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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY** **0470/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2013**

**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 **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.


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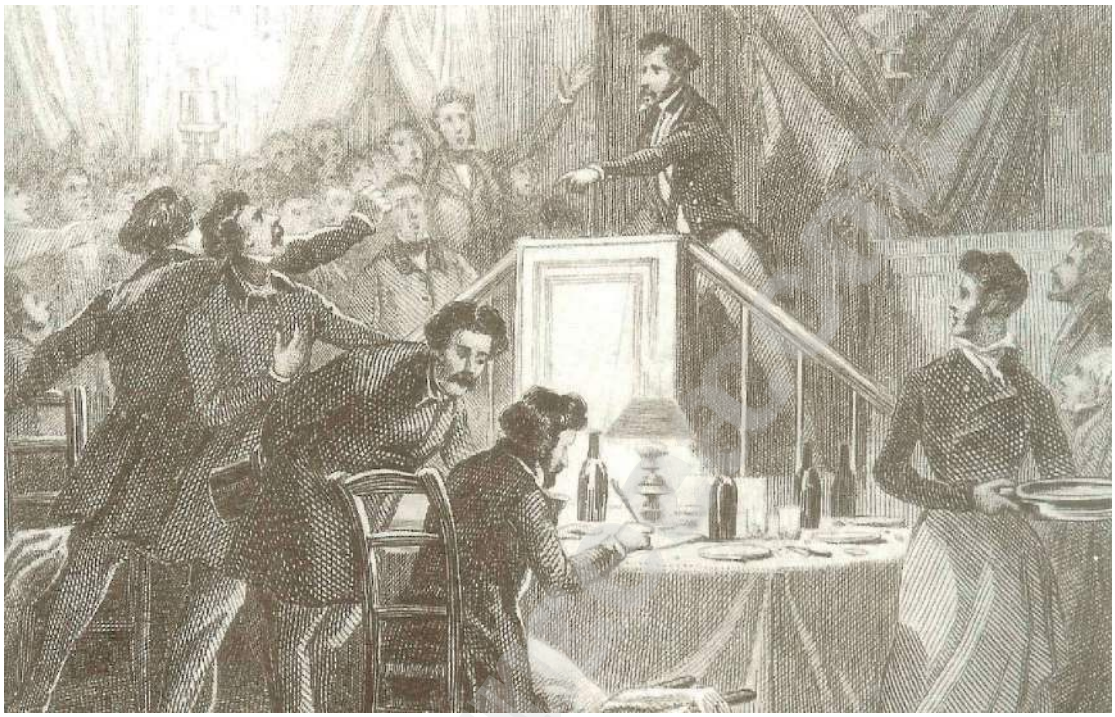
## SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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



*An illustration of a reform banquet held in Paris in 1847.*

**(a)** What were the 'National Workshops' set up in Paris in 1848? [5]

**(b)** Explain why a revolution took place in France in February 1848. [7]

**(c)** 'Europe was changed little by the revolutions of 1848–9.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Napoleon began by saying that he had decided to support Piedmont with all his power in a war against Austria, providing the war could be justified in the eyes of the French and European public opinion.

*From a letter written by Cavour to Victor Emmanuel, 24 July 1858. The letter contained Cavour's version of the meeting at Plombières.*

**(a)** How did the Crimean War help to strengthen Piedmont's position in Europe? [5]

**(b)** Why was the meeting of Cavour and Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858 important? [7]

**(c)** How important was the involvement of other European countries in Italian unification? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1868 the Meiji Emperor came to power and established the capital as Tokyo. The new government wanted a democratic state with equality among all of its people. This affected the samurai greatly.
>
> *A historian writing in 2011.*

