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Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2014**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

8825878249

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **three** questions.
Section A (Core Content)
Answer any **two** questions.
Section B (Depth Studies)
Answer any **one** question.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **17** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** insert.

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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.

> Mazzini's main weakness was that his ideas were too intellectual for most people to grasp, and certainly too radical for middle-class reformers. He was often not in Italy and became out of touch with the situation.
>
> *From a British history book published in 2006.*

(a) What was the 'Young Italy' movement? [5]

(b) Why were Mazzini's attempts to bring unification to Italy unsuccessful? [7]

(c) How far was Garibaldi responsible for the unification of Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Although slavery came to an end with the Civil War, this was not the issue at stake when the war began, even though abolitionists worked hard to persuade Congress to abolish slavery, as in every other civilised nation.
>
> In the face of this growing opposition to slavery, the southern politicians knew it was doubly important to ensure that the balance between slave and free states was maintained.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1985.*

(a) What was the Missouri Compromise? [5]

(b) Why was a new compromise introduced in 1850? [7]

(c) How far did slavery cause the Civil War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1853 Commodore Perry arrived off the coast of Japan with four American warships. Until then Japan had been almost totally isolated from the rest of the world. America forced trading concessions from the Shogun.
>
> *A British historian writing in 2003.*

(a) Describe the powers of the Shogun in Japan before 1867. [5]

(b) Why did America send Commodore Perry to Japan? [7]

(c) 'Conflict in 1894–5 was more important than conflict in 1904–5 in strengthening Japan's claim to be a Great Power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> **German**: I wonder what history will make of all this?
>
> **Clemenceau**: History will not say that Belgium invaded Germany!
>
> *Part of a conversation between the French Prime Minister and a German representative at the peace conference after the First World War.*

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

(b) Why was tension between the Great Powers increased by events in the Balkans in 1908–9? [7]

(c) 'Germany was responsible for the outbreak of war in 1914.' 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.

> Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am an American. America is the only idealist nation in the world.
>
> *President Wilson speaking in 1918.*

(a) What did President Wilson want to achieve from the peace settlement at the end of the First World War? [5]

(b) Why did France want a harsh settlement to be imposed on Germany in 1919? [7]

(c) 'By 1923 it was clear that the Treaty of Versailles was the least effective of the peace treaties of 1919–20.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The League Covenant can apparently be ignored at will. Japan has ignored it by invading Manchuria; the nations represented on the League Council have ignored it by refusing to insist on the removal of Japanese troops.
>
> *From an English newspaper published in December 1931.*

(a) What were the roles of (i) the Council and (ii) the Refugees Commission in the League of Nations? [5]

(b) Why was leadership of the League weak from the start? [7]

(c) 'The League of Nations was a success.' 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.

> I have been informed by Chairman Khrushchev that all the Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba will be withdrawn within 30 days. I have this afternoon instructed the Secretary of Defence to lift our naval quarantine. It is our hope that the Cuban people shall someday be truly free.
>
> *President Kennedy announcing the end of the Cuban Crisis.*

(a) Describe the US reaction to the Cuban Revolution up to the end of April 1961. [5]

(b) Why was the USA concerned about Castro declaring Cuba a Communist state in December 1961? [7]

(c) 'The Missile Crisis was a humiliation for the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Yesterday troops from the Soviet Union crossed the frontiers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This happened without the knowledge of Czechoslovak government ministers.
>
> *A Czech radio broadcast, 21 August 1968.*

(a) What changes did Nagy want to make to Communist rule in Hungary? [5]

(b) Why did the Prague Spring fail? [7]

(c) How important were events in Poland after 1980 in influencing the collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe? 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.

> Many Germans are unhappy with the way that our welfare system is developing. They see an ever-increasing proportion of the population going onto welfare and cannot see any indication that people will again become self-reliant.
>
> *A spokesperson for a group of German welfare charities speaking in 1927.*

(a) Describe the Spartacist uprising. [5]

(b) Why, by 1923, was the Weimar Republic in crisis? [7]

(c) 'After 1923 the Weimar Republic brought stability to Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A poster produced for display in public institutions such as schools. The caption reads 'Adolf Hitler is the Victory'.

