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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY** **0470/13**

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 **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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International Examinations

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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.

> The Hungarians were lucky to have Louis Kossuth as leader. He gave great force and a sense of direction to the revolution. He was a leading figure in the Hungarian Diet, a brilliant speaker and was able to galvanise the members of the Diet into action.
>
> *From a British history textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** What were the 'March Laws' ('April Laws') of 1848 in Hungary? [5]

**(b)** Why was Kossuth important for the Hungarian Revolution of 1848–9? [7]

**(c)** 'The revolutions across Europe during 1848–9 were a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Papal Allocution.—Snuffing out Modern Civilisation.

*A British cartoon published in May 1848.*

**(a)** Describe the 'five days of Milan', March 1848. [5]

**(b)** Why were Italian nationalists shocked by the Allocution issued by Pope Pius IX in April 1848? [7]

**(c)** 'Garibaldi deserves to be regarded as the creator of the Kingdom of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]


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

> Under the Treaty of Prague, Austria agreed that Prussia could form a new North German Confederation from which Austria would be excluded.
>
> *From a British history textbook published in 1985.*

**(a)** Describe the Berlin riots of 1848. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Treaty of Prague bring to an end Austria's hopes of leading a unified Germany? [7]

**(c)** 'The Austro-Prussian War was more important to German unification than the Franco-Prussian War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

*A cartoon published in America in 1905. It shows Britain and France having a cosy chat and being interrupted by an annoyed Germany.*

**(a)** Describe Britain's part in the arms race in the early part of the twentieth century. [5]

**(b)** Why did events in Bosnia in 1908 increase tension between the Great Powers? [7]

**(c)** 'The Kaiser was to blame for the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

THE AWFUL WARNING.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND (*together ?*). "WE DON'T WANT YOU TO FIGHT, BUT, BY JINGO, IF YOU DO, WE SHALL PROBABLY ISSUE A JOINT MEMORANDUM SUGGESTING A MILD DISAPPROVAL OF YOU."

*A British cartoon published in 1935. It shows Britain and France speaking to Mussolini.*

**(a)** Describe how the League of Nations tried to improve living and working conditions around the world. [5]

**(b)** Why did its structure and membership weaken the League? [7]

**(c)** 'Britain and France were to blame for the failure of the League.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

*A photograph of German forces crossing the Cologne Bridge to enter the Rhineland in 1936.*

**(a)** What measures did Hitler take by 1936 to prepare Germany for war? [5]

**(b)** Why did Hitler sign the Munich Agreement? [7]

**(c)** 'Britain was right to follow a policy of appeasement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Truman decided to surprise us at Potsdam. He took Stalin and me aside and informed us they had an extraordinary new weapon. It's difficult to say what he was thinking, but it seemed to me he wanted to alarm us. Stalin reacted quite calmly and Truman decided he hadn't understood. The words 'atomic bomb' were not spoken, but we immediately guessed what he meant.

*From Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's memories of the Potsdam Conference, recorded some time after the event.*

**(a)** What did Churchill mean by the 'iron curtain'? [5]

**(b)** Why was it difficult to reach a satisfactory agreement at the Potsdam Conference of July 1945? [7]

**(c)** How successful was the USA in containing Communism in Europe up to 1949? Explain your answer. [8]


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

> We are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.
>
> *The opening words of the United Nations Charter, signed in June 1945.*

**(a)** What does its Charter say are the main aims of the United Nations Organisation (UNO)? [5]

**(b)** Why did the Korean War end in stalemate? [7]

**(c)** 'The UNO intervention in the Congo was a success.' 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.

> Germany is dancing on a volcano. If the short-term loans are called in by the USA, a large section of our economy would collapse.
>
> *Gustav Stresemann speaking in 1928.*

