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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 2010**

2 hours

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 **21** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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International Examinations

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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.

> The revolutions of 1848 happened suddenly. The news of the fall of the French monarchy reached Vienna on 1 March and by 13 March Metternich was fleeing from the capital 'like a criminal', and all over Europe rulers were making concessions to save their thrones.
>
> *From a history book published in 1938.*

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

(b) Why were the 1848 revolutions important for Europe? [7]

(c) How significant was 'nationalism' in causing the 1848 revolutions? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A street battle in the Milan uprising, March 1848.

(a) Describe Charles Albert's contribution to the events of 1848-9. [5]

(b) Why were there revolutions in different parts of Italy in 1848? [7]

(c) How successful were the revolutions in Italy in 1848-9? Explain your answer. [8]

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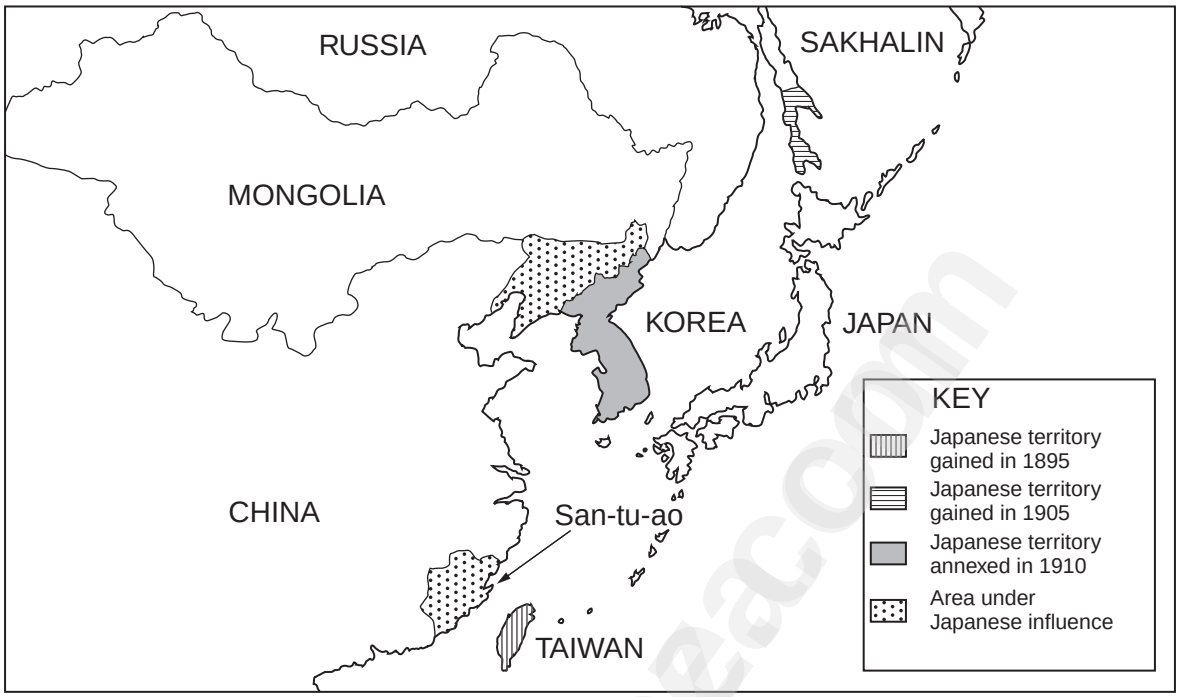
3 Study the map, and then answer the questions which follow.



The expansion of Japan, 1895-1910.