**(a)** What did the Charter Oath, signed by the Emperor in 1868, promise? [5]

**(b)** Explain why the Meiji Restoration occurred. [7]

**(c)** 'Economic change was more important than social change in the modernisation of Japan between 1868 and 1890.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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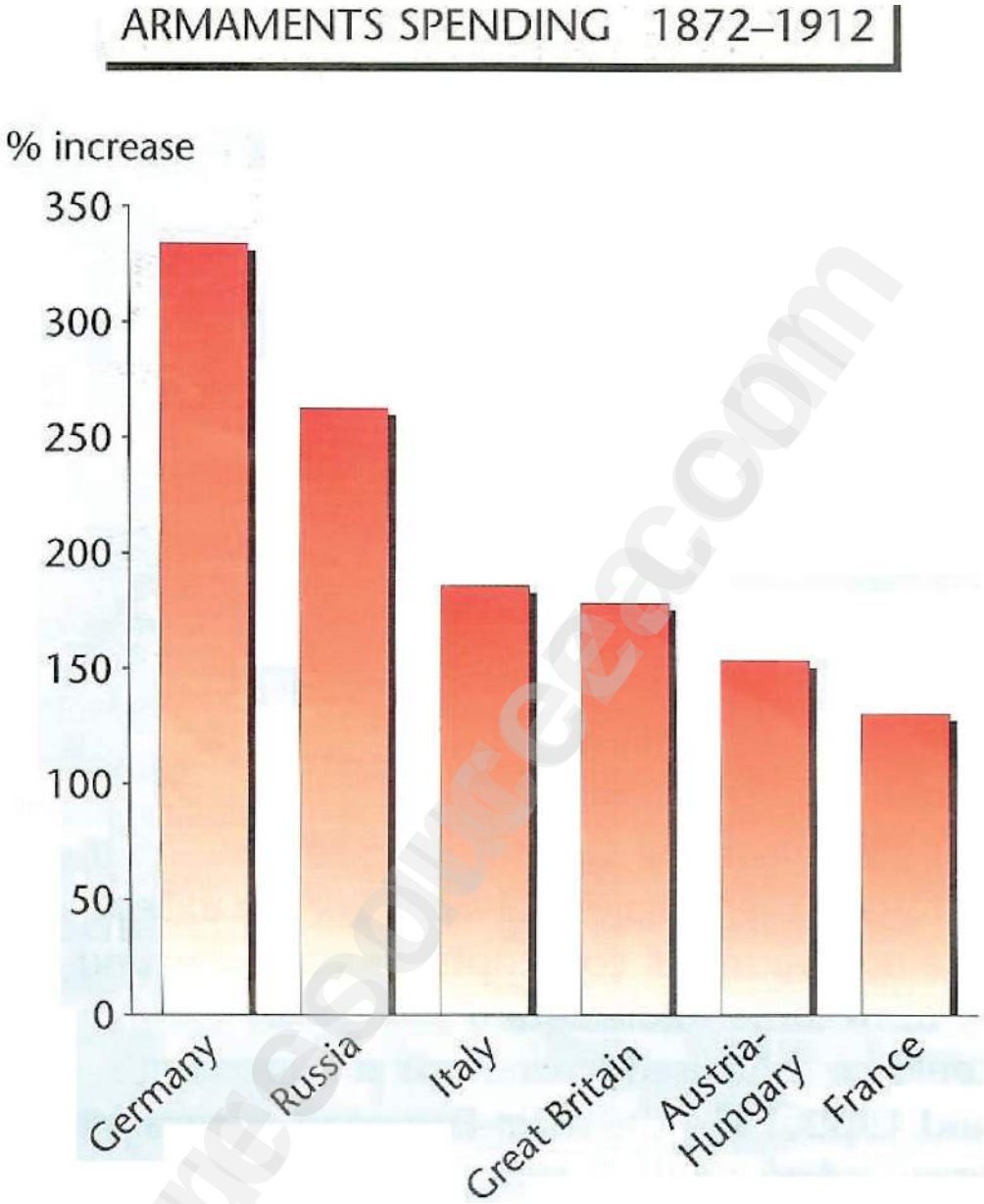
**4** Look at the graph, and then answer the questions which follow.




