



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/11

Paper 1

May/June 2012

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.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

- 1 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

On 3 March 1848 Kossuth delivered a passionate speech to the Hungarian Diet. This inspirational and persuasive speech led to the passing of the 'March Laws'.

From a British history book published in 1992.

- (a) Describe the part played by Kossuth in the Hungarian Revolution in 1848–9. [5]
- (b) Why did Metternich leave Vienna? [7]
- (c) How successful were European revolutions in 1848–9 in achieving their aims? Explain your answer. [8]

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

There was no Bismarck master plan. The chief characteristics of his policy were flexibility and the exploitation of opportunities. He always tried to keep alternative strategies in play.

From a British history book published in 2007.

- (a) Describe the Schleswig-Holstein crisis of 1863–4. [5]
- (b) Why did France feel threatened by Germany before the Franco–Prussian War? [7]
- (c) How far was Bismarck responsible for German unification? Explain your answer. [8]

- 3 Look at the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



An American cartoon of 1868, with the title 'One vote less'. It was published after an incident in which a black man was killed when going to vote.

- (a) What were the aims of Reconstruction after the American Civil War? [5]
- (b) Why did Reconstruction cause bitterness in the South? [7]
- (c) To what extent did black Americans benefit from Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The Americans sent an armed naval mission under Commodore Perry to negotiate with the Japanese. The Shogun was suitably impressed by the American show of force but did not know what to do.

From a British history textbook published in 1985.

- (a) Describe Perry's visits to Japan in 1853 and 1854. [5]
- (b) Why did Western countries want to establish links with Japan in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How far did Japan accept the coming of Western influence? Explain your answer. [8]

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

March 14, 1919. President Wilson arrived. He has started to annoy David (Lloyd George) already by talking about matters that have already been settled. Clemenceau cannot tolerate him at any price.

March 28, 1919. A most unpleasant scene between Wilson and Clemenceau.

From the diary of Frances Stevenson. Stevenson was secretary to Lloyd George.

- (a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in relation to territorial changes? [5]
- (b) Why was it difficult to make a peace settlement which would please all the Allies? [7]
- (c) 'Most Germans were horrified by the terms of the Treaty.' How justified was this reaction? Explain your answer. [8]

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

By repeatedly surrendering to force, Chamberlain has encouraged aggression. His policy has throughout been based on a complete misunderstanding of the psychology of dictatorship.

From an English newspaper, December 1938.

- (a) Describe Hitler's policy towards Austria between 1934 and 1938. [5]
- (b) Why did some people argue that the policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France was wrong? [7]
- (c) 'Hitler had achieved his foreign policy aims by the end of 1938.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

- 7 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of wounded US Marines in Saigon during the Tet Offensive, 1968.

- (a) What part did the Ho Chi Minh Trail play in the Vietnam War? [5]
- (b) Why was the Tet Offensive important? [7]
- (c) 'The US withdrew from Vietnam because of public opinion in America.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The Western powers in Berlin use it as a centre for spying against the GDR (East Germany). They smuggle their agents into the GDR to recruit spies and provoke disturbances.

A Soviet explanation for the building of the Berlin Wall, 1961.

- (a) What actions by Nagy's government in Hungary alarmed Khrushchev? [5]
- (b) Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961? [7]
- (c) How far was the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe due to the influence of 'Solidarity'? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 9 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph taken in Berlin in 1920, during the Kapp Putsch.

- (a) Describe the establishment of a republic in Germany at the end of the First World War. [5]
- (b) Why were attempts made in 1919–20 to overthrow the Weimar Republic? [7]
- (c) How successfully did Weimar governments deal with Germany's problems in the years 1920–4? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An illustration from a Nazi book for children published in the 1930s.

- (a) What were the activities undertaken by the Hitler Youth? [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazis think it important to win the hearts and minds of young people? [7]
- (c) 'Most German people supported the Nazis during their years in power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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



A photograph of an armoured train used by the Bolsheviks during the Civil War.

