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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/01**

Paper 1

October/November 2005

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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 on both sides of the paper.
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 **25** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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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 January 1848, Daniele Manin, the leading Venetian politician, petitioned that Lombardy and Venetia be 'truly national and Italian', calling for Vienna to give up control of the army and navy and of finances. For this, the Austrian authorities threw him into prison.

From a British school history book published in 1986.

(a) In what ways did Austria dominate Italy before 1848? [5]

(b) Why was Mazzini unsuccessful in his attempts to unify Italy? [7]

(c) 'Cavour was more important than Garibaldi to the unification of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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2 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.

Streetfighting in Berlin during the 1848 revolution.

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

(b) Why was little achieved in Germany by the revolutions of 1848-49? [7]

(c) 'Economic factors were more important than Bismarck to the unification of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The Missouri Compromise put the question of slavery extension to rest for almost a generation, but it hinted at bloodshed ahead. 'This momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror', wrote Jefferson. 'I considered it at once the death knell of the Union.'

From a History of the United States, published in 1983.

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

(b) Why did the Kansas-Nebraska issue cause problems? [7]

(c) 'The election of Lincoln as President was the most important cause of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The despatch, by the Kaiser, of a gunboat to 'protect' German citizens in Morocco, showed German policy. They did not really want trading rights in Morocco or compensation from the French in Central Africa. They simply wanted everyone to go on being frightened of them.

A British historian writing in 1955.

(a) Describe the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. [5]

(b) Why was the tension between the Great Powers increased by the Bosnian Crisis of 1908? [7]

(c) How far was German militarism the most important cause of war in 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

If the League had extended economic sanctions on oil, I would have had to withdraw from Abyssinia within a week.

Mussolini speaking after his successful conquest of Abyssinia.

(a) Describe the successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did the League fail to deal with Japanese aggression against Manchuria? [7]

(c) 'It was the Abyssinian crisis that destroyed the League of Nations as an effective peacekeeping body.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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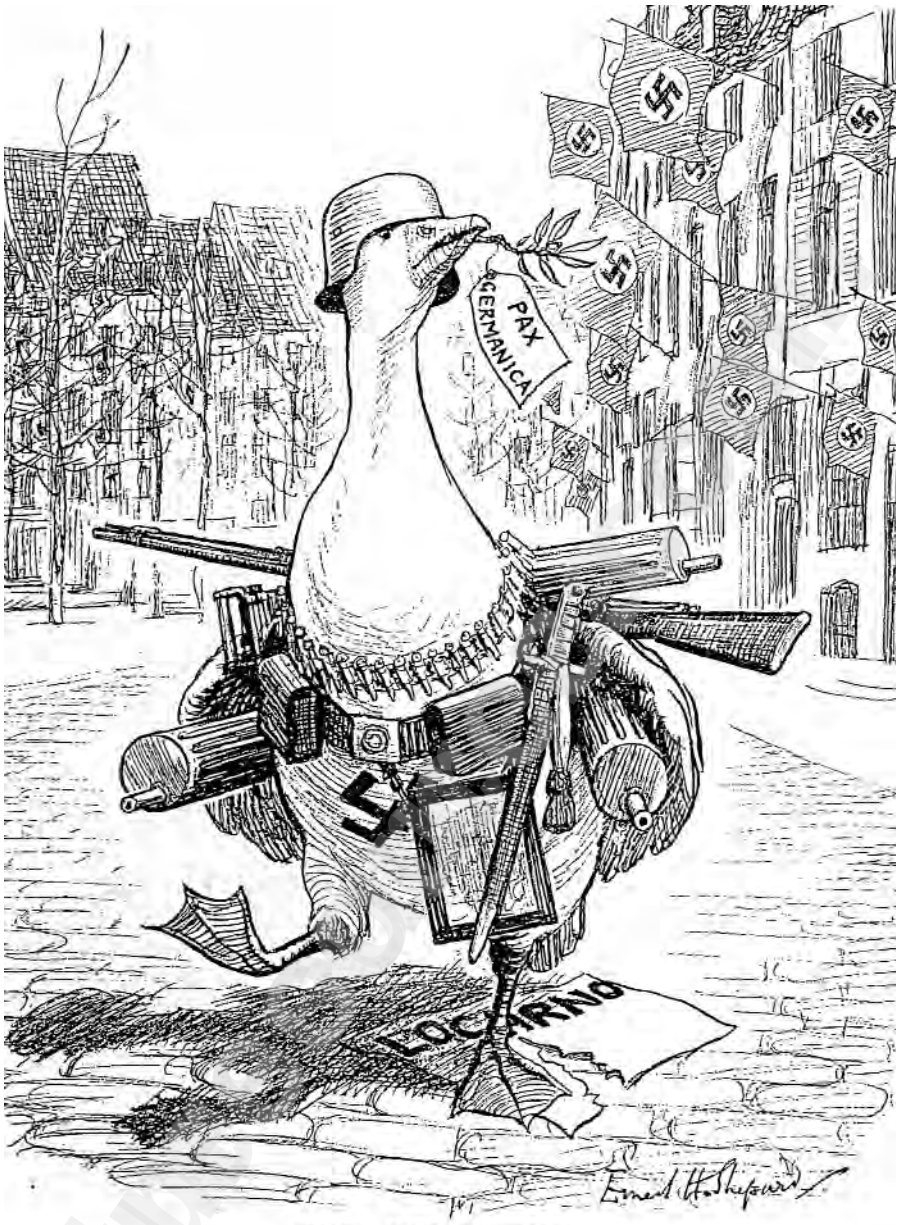
6 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