**(a)** Describe the situation in Germany between September 1918 and the signing of the Armistice in November 1918. [5]

**(b)** Why did Germany find it difficult to recover economically in the years up to 1923? [7]

**(c)** How far did the Weimar Republic recover under Stresemann? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Cinema evenings can be very enjoyable ones, if only there was not each time the bitterness of the Third Reich's self-adulation and triumphalism. The renewal of German art – recent German history as reflected in postage stamps and Goebbels' speech on German culture. Also praise for the biggest lecture theatre, the biggest autobahn in the world and more – the biggest lie in the world, the biggest disgrace in the world.
>
> *A diary entry by a German, August 1937.*

**(a)** What happened on the 'Night of the Long Knives'? [5]

**(b)** Why was there little open opposition to the Nazis during their twelve years in power? [7]

**(c)** 'Nazi rallies and parades had more effect on the German people than did other forms of propaganda.' 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.

> The situation is serious. Petrograd is out of control. The government is paralysed. The food and fuel supplies are completely disorganised. Discontent is on the increase. There is shooting in the streets. Troops are firing at each other.
>
> *A telegram from the President of the Duma to the Tsar, 11 March 1917.*

**(a)** Describe the events of Bloody Sunday, January 1905. [5]

**(b)** Why did the Russian people consider Rasputin a bad influence on the royal family? [7]

**(c)** 'Discontent among the working classes was more important than the role of the army in the overthrow of Tsar Nicholas II.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

*A Soviet painting from 1937, showing life on a collective farm.*

**(a)** How did Stalin use his power within the Communist Party to defeat Trotsky? [5]

**(b)** Why was the purge of the Communist Party important to Stalin? [7]

**(c)** 'Official art and culture had a greater effect on the Soviet people than did terror.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 a black family at home in the southern state of Virginia, during the 1920s.*

**(a)** What was Ford's 'production line'? [5]

**(b)** Why did some Americans not benefit from the economic 'boom' of the 1920s? [7]

**(c)** 'Advertising contributed to the economic 'boom' more than any other factor.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> Give a man the dole (state unemployment benefit) and you save his body and destroy his spirit. Give him a job and pay him a guaranteed wage and you save both the body and the spirit.

*The boss of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) speaking in 1935.*

**(a)** Describe the actions taken by Roosevelt to help the unemployed. [5]

**(b)** Why did unemployment persist despite the New Deal? [7]

**(c)** 'The most serious opposition to the New Deal came from Republicans.' 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.

> Chiang, weakened by defeats during the war with Japan, made social and political blunders which weakened his rule still further. During the Civil War he appeared to want to resurrect his regime of the early 1930s with no concessions to changing circumstances and pressures.
>
> *From a history textbook published in 2006.*

**(a)** Describe the weaknesses of the Nationalists at the start of the Civil War. [5]

**(b)** Why was land reform an issue for both Nationalists and Communists before and during the Civil War? [7]

**(c)** How far was the outcome of the Civil War decided by foreign powers? Explain your answer. [8]

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

*A photograph of Mao meeting with US President Nixon in 1972.*

**(a)** Describe Communist China's relations with Vietnam between 1949 and 1970. [5]

**(b)** Why was there a serious deterioration in relations between Communist China and the USSR in the years between 1956 and 1960? [7]

**(c)** 'China needed the USA.' How far do you agree that this explains improved Chinese–US relations after 1969? 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.

> By 1930 the ANC was in the hands of moderate men. Its leaders were worried by members who became involved in anti-Pass Laws protests, or the Communist Party. It needed a new generation of leaders to thrust it into the mainstream of resistance.

