

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

HISTORY
PAPER 1

0470/1

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper.

TIME 1 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A: Answer **two** questions.

Section B: Answer **one** question.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 18 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



SECTION A (Core Content)

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

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

By 1850 there seemed little left of 'the year of revolutions'. Austria had apparently re-established firm government in her empire and prestige among the German states. Democratic and nationalist movements had failed to take root, and the sufferings of the peoples of Europe seemed to be in vain.

- (a) Describe the course of revolution in 1848–49 in **either** Prussia **or** Hungary. [5]
- (b) Why did the revolutions fail in the Austrian Empire? [7]
- (c) How important were the 1848 revolutions for Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

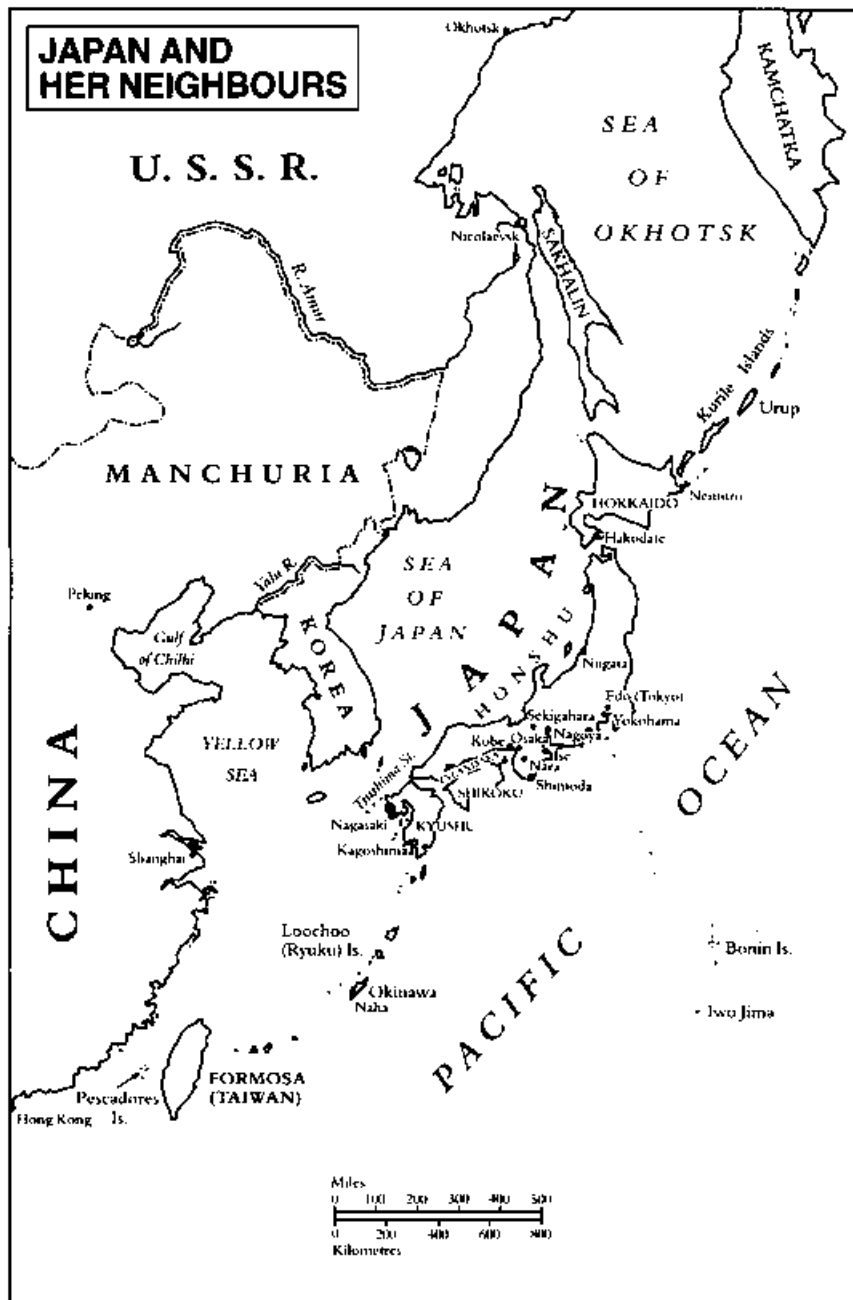
- 2 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



The escape of a slave from Richmond, Virginia to Philadelphia in the North.

- (a) How did Northern states deal with runaway slaves and slaves attempting to escape during the 1850s? [5]
- (b) Why did slavery become a very important issue in America in the 1850s? [7]
- (c) How different were the lifestyles and outlook of the Northern and Southern states in the years before the Civil War? Explain your answer. [8]

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



- (a) What territorial acquisitions did Japan make between 1890 and 1914 and how were they acquired? [5]
- (b) Why was Japan able to defeat both China and Russia within a few years? [7]
- (c) How important was western influence in increasing the power and status of Japan between 1868 and 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The crime against my nephew is the direct consequence of the agitation carried on by Serbian Pan-Slavists whose sole aim is to weaken the Triple Alliance and shatter my Empire. The bloody deed was not the work of a single individual but a well-organised plot. Though it may be impossible to prove the involvement of the Serbian Government, there can be no doubt that its policy of uniting all Southern Slavs under the Serbian flag encourages such crimes. What would German policy be if Austria decided to punish this centre of terrorism in Belgrade?