- (a) What problems did Kerensky's Provisional Government face? [5]
- (b) Why did civil war break out in Russia after the Bolshevik seizure of power? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason the Communists won the Civil War was that they were united in both their aims and leadership.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

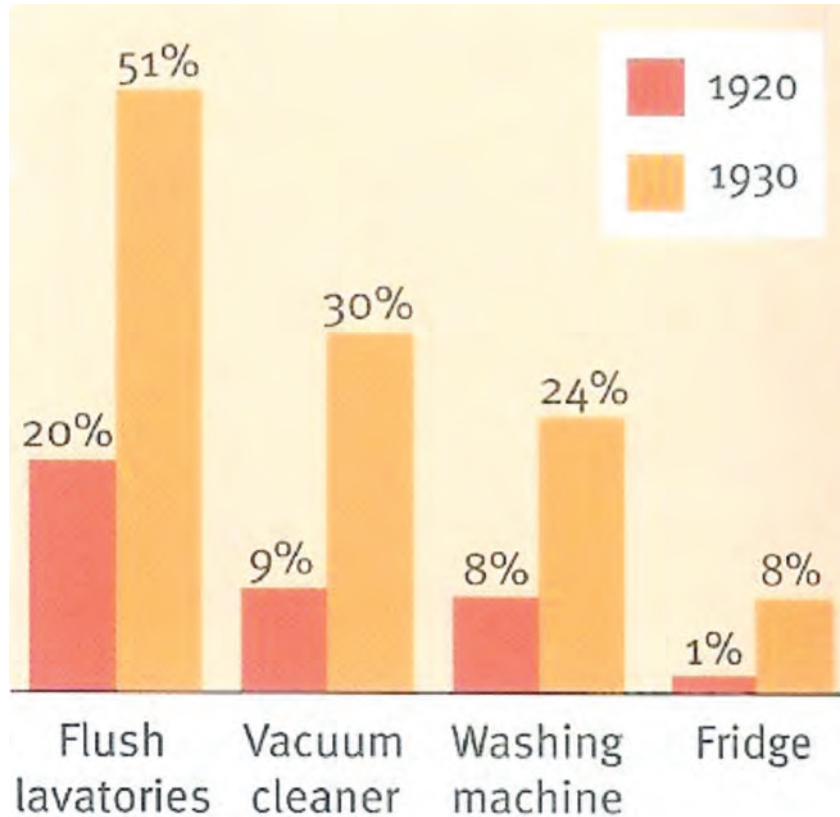


A photograph of the dead being collected during the 1932 famine.

- (a) Describe collectivisation. [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin abandon the New Economic Policy? [7]
- (c) 'The successes of collectivisation were greater than its failures.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Look at the chart, and then answer the questions which follow.



A chart showing percentage of households owning household equipment.

- (a) In what ways did the 'boom' of the 1920s make life easier for Americans? [5]
- (b) Why did some traditional industries in the US decline in the 1920s? [7]
- (c) 'Republican policies contributed more to the economic "boom" than did the availability of hire purchase.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The country needs and demands bold, persistent experimentation above anything else. We have to try something new.

From one of Roosevelt's Presidential election campaign speeches in 1932.

- (a) Describe a 'Hooverville'. [5]
- (b) Why did the stock market crash of 1929 lead America into economic depression? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason Hoover lost the 1932 Presidential election was because he failed to deal with the economic depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

Nearly everyone in the Nationalist army was on the make. Officers fiddled their accounts, drawing pay for twice the men they really commanded and keeping the extra for themselves. Army stores were sold illegally to civilians.

A former Nationalist army officer writing in 1945. He had left the Nationalists to join the Communists.

- (a) What impact did the Second World War have on the Nationalist army? [5]
- (b) Why was there widespread support for the Communists amongst the peasants during the Second World War? [7]
- (c) 'Mao's leadership was the main reason for the defeat of the Nationalists in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

There can be no peace in Vietnam without the participation of the People's Republic of China. That is why I have undertaken initiatives in several areas to open doors for more normal relations between our two countries.