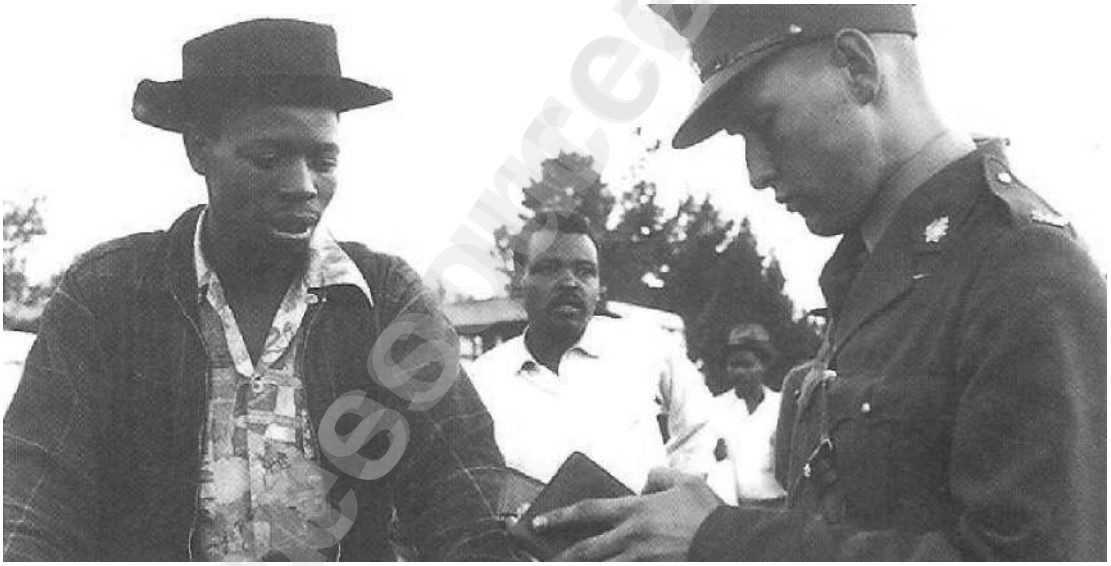
*From a school text book published in 2000.*

**(a)** What was the impact of the Natives Land Act of 1913 on black people? [5]

**(b)** Why did many white people resent changes brought by the Second World War? [7]

**(c)** 'Organised resistance to segregation before 1948 was very effective.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A photograph of a policeman inspecting the pass belonging to a black South African.*

**(a)** What was the effect of the Pass Laws Act of 1952? [5]

**(b)** Why was the Rivonia Trial of 1963 a setback for black resistance? [7]

**(c)** 'The Separate Amenities Act (1953) had a greater impact than the Bantu Education Act (1953) in reinforcing apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

SWAPO was founded on 19 April 1960. Its aim was to liberate the Namibian people from colonial oppression and all forms of exploitation.

*From a Namibian school history book published in 1988.*

**(a)** Describe how South Africa intended to exploit Namibia after 1945. [5]

**(b)** Explain why South Africa was unable to keep its mandate over Namibia in 1966. [7]

**(c)** How important was the United Nations Organisation in Namibia's fight for independence? 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.