*Graph showing increased spending on armaments.*

**(a)** What was the Triple Alliance? [5]

**(b)** Why was the tension between Germany and the Great Powers increased by the arms race of the early-twentieth century? [7]

**(c)** 'Morocco posed a greater threat to peace than did Bosnia in the years before the First World War.' 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.

> We know that world war began in Manchuria fifteen years ago. We know that four years later we could easily have stopped Mussolini if we had taken the sanctions against him that were obviously required. If we had closed the Suez Canal to Italy it would have stopped his oil.
>
> *A British statesman speaking at the very last session of the League of Nations, April 1946.*

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

**(b)** Why did the USA's failure to become a member create problems for the League? [7]

**(c)** 'Italy was more responsible than Britain and France for the failure of the League of Nations .' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> More than once, even during the war, I heard Hitler say, 'The 48 hours after the march into the Rhineland were the most nerve-wracking of my life'. He added, 'If the French had marched into the Rhineland we would have had to withdraw with our tails between our legs'.
>
> *Hitler's interpreter, Paul Schmidt, writing in 1951.*

**(a)** What were Hitler's foreign policy aims? [5]

**(b)** Why was the re-militarisation of the Rhineland a success for Hitler? [7]

**(c)** 'Increased militarism was the main cause of the Second World War.' 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.

> In the hallway at Yalta we stopped before a map of the world on which the Soviet Union was coloured in red. Stalin waved his hand over the Soviet Union and exclaimed, 'Roosevelt and Churchill will never accept the idea that so great a space should be red'.
>
> *A Communist supporter of Stalin writing in 1948 about the Yalta Conference.*

**(a)** What was decided at the Yalta Conference of February 1945? [5]

**(b)** Why was there mistrust between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers in 1945? [7]

**(c)** 'The Berlin Blockade was the main reason for increasing Cold War tension in the years 1947–9.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

*A photograph of Cubans celebrating the capture of a landing craft at the Bay of Pigs, 1961.*

**(a)** Describe the key features of the Bay of Pigs incident. [5]

**(b)** Why did Kennedy decide to blockade Cuba? [7]

**(c)** 'There was not a winner in the Cuban Missile Crisis.' 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** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> I have personally given one million marks to the Nazi Party. Just before the Nazis came to power the big businesses began to give money to the Nazi Party. In all, the amounts given by heavy industry to the Nazis were about two million marks a year.
>
> *A German industrialist writing in 1941.*

**(a)** What changes in German society did the Nazi Party want in 1920? [5]

**(b)** Why did the Nazi Party remain unsuccessful between 1924 and 1929? [7]

**(c)** How important was Hitler to the success of the Nazis between 1929 and 1932? Explain your answer. [8]

**10** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

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**(a)** What powers did the Enabling Act give to Hitler? [5]

**(b)** Why did Hitler carry out the 'Night of the Long Knives'? [7]

**(c)** 'The Nazi police state was more effective than propaganda in 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** Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

*A photograph of a Russian village street around the beginning of the twentieth century.*

**(a)** Describe the way of life for Russian peasants in the early-twentieth century. [5]

**(b)** Explain why Stolypin played an important role in the years after the 1905 Revolution. [7]

**(c)** 'The Tsar's decision to take personal command of the armed forces in 1915 was the main reason for the fall of the Tsarist regime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> The teacher showed us her school textbooks where the portraits of Party leaders had thick pieces of paper pasted over them as one by one they fell into disgrace. This pasting was done by the children on instructions from their teacher.

