel about how to deal with the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [8]

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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 illustration of a pit-head scene at a coal mine in the early nineteenth century.

(a) Describe how steam engines were used in **two** industries in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why was there an increasing demand for textiles in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far did government legislation change the lives of working people in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> These houses are the last refuge between poverty and death. Below the miserable dwellings are the rows of cellars to which a sunken corridor leads. Twelve to fifteen human beings are crowded into each of these damp holes.
>
> *From a book written by a French nobleman following a visit to Manchester in 1835.*

(a) What problems faced poor people living in cellar dwellings? [5]

(b) Why did public health and housing not improve immediately after the 1848 Public Health Act? [7]

(c) How far did housing for the working classes improve between 1860 and 1900? 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.

> Many foreigners were arrogant, grasping and condescending. By 1900 most people in China, from the Dowager Empress to the humblest peasant, opposed the foreigners.
>
> *From a history textbook published in 1985.*

(a) Describe China's relations with Britain before 1842. [5]

(b) Why did the Boxer Rising take place? [7]

(c) How significant was the impact of western imperialism on Chinese society and culture? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> An increasing number of higher posts that were meant, and ought to have been reserved, for Europeans, are being taken by the superior wits of the natives. I believe it to be the greatest peril with which our administration is confronted. It is for the British to guide India to its future.
>
> *Lord Curzon expressing his views, in 1900, about the role of the British in India. Curzon was Viceroy from 1898 to 1905.*

(a) What did Bentinck propose for India? [5]

(b) Why did the proposals of Dalhousie bring opposition from many Indians? [7]

(c) 'Imperialism in India caused more problems than it solved.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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