# MURDER AT THE OLYMPICS

## ARAB TERRORISTS GUN DOWN ISRAELIS IN MUNICH VILLAGE

### Thirteen held as hostages

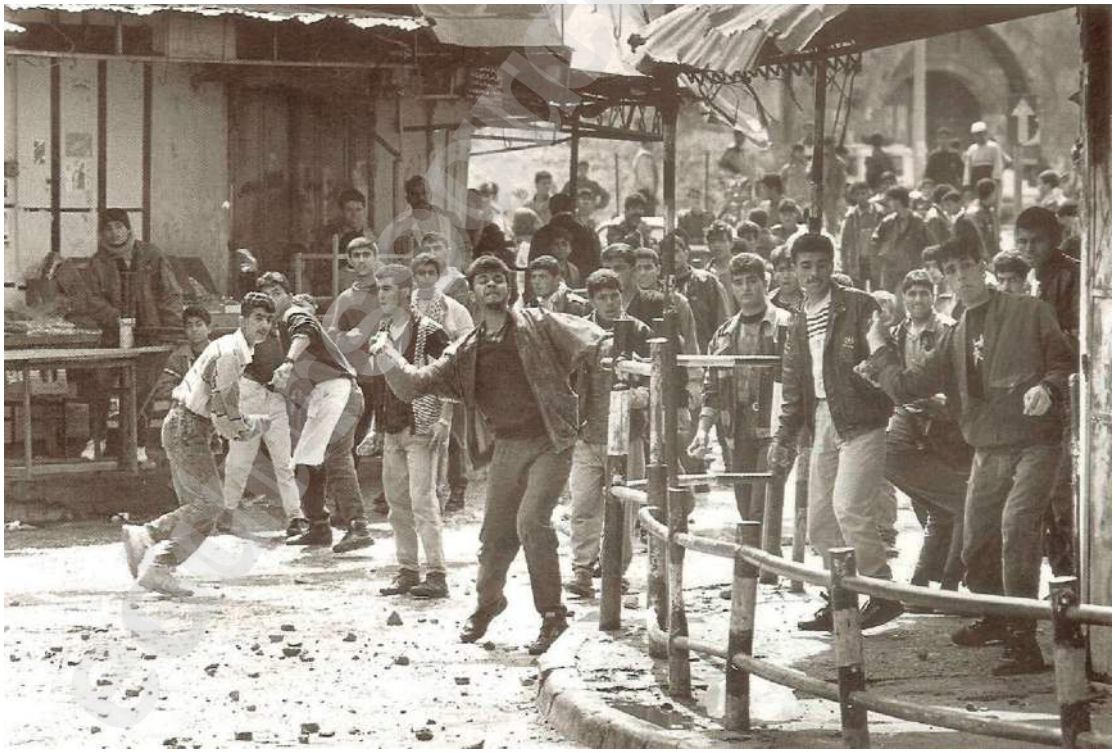
*Headlines from an English newspaper, September 1972.*

**(a)** Describe the terrorist actions of Palestinians between 1970 and 1976. [5]

**(b)** Why did the rise of the Palestine Liberation Organisation create tension with Arab states? [7]

**(c)** How important was the role of Arafat in the peacemaking process between 1988 and 1993? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A photograph of young Palestinians throwing stones at Israeli soldiers in Gaza in 1987.*

**(a)** Describe the events which led to the Intifada in 1987. [5]

**(b)** Why were kibbutzim important? [7]

**(c)** 'Palestinians in exile suffered more than Palestinians within Israel and the occupied territories.' 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** Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

> The first task allotted to him was to pick up the loose cotton that fell upon the floor. He thought nothing could be easier but he was much terrified by the noise of the machinery. He was also affected by the dust which half suffocated him. Blincoe sat down but soon found out that this was strictly forbidden.
>
> *A description of child labour in an early factory, from a book published in 1840.*

**(a)** What were the advantages of the North-West of England as a location for the developing cotton industry? [5]

**(b)** Why was coal important to the development of British industry? [7]

**(c)** How successful was government legislation in improving working conditions in industry before 1850? Explain your answer. [8]