*A Soviet writer describes how school children in Soviet schools had to revise their school history books during the 1930s.*

**(a)** What qualities and experience did Trotsky have which enabled him to be considered as Lenin's successor? [5]

**(b)** Why, by 1928, had Stalin emerged as the main leader of the Soviet Union? [7]

**(c)** 'Stalin's use of fear was the most effective method of controlling the people of the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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## DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

**13** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

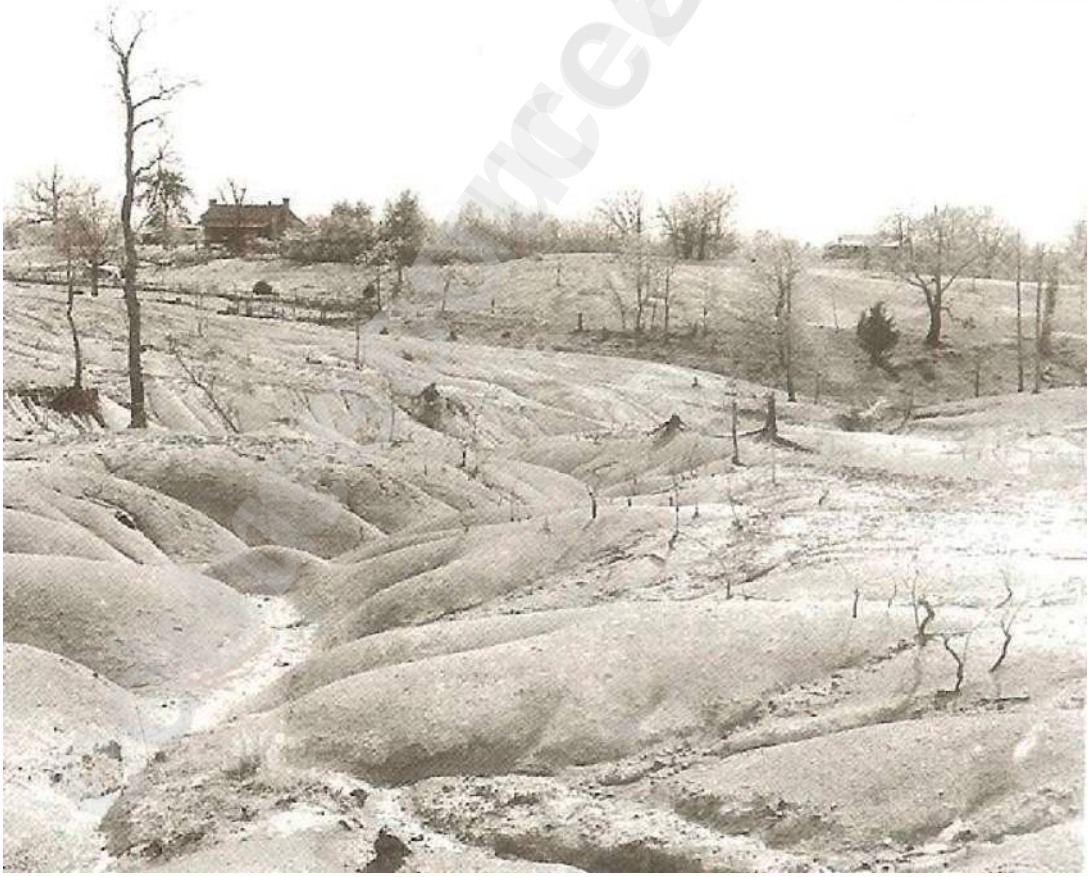
> The result of introducing Prohibition was that many Americans began to lose their respect for law and order. In Chicago, for example, the gangster Al Capone, with his private army of gunslingers, had more power than the real mayor.
>
> *From a history book published in 1966.*

**(a)** What changes took place in the entertainment industry in the 1920s? [5]

**(b)** Why was there intolerance in US society in the 1920s? [7]

**(c)** 'Corruption caused the failure of Prohibition.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A photograph showing the effects of erosion in the Tennessee Valley.*

**(a)** Describe how Roosevelt dealt with the banks to prevent economic disaster. [5]

**(b)** Why did Roosevelt set up the Tennessee Valley Authority? [7]

**(c)** 'The main weakness of the New Deal was that it did not do enough to help the poor.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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## DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

*A photograph of 'Backyard Furnaces' in use during the Great Leap Forward.*

**(a)** Describe the impact, in the 1950s, of Chinese Communist rule on women's lives. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Communists introduce the system of 'barefoot doctors'? [7]