THE GOOSE-STEP.

"GOOSEY GOOSEY GANDER,
WHITHER DOST THOU WANDER?"
"ONLY THROUGH THE RHINELAND—
PRAY EXCUSE MY BLUNDER!"

A British cartoon about the re-militarisation of the Rhineland, 1936.

(a) Describe the events in the Saar in 1935. [5]

(b) Why did Britain and France allow Germany to re-militarise the Rhineland in 1936? [7]

(c) 'Hitler's desire for lebensraum was the most important reason for the outbreak of war in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We must fight this war if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own future. We are in Vietnam because we have a promise to keep. Over the years we have made a national pledge to help South Vietnam defend its independence.

President Johnson speaking to the American people in 1965.

(a) Who were the Vietcong? [5]

(b) Why did the USA get involved in the war in Vietnam? [7]

(c) How far can the American withdrawal from Vietnam be blamed on military failure? Explain your answer. [8]

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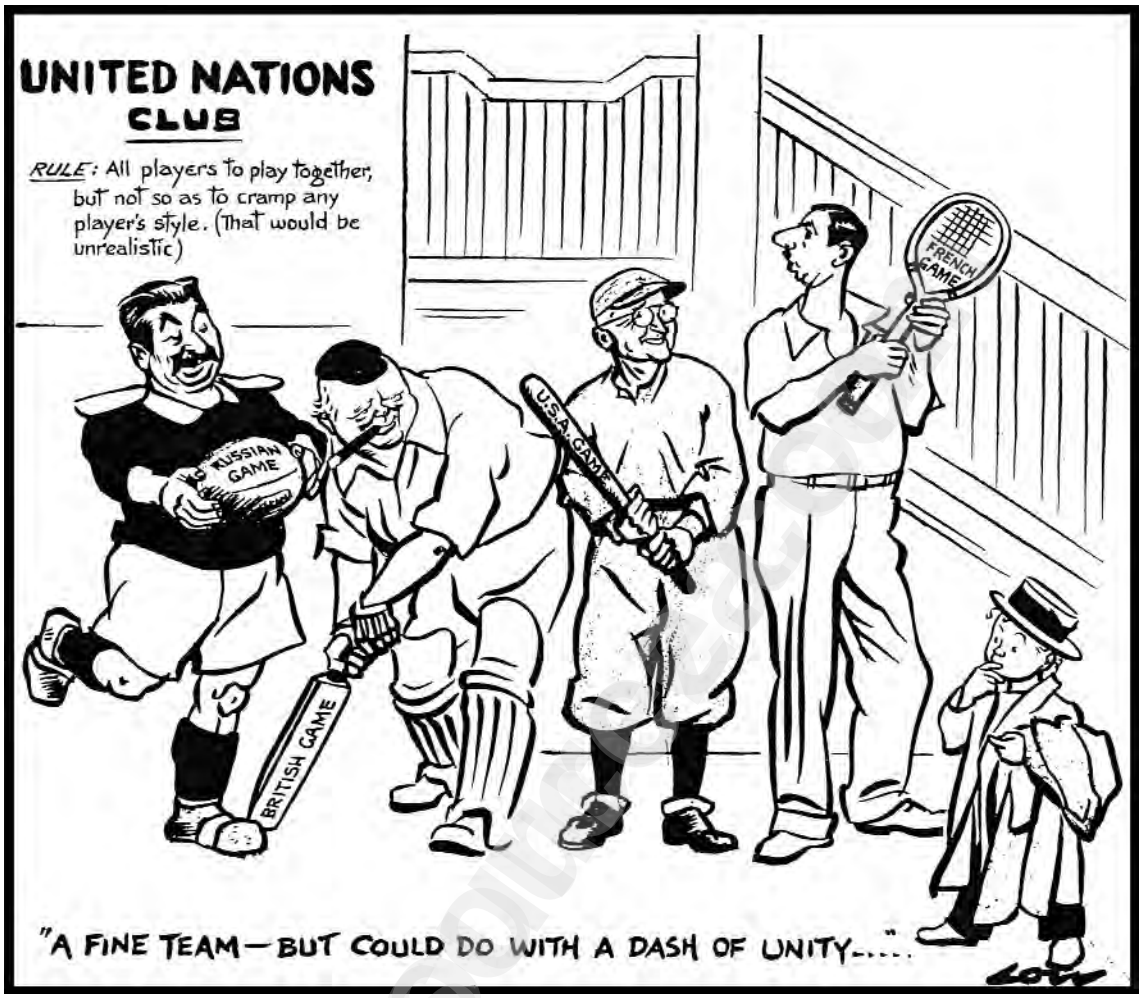
8 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A cartoon produced in a British newspaper in 1945.

