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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/01**

Paper 1

October/November 2006

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.
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 **20** printed 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.

After 1815 people began to take great pride in their national identity. This was particularly important in nations which had been conquered in the past or absorbed into much larger empires. At the same time liberals wanted to be free and resented the rule of repressive governments. Occasionally the liberals and the nationalists clashed instead of uniting against the common enemy.

From a school history textbook published in 1985.

(a) What was meant by 'nationalism' and 'liberalism' in the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 fail? [7]

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

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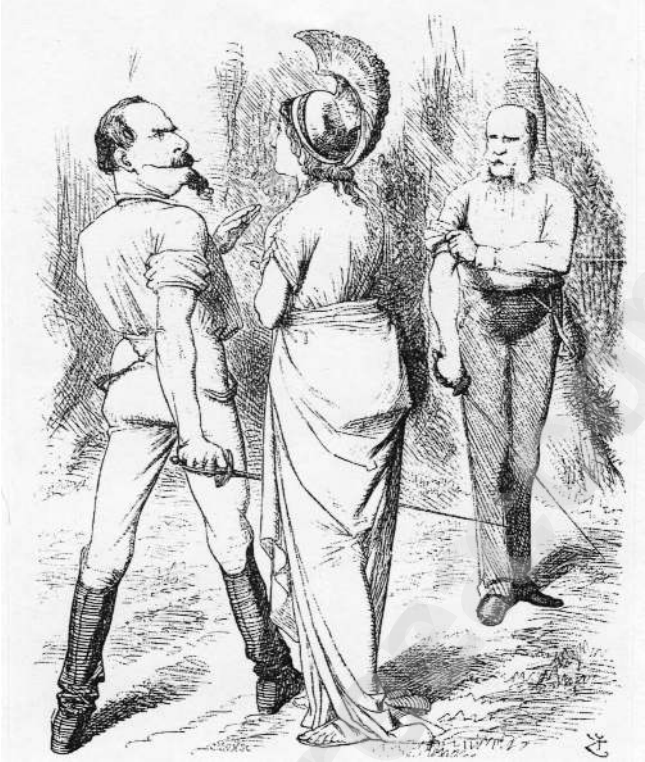
2 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A British cartoon, published in July 1870. France (left) and Prussia (right) prepare to fight. France tells Britain to stand back as it is an old family quarrel that must be sorted out.

(a) What was the Schleswig-Holstein Crisis of 1863-1864? [5]

(b) Why did war break out between France and Prussia in 1870? [7]

(c) How far was German unification a result of Bismarck's use of force? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The real issue is the view of one group that looks upon slavery as a wrong, and another group that does not look upon it as wrong. The Republican Party look upon it as being a moral, social and political wrong. One of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make sure that it grows no larger.

Abraham Lincoln speaking in 1858.

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

(b) Why did John Brown lead a raid on Harper's Ferry? [7]

(c) 'The 1860 election was the main cause of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

One of the first visits to Europe made by important Japanese officials. Here they are visiting the International Exhibition, London, in 1862.

(a) What was the impact of Perry's missions on Japan? [5]

(b) Why was there opposition to the Meiji reforms? [7]