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

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

*A poster published during the Cultural Revolution showing a 'revisionist' being attacked.*

**(a)** What were Mao's aims in launching the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign? [5]

**(b)** Why did the Cultural Revolution take place? [7]

**(c)** How far was China changed by the death of Mao? 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.

> Where South Africa was concerned, the British were determined to be major players and get possession of the riches. Britain already possessed the diamond fields but the gold mines were a different matter since the Rand sat right in the middle of the Boer South African Republic. In an attempt to win Boer support, the British army defeated the Zulus in 1879. However, led by Kruger, the Boers refused to become part of the British Empire. On the contrary, they defeated a British force at Majuba Hill.

*From a British school history textbook published in 2001.*

**(a)** What were the results of the war of 1880–1 in the Transvaal? [5]

**(b)** Why did the Boers win the Battle of Majuba Hill? [7]

**(c)** 'The discovery of gold was more important than growing nationalism in increasing tension between the British and the Boers before 1899.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In his first big speech following the resignation of President Botha, de Klerk amazed his country and the world by setting his National Party on an entirely new course. Stating that drastic changes were needed, he announced the legalisation of the ANC, the PAC and the SACP and the release of hundreds of political prisoners including Mandela and Sisulu.

*From a British school history textbook published in 2001.*

**(a)** What happened in Soweto in June 1976? [5]

**(b)** Explain why the Black Consciousness movement was important. [7]

**(c)** 'The most important reason for the ending of white minority rule in South Africa was the impact of international sanctions.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

*A photograph of Marenga and his guerrilla fighters in 1904.*

**(a)** What part did Lüderitz play in the German colonisation of Namibia? [5]

**(b)** Why was there conflict between the Herero and the Germans after 1885? [7]

**(c)** How effective was the War of National Resistance against German colonial rule? 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 British were in an impossible position. If they allowed unrestricted immigration of Jews, Arab fears and violence would increase, but if they stopped or controlled immigration, the world would accuse them of inhumanity.
>
> *From a British history book written in 1997.*