(a) Describe the structure of the United Nations Organisation (UNO). [5]

(b) Why has the way the UNO is organised made it hard for it to be effective? [7]

(c) How successful was the UNO in the Congo crisis? 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 extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The rule of the working class means real democracy. It means the use of power to get rid of middle and upper class people. It means the smashing of the ruling classes with all the brutality that the working class can develop.

Rosa Luxemburg in late 1918.

(a) Who were the Spartacists? [5]

(b) Why did many Germans hate the Treaty of Versailles? [7]

(c) To what extent did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

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10 Study the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.

A painting of the Nazis' view of an ideal family.

(a) What were Nazi views towards women and the family? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis encourage young people to join the Hitler Youth? [7]

(c) 'Most people in Germany benefited from Nazi rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

11 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.

A cartoon of Rasputin with the Tsar and Tsarina.

(a) Describe how Stolypin attempted to deal with Russia's problems. [5]

(b) Why was the revolution of March 1917 successful? [7]

(c) 'The Provisional Government was overthrown because it decided to continue the war against Germany.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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12 Study the chart, and then answer the questions which follow.

	1928	1933	1940
Electricity (billion kWhs)	5	16	48
Crude oil (million tonnes)	12	22	31
Coal (million tonnes)	35	76	165
Steel (million tonnes)	4	7	13
Tractors (millions)	0.1	7	3

Official production figures during the Five-Year Plans.

(a) What were collective farms? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin want to modernise farming? [7]

(c) How successful were Stalin's Five-Year Plans? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

13 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

In 1920 a fashion writer reported that 'the American woman had lifted her skirts far beyond modest limitation'. This was another way of saying that the hem was now all of nine inches above the ground. The flappers wore thin dresses, short-sleeved and occasionally sleeveless. Many of them were using cosmetics.

An American writing about the flappers.

(a) What were the 'Roaring Twenties'? [5]

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

(c) Which had the greater impact in the USA in the 1920s, racial intolerance or Prohibition? Explain your answer. [8]

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14 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.

A cartoon published by opponents of the New Deal.

(a) What were the 'Hundred Days' of Roosevelt's Presidency? [5]

(b) Why was there opposition to the New Deal? [7]

(c) How far did the New Deal solve America's economic problems? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c.1990

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

The Nationalists lost the war because they were badly led, followed wrong strategy, were corrupt, and lost the support of the people.

From a modern British school textbook.

(a) What were the main features of Chinese communism? [5]

(b) Why did the Communists win the Civil War? [7]

(c) How far had the Communists established control over China by 1958? Explain your answer. [8]