(c) 'The most significant developments in the modernisation of Japan before 1914 were military.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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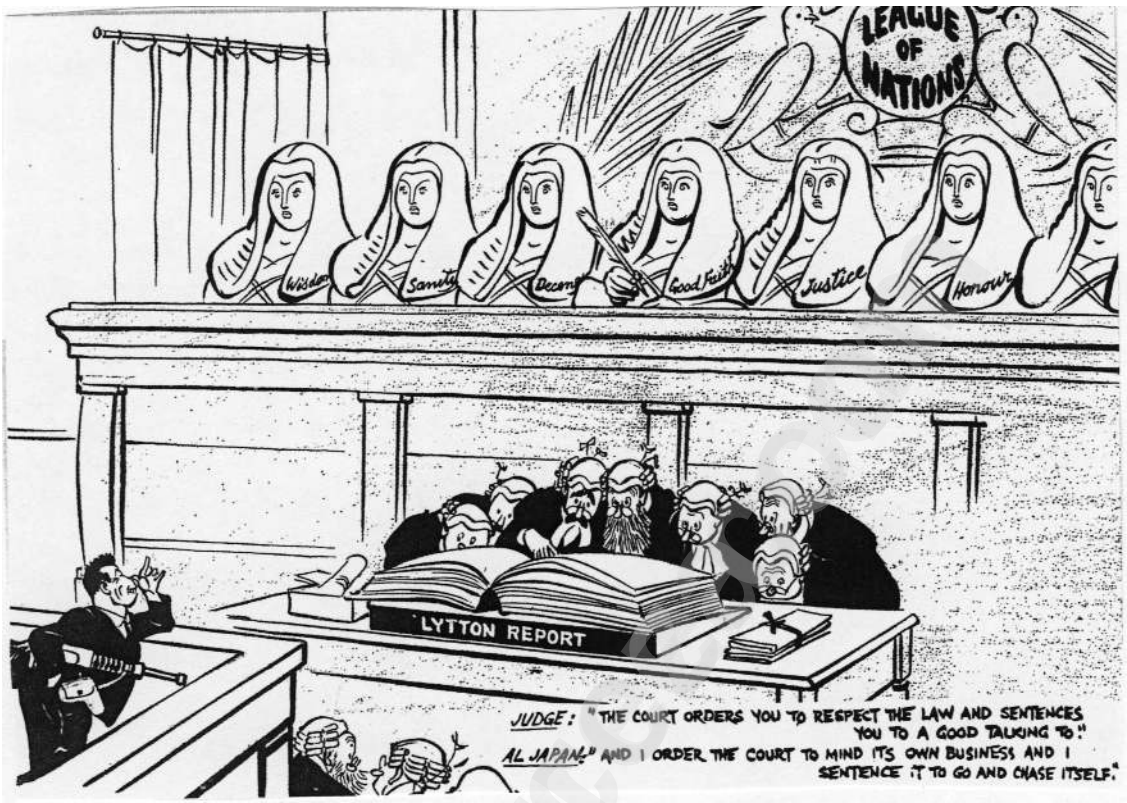
5 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A British cartoon about the response of the League of Nations to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

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

(b) Explain how the Japanese invasion of Manchuria showed the weaknesses of the League. [7]

(c) Which was the more important cause of the failure of the League of Nations – the World Depression of the 1930s or the invasion of Abyssinia? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We secured peace for our country for one and a half years, as well as an opportunity of preparing our forces for defence if Nazi Germany risked attacking our country. This was a definite gain for Russia and a loss for Germany.

Stalin speaking on the radio in 1941.

(a) What was agreed at the Munich Conference of September 1938? [5]

(b) Why was the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 important? [7]

(c) How far was the Treaty of Versailles to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A cartoon published in 1962 showing Khrushchev and Kennedy.

(a) Describe relations between Cuba and the USA in the period 1959-1961. [5]

(b) Why did Khrushchev send missiles to Cuba? [7]

(c) 'Khrushchev handled the Cuban Crisis better than Kennedy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Asia is where the communist conspirators have elected to make their attempt at global conquest. If we lose this war to communism in Asia, the fall of Europe is inevitable. There is no substitute for victory.

General Douglas MacArthur, commander of UN forces in the Korean War.

(a) Describe events in Korea between 1945 and June 1950. [5]

(b) Explain why the United Nations became involved in the Korean War. [7]

(c) 'The United Nations was more successful in Korea than 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 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The Bavarian Ministry is removed. I propose that a Bavarian government be formed consisting of a Regent and a Prime Minister invested with dictatorial powers. The government of the November Criminals and the Reich President are declared to be removed. I propose that the direction of policy in the National Government be taken over by me.

Hitler declares the revolution, 8 November 1923.

(a) What were Hitler's aims in attempting the Munich Putsch? [5]

(b) Why was the Putsch important? [7]

(c) 'The actions of von Papen and Hindenburg were the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A British cartoon from July 1934. Hitler is holding a gun.
The SA leaders lie dead on the ground.