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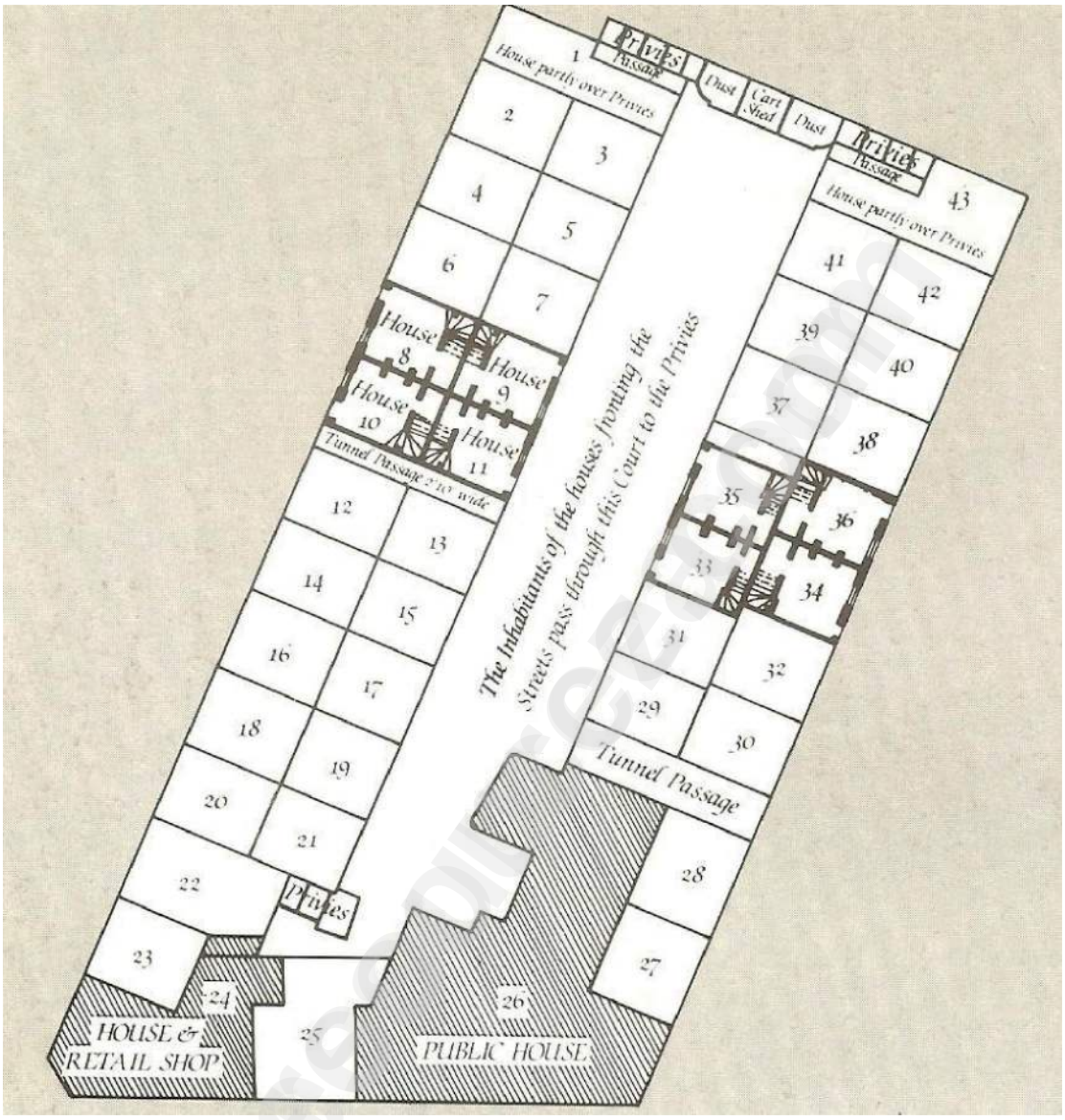
**23** Look at the plan, and then answer the questions which follow.




*A plan of back-to-back housing which existed in Nottingham in the 1840s.*

**(a)** What were 'back-to-back' houses? [5]

**(b)** Despite living conditions in the growing industrial towns being poor, why did they only improve slowly? [7]

**(c)** How important was the Public Health Act of 1875 in bringing lasting improvements to public health in towns? 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.

> Strategic reasons played a part in providing incentives to the Great Powers to develop empires. A powerful navy was important and having coaling stations was vital to the operation of a powerful navy.
>
> *From a British school history book, published in 1985.*

**(a)** Describe what was meant by 'imperialism' in the nineteenth century. [5]

**(b)** Why was imperialism justifiable in the eyes of Western countries? [7]

**(c)** 'A mission to civilise was the main motive behind the imperialism of Western countries.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

> In India there was a 'top down' structure of government. No other part of the British Empire had this structure. This was partly because of the size of India. Advice to the British government came from men who had some experience of living or working in India.
>
> *From a British school history book, published in 2006.*

**(a)** What were the strengths of the system set up by the British to enable them to govern India before 1857? [5]

**(b)** Why did the events of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 produce resentment amongst both British and Indians? [7]

**(c)** How well was India governed by 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

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