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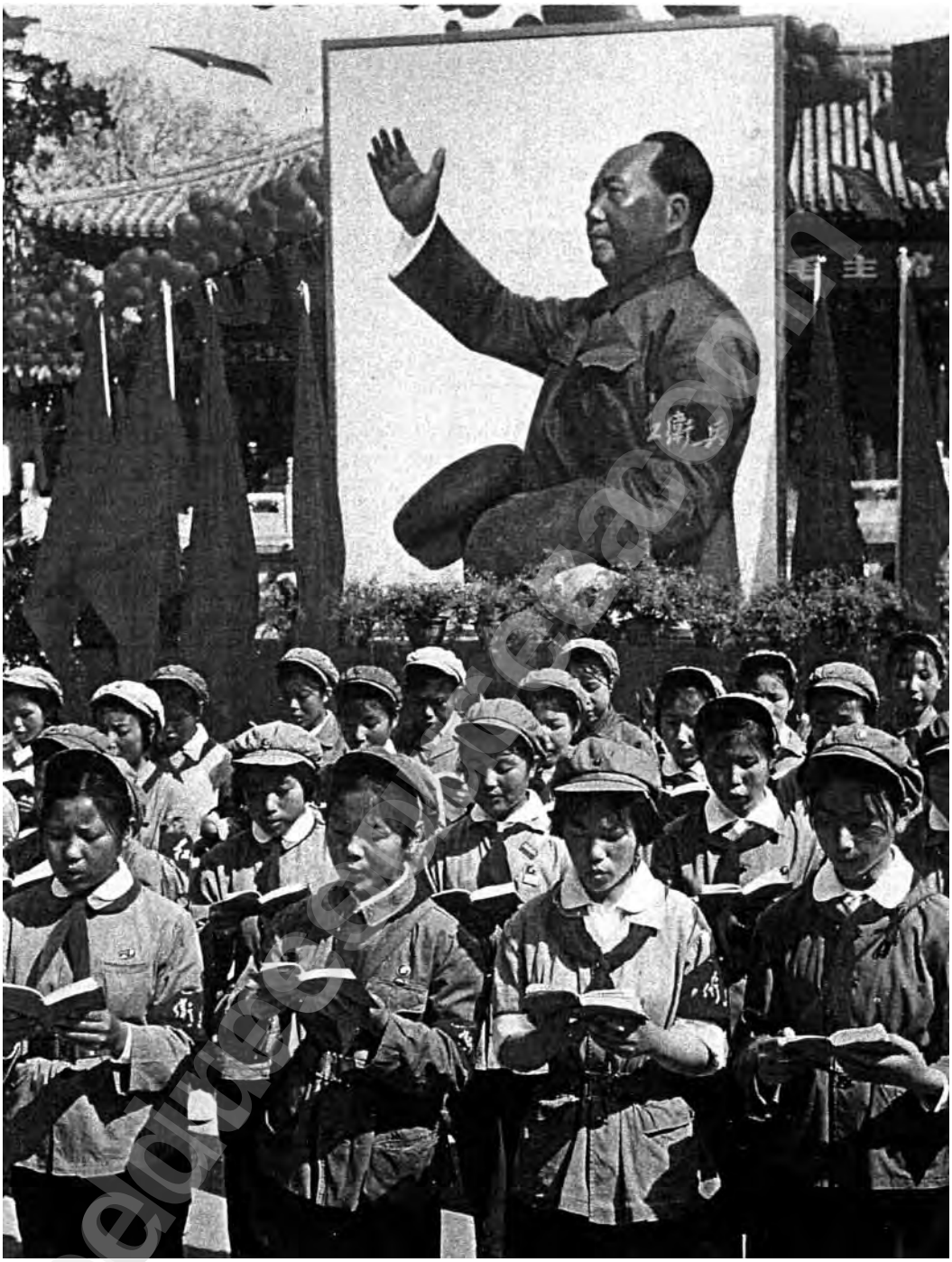
16 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Red Guards reading the 'Little Red Book'.

(a) What was Mao's 'Little Red Book'? [5]

(b) Why, by 1967, was China on the verge of civil war? [7]

(c) How far did Mao improve life for the majority of Chinese? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Study the cartoon, and answer the questions which follow.

The 'Ambitions of Cecil Rhodes'.

(a) Describe the part played by Rhodes in the development of South Africa. [5]

(b) Why did the British find the Boers difficult to defeat in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902? [7]

(c) How successfully did the South African economy develop in the period 1914-48? Explain your answer. [8]

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18 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

A policeman checking a pass in the 1950s.

(a) Describe how the Bantu Education Act of 1958 reinforced apartheid. [5]

(b) Why was the pass system hated? [7]

(c) How successful were protests inside South Africa against apartheid laws between 1960 and 1980? Explain your answer. [8]

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19 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

Construction of the Otavi Railway.