(a) Describe the main events of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. [5]

(b) Why was Japan able to expand its territories between 1895 and 1910? [7]

(c) 'Japan was a Great Power by 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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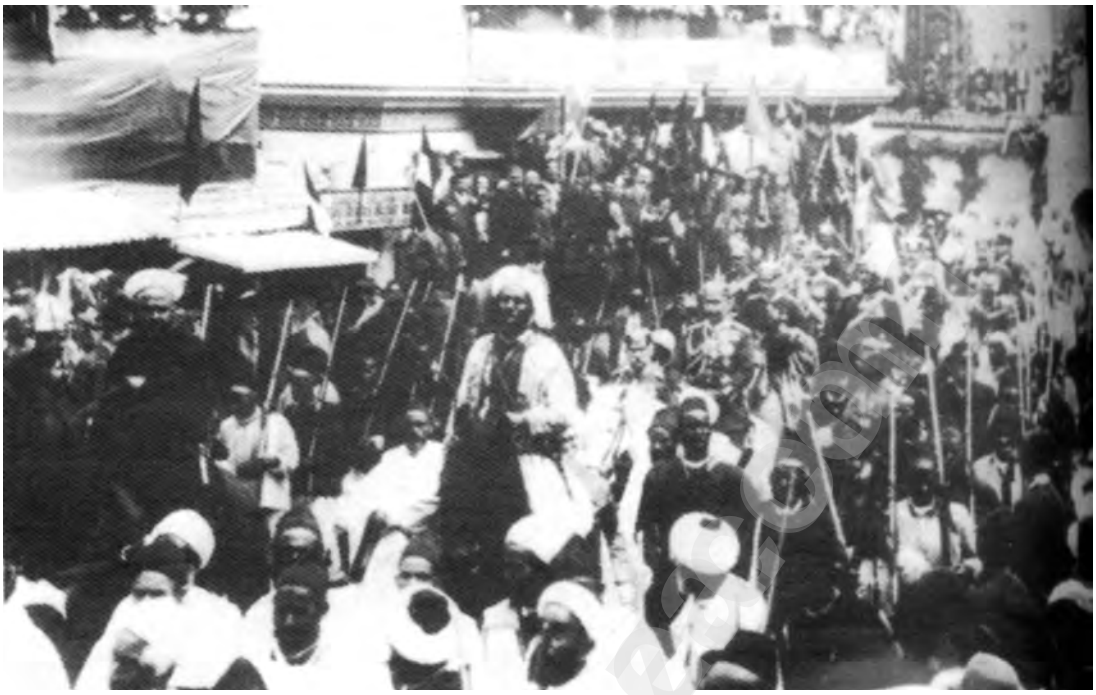
4 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Kaiser Wilhelm's soldiers riding through the streets of Tangier in 1905.

(a) Describe German actions in Morocco prior to 1914 which increased European tension. [5]

(b) Why were the problems in the Balkans before the First World War difficult for the Great Powers to solve? [7]

(c) 'The Alliance System was the major cause of war in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A German tank being dismantled in order to comply with the Treaty of Versailles.

(a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles weaken Germany militarily? [5]

(b) Why did Clemenceau demand a harsh peace on Germany? [7]

(c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was justifiable at the time.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Should any member of the League resort to war, all other members of the League shall immediately break off all trade and financial relations with it. The Council will recommend the military, naval or air forces that members of the League must contribute.

Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

(a) What were the peacekeeping successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why was the structure of the League a weakness? [7]

(c) How far was Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 responsible for destroying the League as an effective peacekeeping body? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A Vietcong patrol in South Vietnam, 1966.

(a) Describe American involvement in South Vietnam between 1954 and 1963. [5]

(b) Why was the Vietcong an effective fighting force? [7]

(c) 'The Tet Offensive was the main reason for American withdrawal from Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A street scene in Budapest, October 1956.

(a) Describe the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. [5]

(b) Why was Solidarity formed in Poland in 1980? [7]

(c) How far was the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe due to the reforms of Gorbachev? 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.

> My mother saw an SA parade in the streets of Heidelberg. The sight of their discipline at this time of chaos seems to have won her over.
>
> *A high-ranking Nazi official writing in his memoirs about why his mother joined the Nazi Party in 1931.*

(a) What impact did the failure of the Munich Putsch have on the Nazi Party? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazi Party become popular between 1929 and 1932? [7]

(c) How far were the actions of Papen and Hindenburg responsible for Hitler becoming Chancellor? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Hitler starts the construction of the first autobahn, 1933.