(a) Describe the events of the Night of the Long Knives. [5]

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

(c) 'Most Germans supported the Nazis during their twelve years in power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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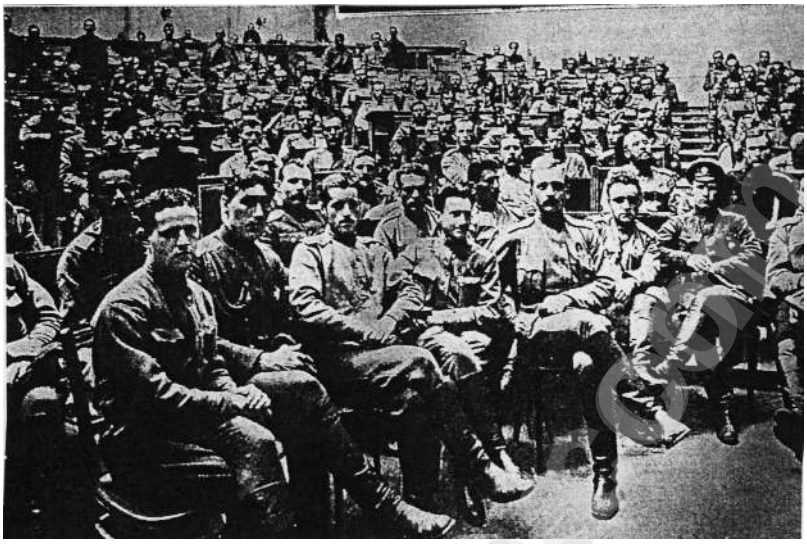
DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

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



Meeting of the Petrograd Soviet, March 1917.

(a) What problems faced the Provisional Government in taking control of Russia after the Tsar's abdication? [5]

(b) Why were the Bolsheviks able to seize power? [7]

(c) 'The Bolsheviks won the Civil War because of the War Communism policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Look at the Kulak farms: their barns and sheds are crammed with grain. They are waiting for prices to rise. So long as there are Kulaks there will be sabotage of our grain needs. The effect will be that towns and industrial centres, as well as the Red Army, will be threatened with hunger. We cannot allow this. We must break the resistance of this class and deprive it of existence.

Stalin speaking about collectivisation at the end of the 1920s.

(a) What was collectivisation? [5]

(b) Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation? [7]

(c) 'Stalin's industrialisation policy had a greater impact on the lives of Soviet people than on the economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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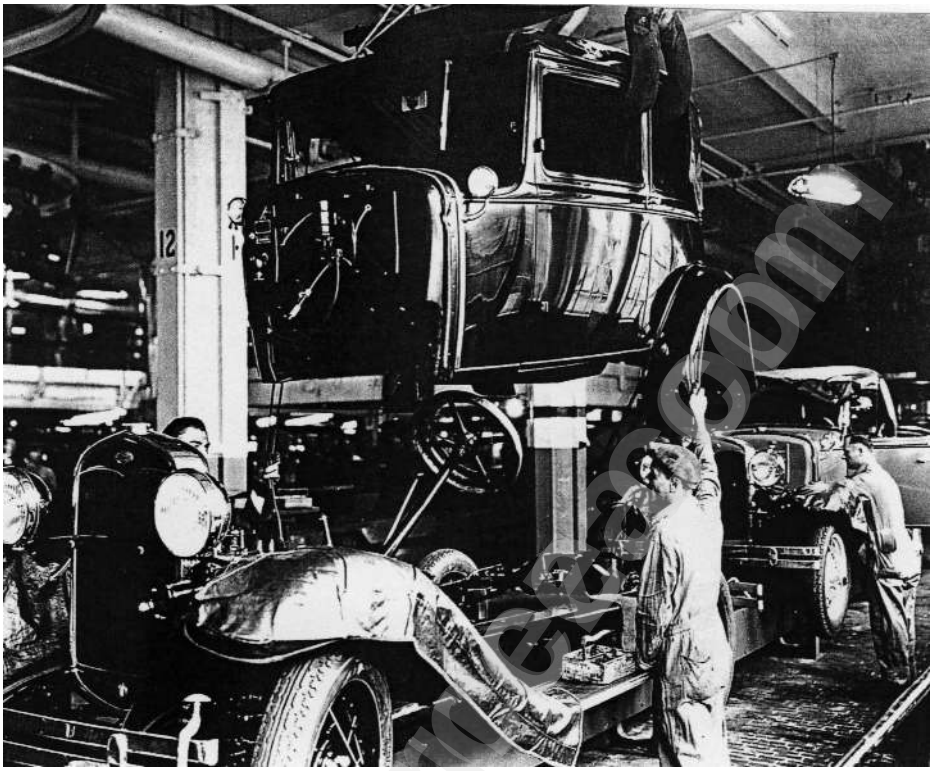
DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

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



A photograph of Ford cars being produced.