(a) What were the promises made under the 'protection treaties' between Namibians and the Germans at the end of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was there conflict between the Hereros 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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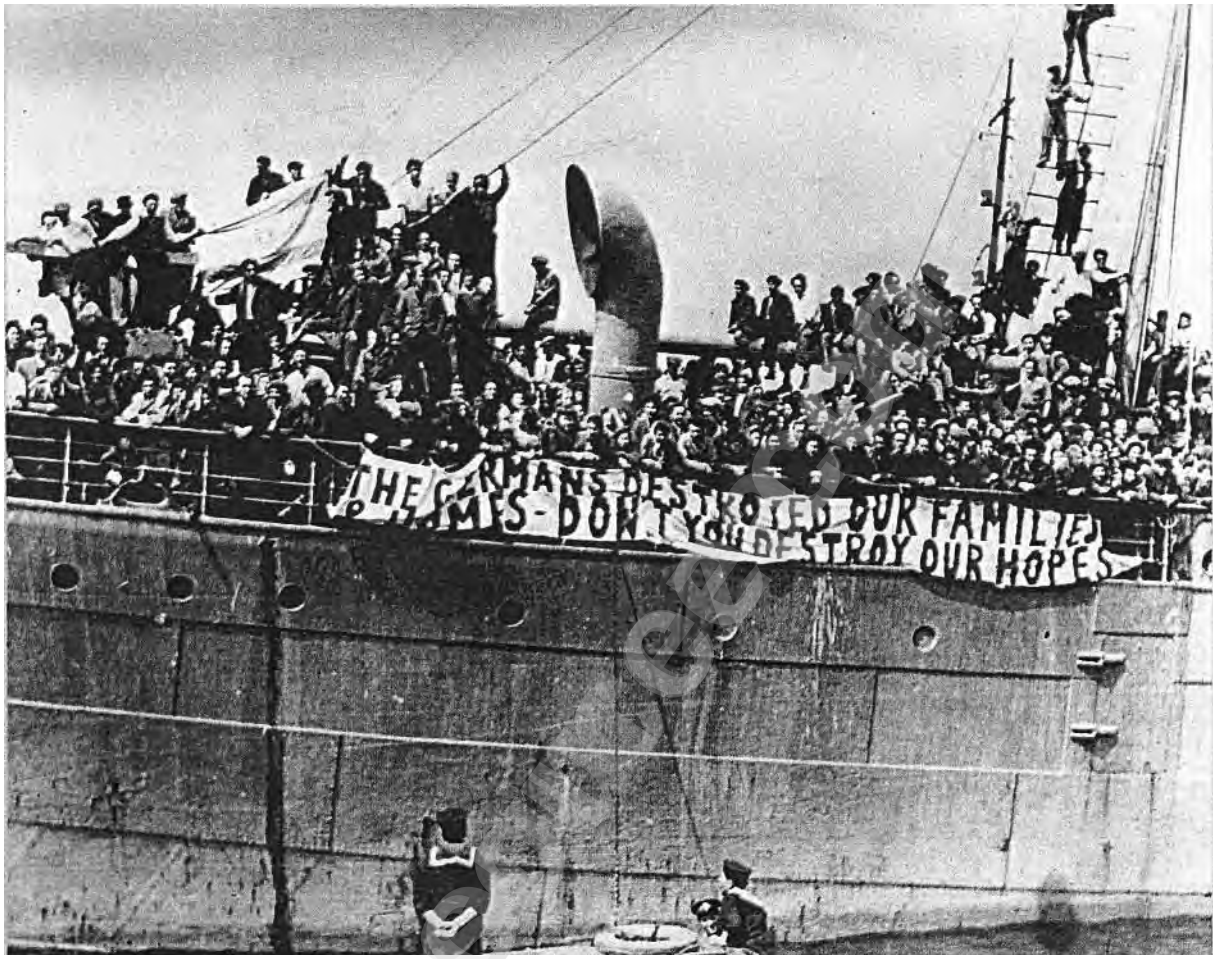
DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945-c.1994

20 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A refugee ship carrying Jewish immigrants to Palestine, 1947.

(a) Describe the events that resulted in Britain handing Palestine to the United Nations (UNO) in December 1947. [5]

(b) Why was the UNO partition plan **not** acceptable to the Palestinians? [7]

(c) 'The war of 1948-49 was unavoidable.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer [8]

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

The Government of the State of Israel and the PLO, representing the Palestinian people, agree that it is time to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict, and achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement.

Declaration of Principles, September 1993.

(a) Describe the events of 1993-94 that followed the Oslo Accords. [5]

(b) Why was the rise of Hamas a threat to securing peace? [7]

(c) 'US intervention in the Arab-Israeli conflict has been a success.' 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 illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.