**(a)** What were the main causes of conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine before 1948? [5]

**(b)** Explain why the British left Palestine in 1948. [7]

**(c)** 'The main reason for Israel's victory in the war of 1948–9 was that it could not afford to lose.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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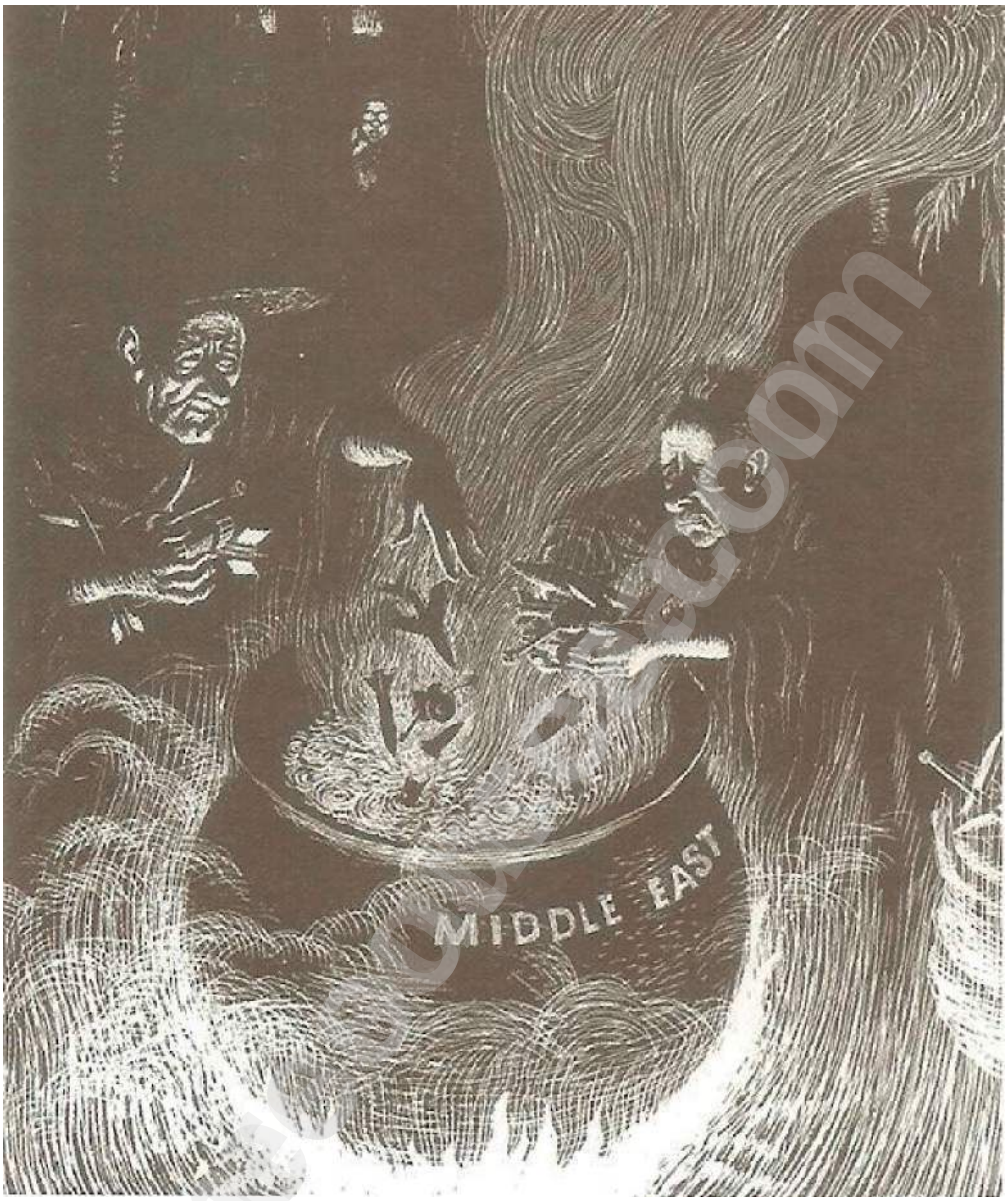
**21** Look at the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.




*A British cartoon published in 1967. The two figures represent the American and Russian governments.*

**(a)** Describe events in 1967 which led to the Six Day War. [5]

**(b)** Why were the Israeli armed forces successful in 1967? [7]

**(c)** How significant was superpower involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflicts between 1956 and 1973? Explain your answer. [8]

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## DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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

*A painting of a country scene produced around 1845.*

**(a)** Describe the problems faced when moving raw materials and manufactured goods by road in the early-nineteenth century. [5]

**(b)** Why was it difficult to construct a railway network? [7]

**(c)** How beneficial were railways? Explain your answer. [8]

**23** Read 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 are declared illegal.

*From the Combination Acts.*

**(a)** What attempts were made to organise the working classes at the beginning of the nineteenth century? [5]

**(b)** Why were the Combination Acts passed? [7]

**(c)** 'The Grand National Consolidated Trades Union had greater impact than did the Tolpuddle Martyrs.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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.

> The realities of the Opium Wars and the unequal treaties brought recognition of the need to strengthen China. Western ideas and models were used together with Western know-how. The whole process started in 1862.
>
> *A historian writing in 2011.*

**(a)** What were the Opium Wars? [5]

**(b)** Why was the Self-Strengthening Movement introduced? [7]

**(c)** 'The Sino-Japanese War had a greater effect on European imperialist countries than it did on China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In 1800, Africa south of Egypt and Algeria was virtually unknown to Europeans. Throughout the nineteenth century, explorers helped to uncover the mysteries of the 'dark continent' already well known to Arab traders.
>
> *From a British school textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** What was known by Europeans about Africa in 1800? [5]

**(b)** Why did Britain want to expand its imperial influence in Africa in the second half of the nineteenth century? [7]

**(c)** How significant was imperialism for Africans? Explain your answer. [8]

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