(a) What actions did the Nazis take to reduce unemployment? [5]

(b) Why did the Nazis try to change the role of women? [7]

(c) How far did people in Germany benefit from Nazi rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

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

> When I entered the Tauride Palace, where the Constituent Assembly was to meet, I found that the corridors were full of armed guards. Every sentence of my speech was met with outcries, some spiteful, often supported by the brandishing of guns. Lenin showed his contempt for the Assembly by lounging in his chair and giving the impression of a man who was bored to death.
>
> *Chernov, the leader of the Social Revolutionary Party, speaking about the January 1918 meeting of the Constituent Assembly.*

(a) What actions did the Bolsheviks take in their first three months in power? [5]

(b) Why did Lenin introduce the New Economic Policy? [7]

(c) 'The key to Bolshevik success in the Civil War was leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A Soviet propaganda poster published in 1933. The hand at the top is holding the Five Year Plan. The capitalist is saying (in 1928), 'Fantasy, Lies, Dreams.' The bottom half shows 1933.

(a) Describe the features of Stalin's first Five-Year Plan. [5]

(b) Why did Stalin want to collectivise Soviet agriculture? [7]

(c) How successful was Stalin in increasing industrial and agricultural output up to 1941? Explain your answer. [8]

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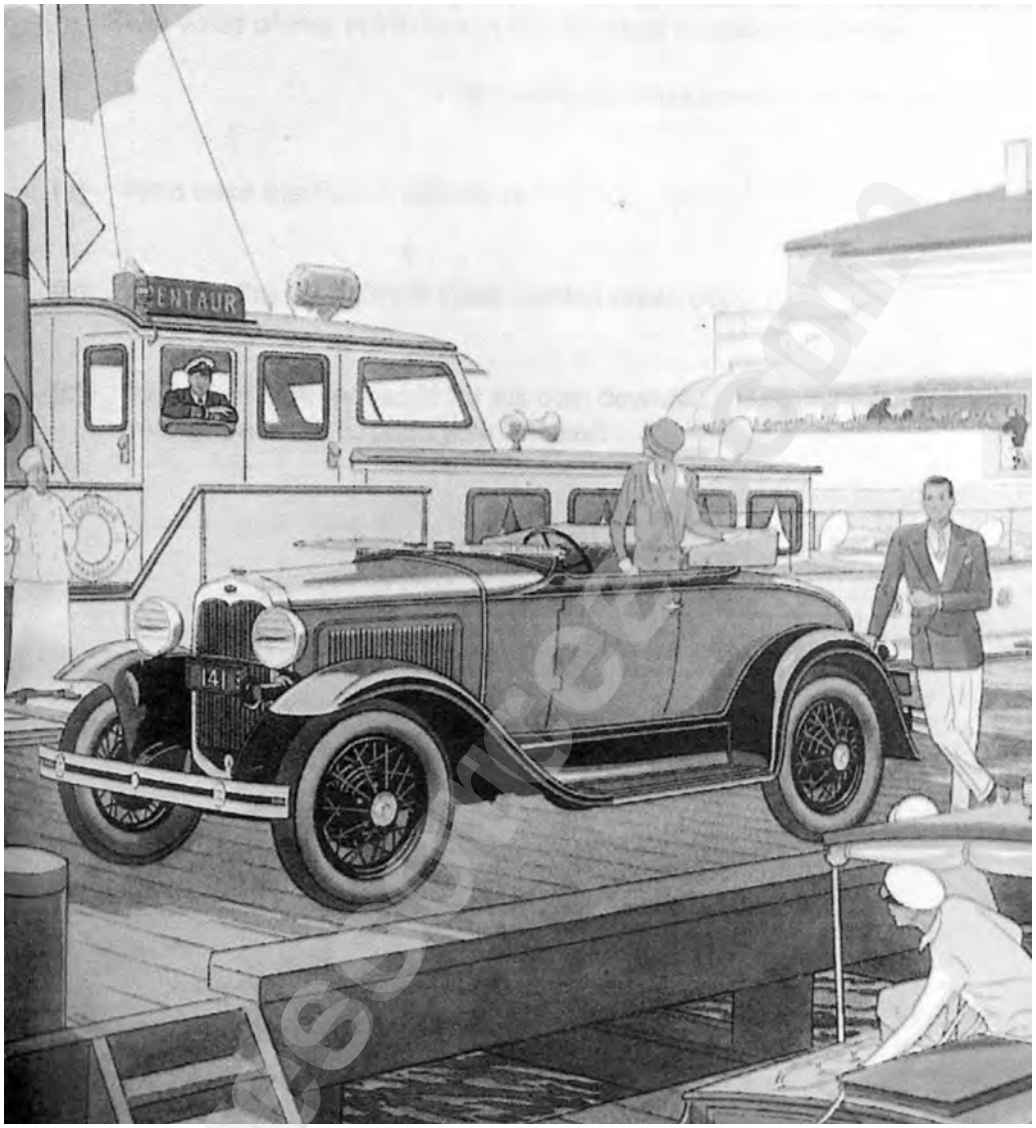
DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