(a) Describe the main developments in the motor car industry during the 1920s. [5]

(b) Why did American farmers face problems during the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'Republican policies were the most important factor in causing the boom in America during the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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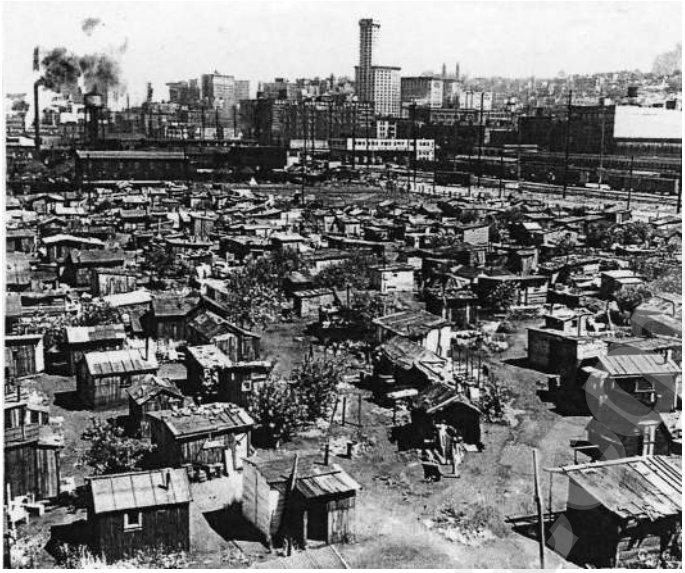
14 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A Hooverville in Seattle, 1934.

(a) What was a 'Hooverville'? [5]

(b) Why did Wall Street crash in 1929? [7]

(c) 'Roosevelt's victory in the Presidential election of 1932 was due to President Hoover's unpopularity.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

Article 1 Multiple marriages, concubines, child betrothal and the extraction of money or gifts in connection with marriage shall be prohibited.
Article 2 Marriage shall be based on the complete willingness of the two parties. No third party shall be allowed to interfere.
Article 17 Divorce shall be granted when husband and wife both desire it.

Extracts from the Marriage Law, 1950.

(a) Describe the impact of Communist rule on the lives of women in China in the 1950s. [5]

(b) Why were land reforms introduced by the Communists as soon as they came to power? [7]

(c) How successful was agricultural policy in the first fifteen years of Communist rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Mao is hot-tempered and acts without thinking. He loves to be great and receive praise but needs to become more observant of the facts in order to learn the truth. He places confidence in false reports and meets only those who seek to please him.

A former warlord speaking in 1956.

(a) Describe 'The Hundred Flowers' campaign of 1956-1957. [5]

(b) Why did the Cultural Revolution cause chaos in China? [7]

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

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DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

By December 1901 the death rate had reached 34 per cent in the camps. The British army, which itself lost many more men to disease than to the Boers, began to improve sanitation and medical care. The death rates fell, but a legend of bitterness was born amongst the Afrikaners of British ill-treatment of their women and children, even to the claim that their food had been deliberately poisoned.

A description of British concentration camps in the Boer War,
from a modern history of Southern Africa.

(a) Describe the events leading to the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill in 1881. [5]