(a) Describe how the churches responded to Nazi rule. [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis persecute minority groups in Germany? [7]

(c) 'The use of mass media was the Nazis' most effective method of controlling the German people.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> Stalin's real motive was to destroy the men who might form an alternative government.
>
> *From a book about Stalin published in 1949.*

(a) What mistakes did Trotsky make in the struggle for power with Stalin? [5]

(b) Why was Stalin able to benefit from the Purges? [7]

(c) How far do you agree with the view that Stalin's rule up to 1941 was a disaster for the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> What is the way out of the food problem? The way out is to turn the small and scattered peasant farms, gradually but surely, into large farms based on co-operative and collective cultivation of the land. There is no other way.
>
> *Stalin speaking in 1927.*

(a) What did Stalin hope to achieve by introducing collectivisation? [5]

(b) Why was there opposition to the introduction of collectivisation? [7]

(c) How effective was Stalin's modernisation of Soviet industry by 1941? 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 sales staff taken in the early 1920s.

(a) What difficulties faced American agriculture in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why did some industries not prosper from the economic boom in the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The most important reason for the economic boom in the 1920s was government policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Never before in this country has a government fallen to so low a place in popular opinion or been so widely criticised. Never before has a president given his name so freely to toilets and shanty housing or had his face banished from the cinema screen to avoid the hoots and jeers of children.
>
> *An American political commentator speaking after the removal of the Bonus Marchers in 1932.*

(a) Describe how American banks were affected by the Wall Street Crash. [5]

(b) Why did the Wall Street Crash take many Americans by surprise? [7]

(c) 'Hoover was the cause of Roosevelt winning the Presidential election of 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> The advantage of the People's Communes lies in the fact that they combine industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs.
>
> *Mao speaking in 1958.*

(a) What benefits did land reform in 1950 bring to Chinese peasant farmers? [5]

(b) Why did Mao introduce communes? [7]

(c) 'The consequences of the Great Leap Forward were greater than the consequences of the first Five-Year Plan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A poster published in China in 1986 as part of the 'One Child' policy.

(a) What was the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign of 1956–7? [5]

(b) Why, by 1967, was China facing civil war? [7]

(c) How far were the lives of the Chinese people in the 1980s changed by China's economic development? Explain your answer. [8]

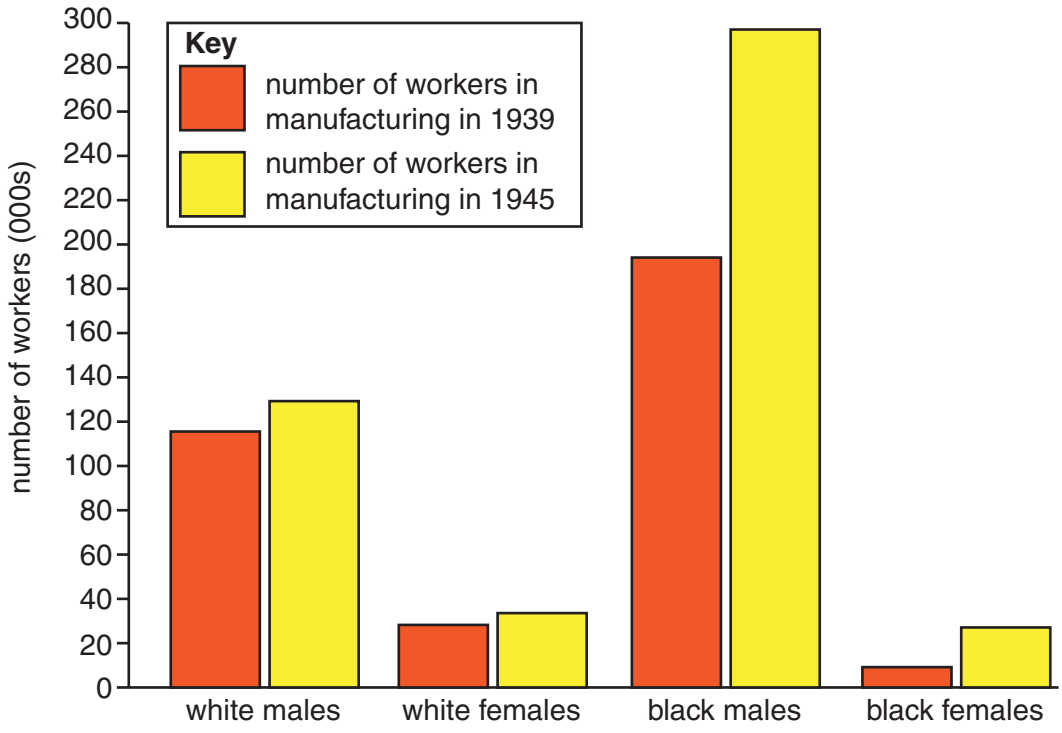
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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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