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



An advertisement from an American magazine for a new Ford motor car.

(a) What problems did many older, more established, industries face in America in the 1920s? [5]

(b) Why did agriculture not share in the economic prosperity of the 1920s? [7]

(c) 'The availability of hire purchase to buy consumer goods was the main reason for America's economic success in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American people. This is a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America.
>
> *From a pre-election speech by Roosevelt, 1932.*

(a) Who were the Bonus Marchers? [5]

(b) Why did the Wall Street stock market crash occur? [7]

(c) 'Hoover was responsible for his own downfall.' 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.

> The Nationalist defeat would have been inevitable even without a Japanese invasion. The main point was their attitude towards the peasants – in those days nearly 90% of the country. Also they could not solve the land issue because their main support came from the landlords.
>
> *From a radio programme broadcast in Britain in 1978.*

(a) How did the Second World War harm the Nationalists? [5]

(b) Why did support for communism increase in China during the period 1945-9? [7]

(c) 'Land reform was the most important issue facing the Communists on taking power in 1949.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1956 Mao announced a period of debate and reflection on how China was being run. Mao believed China had become backward looking again and the people needed inspiring. Instead of vast industrial projects of the Five-Year Plan he wanted ordinary people to be involved in small-scale industry. The farmers' co-operatives were to be joined together as communes with each having industrial as well as farming targets.
>
> *From a British school history text book, published in 1996.*

(a) What were 'land co-operatives' in Communist China? [5]

(b) Why did Mao want to set up communes? [7]

(c) 'By 1957, Communist attempts to produce a successful industrial society in China had succeeded.' 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 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.

A British cartoon published in 1892. It shows Rhodes, the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, standing over the continent he tried to dominate.

(a) Who were the 'Uitlanders' of Transvaal? [5]

(b) Why was the discovery of gold in the Transvaal important? [7]

(c) 'The ambition of Rhodes was the main reason for conflict between the British and the Boers.' 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.

Some of the crowd at the Congress held at Kliptown, June 1955, when the Freedom Charter was signed.

(a) What actions did women take in the 1950s to oppose apartheid? [5]

(b) Why was the government reaction to the Freedom Charter (1955) significant for apartheid? [7]

(c) 'The greatest effect of the events at Sharpeville (March 1960) was on the South African economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A photograph showing Namibians fishing. It was taken in the late-nineteenth century.

(a) Describe the way of life in Namibia before European colonisation. [5]

(b) Why did tension between the Hereros and German colonists increase in the 1890s? [7]

(c) How successful for the Namibians was the War of National Resistance (1904-8)? 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.

> Sadat emerged from the war of 1973 a world statesman, something Nasser had never achieved. Relations with America were established. Sadat realised that only the US could effectively persuade Israel to make concessions in the occupied territories.
>
> *From a history book about the Arab-Israeli conflict published in 2004.*

(a) Describe how the creation of Israel in 1948-9 affected the Arab states. [5]

(b) Why did Israel feel threatened by Nasser's rise to power? [7]

(c) 'The Israeli military victory in the Yom Kippur War (1973) was more significant than the political victory claimed by the Arab states.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

One of the new Jewish settlements set up in the 1970s.