American President Richard Nixon speaking in 1971.

- (a) Describe what happened when Mao visited Stalin in 1949–50. [5]
- (b) Why did China's relations with the Soviet Union worsen after 1956? [7]
- (c) 'The tension between China and Russia was the most important reason for China's improving relationship with the USA after 1970.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

The 1913 Natives Land Act is considered by many people to be South Africa's original political sin. The act, which became law on 19 June 1913, limited African land ownership and barred Africans from buying land in a significant part of South Africa set aside for white control.

An historian writing in 2010.

- (a) Describe the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910. [5]
- (b) Why were the Land Settlement Act (1912) and the Natives Land Act (1913) significant? [7]
- (c) 'Development of the South African economy in the 1920s was only of benefit to the whites.' 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 women demonstrating against the pass laws in Johannesburg, 1955.

- (a) In what ways were black people restricted in movement and employment under apartheid? [5]
- (b) Why did the Nationalist government want to restrict education for black people? [7]
- (c) How far was opposition to apartheid in the 1950s effective? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The cruelty and injustice of the Germans had driven us to despair, and our leaders and the people felt that death had lost much of its horror in the light of the conditions under which we were living.

The son of Chief Zacharias of Otjimbingwe speaking later about the Herero uprising of 1904.

- (a) Describe the activities of Lüderitz and Vogelsang in acquiring land in 1883–4. [5]
- (b) Why were the ‘protection treaties’ of 1885 important for Germany? [7]
- (c) ‘German settlement was the main reason for the War of National Resistance (1904–8).’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945–c.1994

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



A photograph of an armed German policeman on a building in the Olympic village, Munich 1972.

- (a) Describe **two** occasions when Palestinians captured world attention by acts of terrorism. [5]
- (b) Why were so many Palestinians in refugee camps by the 1980s? [7]
- (c) By the early 1990s how successful had the Palestinians been in winning international support? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Two peoples live in the Land of Israel – the Jewish people and the Palestinian-Arab people. Both have rights to this land. The alternatives are clear, either compromise or endless war. The Jewish settlements are an obstacle to peace. The establishment of new settlements and the expansion of existing ones must be opposed.

A statement by the Civil Rights and Peace Movement in 1988.

- (a) Describe life on a kibbutz. [5]
- (b) Why was the West Bank a continuing area of tension by the 1990s? [7]
- (c) How far did Israelis disagree with each other in the 1990s about how Arab neighbours should be dealt with? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Steam engines enabled the Industrial Revolution to gather speed. Large-scale production processes were possible, which increased the supply and lowered the price of both iron and cotton goods. They enabled industry to move to the towns, where employment was found for the ever-increasing population. Steam was at the heart of industrial development and trade in the nineteenth century.

From a school history textbook published in 1998.

- (a) Describe how steam engines were used in developing industry in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why was there increasing demand for British manufactured goods in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How far was industrialisation in Britain beneficial to the population? Explain your answer. [8]

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

	Average age of death	
	Manchester (an industrial town)	Rutlandshire (a country area)
Professional persons, gentry and families	38	52
Tradesmen, shopkeepers, farmers and families	20	41
Mechanics, labourers and families	17	38

Statistics from a report published in 1842.

- (a) What were the main causes of death in industrial towns in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Explain the causes of insanitary conditions in towns. [7]
- (c) To what extent had government legislation improved public health in towns by the end of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

In order to protect existing trade routes, particularly to India, and the development of new routes for imperial trade, it was necessary for the British navy to strengthen its strategic power on a global scale. In effect this meant having more territorial bases.

From a British school textbook published in 2004.

- (a) What did nineteenth-century missionaries hope to achieve? [5]
- (b) Why did Britain have a large empire by the end of the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How far did imperialism benefit Britain more than its colonies? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Victoria Railway Station, Bombay.

- (a) What proposals did Bentinck make to change India? [5]
- (b) Why were many Indians opposed to Bentinck's proposals? [7]
- (c) How far did Britain try to govern India for the benefit of the Indians in the second half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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