A graph showing numbers of workers in manufacturing industry in South Africa in 1939 and 1945.

(a) What grievances did black mineworkers have in the early years of the twentieth century? [5]

(b) Why did South African governments follow discriminatory policies between 1910 and 1939? [7]

(c) How significant was the impact of the Second World War on South Africa's white minority? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In the election of 1948, the United Party and the Labour Party between them won 53 per cent of the votes while Malan's apartheid National Party only gained 39 per cent.
>
> *From a British history book published in 1997.*

(a) What were the main aims of apartheid? [5]

(b) Why was the election of the National Party a disaster for prospects of racial integration in South Africa? [7]

(c) 'The Defiance Campaign of 1952 was more important than the Freedom Charter of 1955 in the struggle against apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The colonial authorities crushed any attempts at opposition. But they did not stop settlers, traders or German soldiers violating Namibian communities.
>
> *From a Namibian history book published in 1988.*

(a) What did the Germans hope to achieve from the 'protection treaties' they made with Namibian leaders? [5]

(b) Why did conflict between Namibians and Germans increase in the last ten years of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'German exploitation of the Namibian people was the main cause of the War of National Resistance (1904–8).' 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.

> The existence of Israel is an error which we must put right. This is our opportunity to wipe out the disgrace which is Israel which has been with us since 1948. Our goal is clear – to wipe Israel off the map.
>
> *The President of Iraq speaking on the radio in 1967.*

(a) What did Israel gain from the 1956 Suez War? [5]

(b) Why was there increasing tension in the Middle East prior to the Six Day War of 1967? [7]

(c) How far was the result of the Yom Kippur War of 1973 a defeat for the Arab States? Explain your answer. [8]

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

MURDER AT THE OLYMPICS

The headline from an English newspaper, 5 September 1972.

(a) Describe the terrorist attack at the Munich Olympics, September 1972. [5]

(b) Why was the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) a problem for Lebanon between 1968 and 1982? [7]

(c) How effective was the PLO in promoting the Palestinian cause before 1990? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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

> There were crowds of people and mountains of goods departing and arriving, scores upon scores of times every day.
>
> Night and day, the conquering engines rumbled at their distant work. They stood bubbling and trembling, making the walls quake.
>
> *A nineteenth-century description of a railway station.*

(a) What were the problems of moving goods by canal at the beginning of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was Brunel's contribution to the development of railways important? [7]

(c) 'The greatest impact of railways was on everyday life.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph of housing in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1868.

(a) What threats to health existed in inadequate nineteenth-century housing? [5]

(b) Why was there opposition to public health reforms? [7]

(c) How far did government action from 1848 make towns healthier places to live? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



The signing of the Treaty of Nanking in August 1842. It marked the end of the First Opium War in which China suffered military defeat.

(a) Describe China's attitude towards foreign visitors in the early nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why did the Chinese agree to the Treaty of Nanking? [7]

(c) How successfully did China deal with European intervention after 1850? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Dalhousie left India in 1856. The outbreak of the Mutiny in the following year led to severe criticism of his policy of annexation. There is no doubt that Dalhousie was a visionary becoming known as 'the maker of modern India'.
>
> *From a recent article about Lord Dalhousie.*

(a) Describe the activities of the East India Company on the Indian sub-continent. [5]

(b) Why was the Government of India Act passed in 1858? [7]

(c) 'Lord Dalhousie created as many problems as he solved.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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