(b) Why was Britain trying to expand its influence and territory in South Africa in the last quarter of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) 'Neither side gained from the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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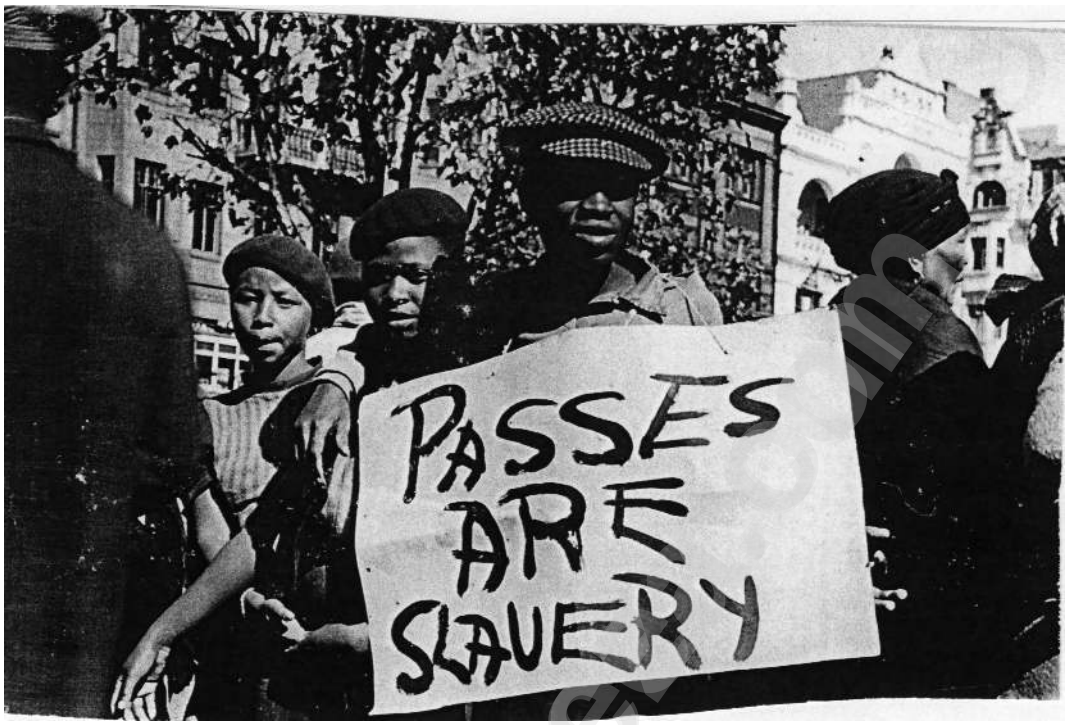
18 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A protest against the Pass Laws.

(a) What was apartheid? [5]

(b) Explain how the government made sure that the various racial groups were separated. [7]

(c) How successful were the ANC and other opposition groups between 1948 and 1976? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In 1966 the United Nations General Assembly decided to end the South African mandate over Namibia to ensure 'the moral and material well-being of the people of the Territory'.

From a Namibian school history textbook.

(a) Describe how South Africa retained control of Namibia after the Second World War. [5]

(b) Why did the United Nations pass a resolution in 1966 ending the South African mandate for Namibia? [7]

(c) 'Namibian independence was achieved by the people themselves.' 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 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

In 1947 Britain had no power to award the country either to the Jews or the Arabs, or even to partition it. They passed the problem to the United Nations. The United Nations voted to partition the country into three. Yasser Arafat said of this partition, 'The Assembly partitioned what it had no right to divide.'

From a school history textbook.

(a) Describe the proposals of the United Nations for Palestine in 1947. [5]

(b) Why did the Palestinians oppose the proposals? [7]

(c) 'The Israelis were successful in the first Arab-Israeli War because they were fighting for the survival of their new state.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

MURDER AT THE OLYMPICS

Arab terrorists
gun down Israelis
in Munich village
–hold 13 as hostages

A British newspaper headline, September 1972.

(a) Describe how the Six Day War (1967) made the situation of the Palestinians worse. [5]

(b) Why did tension exist between King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? [7]

(c) How successful was the PLO? Explain your answer. [8]

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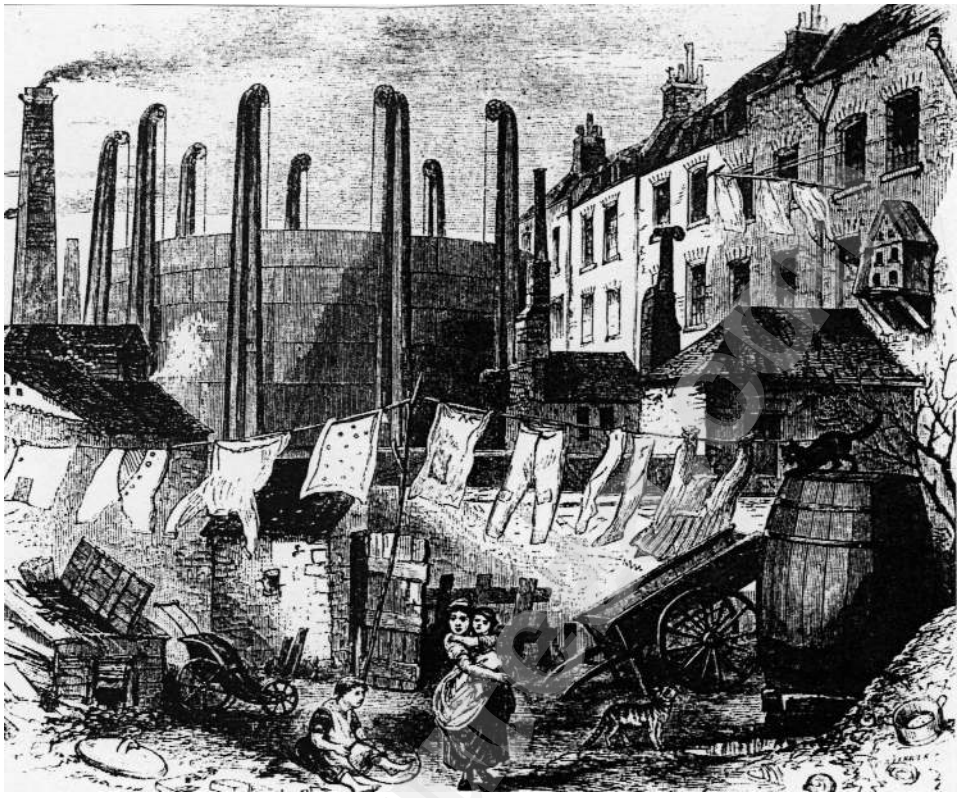
DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