A nineteenth-century painting showing travel by road.

(a) Describe the problems of transport by road in the early nineteenth century. [5]

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

(c) 'Railways had a greater effect on the economy of Victorian Britain than on the lives of people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

I do not believe in having sick pay, out of work pay, and a number of other pays; we desire to prevent sickness and men being out of work. The way to accomplish this is firstly to join the Union, then reduce your hours of work. That will prevent illness and members being out of employment.

The leader of the Gas Workers' Union, 1889.

(a) What was the Co-operative Movement? [5]

(b) Why did unions for unskilled workers grow after 1870? [7]

(c) How much was the power of trade unions weakened by court judgements and Parliament in the period 1865-1913? Explain your answer. [8]

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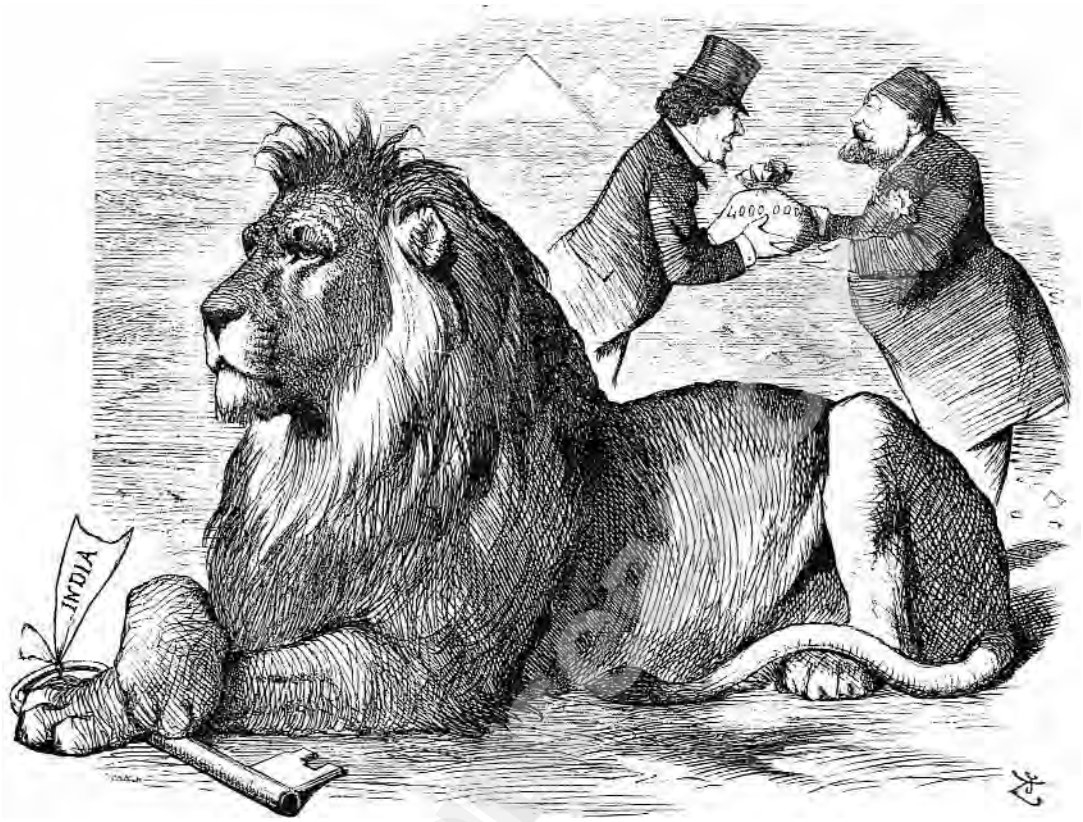
DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

24 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A cartoon commenting on the British Government's purchase of the 'lion's share' of ownership of the Suez Canal, 1876.

(a) What is meant by 'imperialism'? [5]

(b) Why did European powers often use a system of 'indirect rule' in their colonies? [7]

(c) 'Trade was 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 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

To the ordinary person, African exploration was an exciting adventure. But to businessmen and politicians it uncovered great new sources of wealth and power. Manufacturers were constantly searching for new regions where they could sell their products and invest their profits. Africa was a market place and also a valuable supplier of raw materials and foodstuffs.

From a British school history textbook, 1968.

(a) Describe Belgium's acquisition of the Congo. [5]

(b) Why did Germany enter the 'Scramble for Africa'? [7]

(c) How far did Western Imperialism help Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

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