(a) What problems faced settlers in the new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories? [5]

(b) Why were many Jewish settlements built in the 1970s and 1980s? [7]

(c) 'Palestinians within Israel and the occupied territories have been more fortunate than Palestinians in exile.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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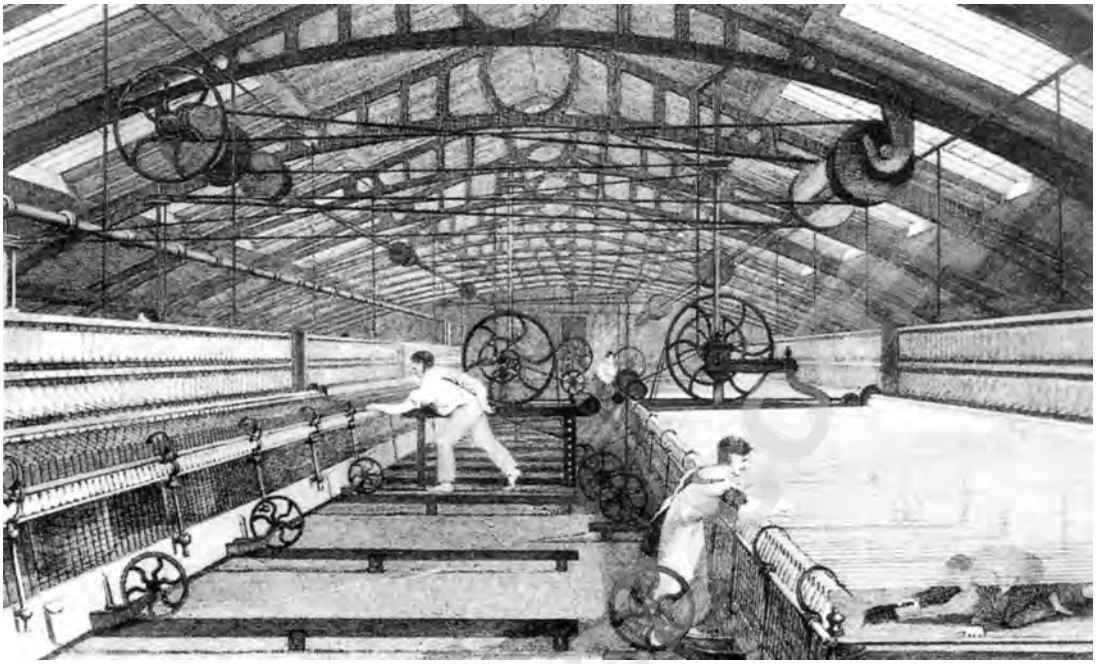
DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



Spinning mules in an early nineteenth-century cotton mill.

(a) Describe the main dangers in cotton mills to workers in the early-nineteenth century. [5]

(b) Why was coal in great demand in the nineteenth century? [7]

(c) To what extent did working conditions in textile factories improve by 1860? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In one street in Leeds there are 34 houses, in which live 340 persons. When cholera broke out, 75 cartloads of manure were removed. This had been untouched for many years.
>
> To build the largest number of houses on the smallest space seems to have been the original view of the speculators. Thus areas have developed in which there is neither water, nor privies.

From an 'Inquiry into the State and Condition of the Town of Leeds', published in 1842. Leeds is in the north of England.

(a) What attracted people to live in towns rather than rural areas? [5]

(b) Why did the growing industrial towns of the nineteenth century have so much cramped and overcrowded housing? [7]

(c) How far had towns become healthier places in which to live by the end of the nineteenth century? 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.

> The people of the West had this illusion of being more civilised than the rest of the world. Their actions implied that eating with a fork, shooting with a gun and producing goods by machines was all that was needed to become civilised.
>
> *From an article about imperialism written in 1998.*

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

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

(c) How far was religion the main reason for Western imperialism in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> After the Mutiny relationships between the 'sahibs' and the natives changed. The 'sahibs' could not forget Cawnpore, and the natives could not forget the brutality. The old easy relationship between rulers and ruled never returned. The British had resumed their position as the 'master-race' of India more firmly than ever.
>
> *From a British account of the Indian Mutiny.*

(a) How did the British treat the Indian mutineers? [5]

(b) Why was British rule stronger in India after the Mutiny than before it? [7]

(c) 'Bentinck had a greater impact on India than did Dalhousie.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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