A London slum in the mid-nineteenth century.

(a) What threats to health existed in towns in the mid-nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why had little been done to improve conditions in towns by the middle of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How far were model towns the main reason why living conditions were improving by the end of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

All contracts and agreements between workmen for obtaining an increase in wages or reducing their hours of work or for preventing a master from employing whomsoever he likes are declared illegal.

From the Combination Acts, 1799.

(a) Describe the benefits of being a member of a trade club at the beginning of the nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why was it difficult to form a trade union in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) How successful were working-class movements in Britain from 1870 to 1890? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

A great part of the world is inhabited by barbarian tribes or savages. Some of these have brutal customs, and others know so little and are so unaccustomed to work that they do not know how to exploit their land and its natural riches. This indicates that civilised people have a right to intervene.

The view of a Frenchman in the mid-nineteenth century.

(a) Which parts of the world remained free from European imperialism at the beginning of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why did Europeans regard people in some parts of the world as barbarians? [7]

(c) 'Religion was the most important motive for European imperialism in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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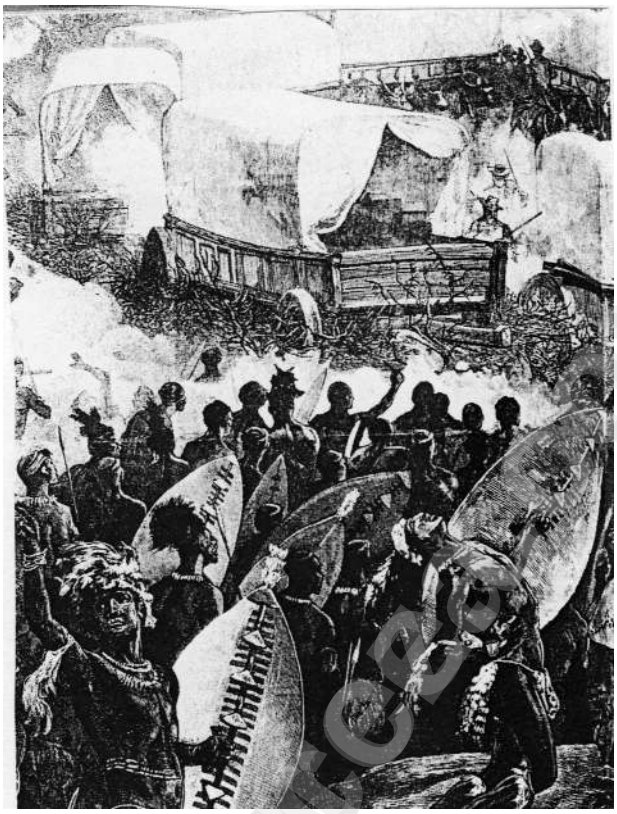
25 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



Settlers defend their covered wagons against attack in the Zulu War, 1879.

(a) What hindered the development of colonies in Africa in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]

(b) Why was there little desire to develop colonies in Africa in the early part of the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) To what extent was European imperialism in the nineteenth century carried out peacefully? Explain your answer. [8]

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