Extract from a letter from Emperor Franz Josef to Kaiser Wilhelm on 5 July 1914 about the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife.

- (a) Describe the events of 28 June 1914 leading to the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo. [5]
- (b) Why did Austria want to take action against Serbia? [7]
- (c) Did the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand make European war inevitable? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The League may be a difficult scheme to work, but the significant thing is that the Powers have promised to make it work. Mankind has, in the short space of ten years, jumped from the old order to the new. We are witnessing one of the great miracles of history.

From a speech made in 1930.

- (a) Describe **two** successes the League of Nations had in the 1920s in solving disputes. [5]
- (b) Why was the League of Nations quite successful in the first ten years of its existence? [7]
- (c) 'The good work of the League was destroyed by the Depression of the 1930s.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An Abyssinian village bombed by Italian aircraft in the invasion of 1936.

- (a) Describe the attacks that Japan made on China in the 1930s. [5]
- (b) Why was Italy able to defeat the Abyssinians? [7]
- (c) How important for events in Europe were Hitler's pacts with Italy and Japan? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The execution of a Vietcong suspect during the Tet offensive, 1968.

- (a) Who were the Vietcong and what part did they play in the Vietnam War? [5]
- (b) Why did involvement in the war become increasingly unpopular in the USA? [7]
- (c) How successful was US policy towards Vietnam in the period 1963–1975? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The main differences between the League of Nations and the UNO were the stronger powers of the Security Council, the extent of the specialised agencies (15 by 1989) and the requirement that member states should make available armed forces to serve as peacekeepers or to repel an aggressor. The Secretary-Generals have achieved greater influence than their predecessors in the League.

- (a) Describe the basic structure of the UNO. [5]
- (b) Why did the UNO become involved in the Congo (1960–63)? [7]
- (c) How important was the involvement of the UNO in the Korean War? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B (Depth Studies)

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

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



A Freikorps unit in Munich, May 1919.

- (a) Describe the activities of the Freikorps in Germany, 1919–20. [5]
- (b) Why were there so many uprisings and disturbances in Germany in the years 1919–22? [7]
- (c) How far was Germany's treatment in the Versailles peace settlement unfair? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A Jew may not be a citizen of the Reich. He has no vote. He may not fill public office. Marriages between Jews and nationals of German or similar blood are forbidden.

Extract from the Nuremberg Laws, September 1935.

- (a)** Describe the treatment of the Jews in Nazi Germany from 1935. [5]
- (b)** Why were the Jews persecuted by the Nazis? [7]
- (c)** By the end of the 1930s, did Hitler rule Germany by oppression or by popular support? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

War! We knew the meaning of it now. There were no cheering crowds in the streets, no flags carried round. Only silent crowds reading the telegrams of the war in shop windows, nurses hurrying to duty, men with grave faces discussing the situation, women in mourning and groups of wounded soldiers being taken around the town.

The daughter of the British ambassador to Russia writing in December 1914.

- (a)** Describe the reforms of Stolypin (1906–11). [5]
- (b)** Why was there growing discontent in Russia between 1914 and 1917? [7]
- (c)** How important was Lenin in bringing about revolution in Russia in October 1917? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Trotsky and his friends argued that the Soviet Union would only be really safe from its enemies when other states had become Communist and thus friendly to her. Trotsky favoured world revolution. Stalin said that the interests of the Soviet Union must come first. The main task was to create a strong Soviet Union by developing industries and a powerful army that could protect the country from foreign powers.

- (a)** What part did Trotsky play in the Bolshevik Revolution to 1925? [5]
- (b)** Why was Stalin able to become dictator of Russia by 1929? [7]
- (c)** 'Stalin only kept control in Russia by oppression and the elimination of opponents.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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



- (a) Describe the aims and work of the NRA. [5]
- (b) Why was Franklin Roosevelt a landslide winner of the Presidential election of 1936? [7]
- (c) How far had the USA emerged from the Depression by 1940? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Al Capone first got his picture in the Chicago Tribune in May 1924, when he walked into a bar and emptied a gun into the head of gangster Joe Howard. Three men saw him do it, but between the murder and the inquest two were overcome by 'loss of memory' and the other went missing. Al Capone never set foot in court for this crime. This was to set the pattern for the future.

- (a) What part did Al Capone play in gangsterism in the USA in the 1920s? [5]
- (b) Why did the Ku Klux Klan revive in the USA in the 1920s? [7]
- (c) 'Violence dominated life in the USA in the 1920s.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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



Chinese workers on the Haiho River Project.

- (a) Describe the effects of the Second World War on the Communists in China. [5]
- (b) Why did support for communism increase in China during the period 1945–49? [7]
- (c) 'It was the people themselves who happily and willingly transformed China in the 1950s.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The Cultural Revolution was really a good thing. In the 1950s the Chinese were very simple. They believed in the communists – like my mother. She’s a teacher. Whatever the communists said she thought was great. Then, in the Cultural Revolution, they locked her up for a year and a half because her father was a well-known scholar whom they said was a ‘capitalist’. Some Red Guards in her school made her kneel on broken glass in front of all the students. For an intelligent person it was about the worst thing that could happen – to be made to feel so small. Her eyes were opened by the Cultural Revolution. She then saw through the communists.

A Chinese woman, writing in 1980, gives her version of the Cultural Revolution.

- (a) In the Cultural Revolution, who were the Red Guards and what did they do? [5]
- (b) Why was the Cultural Revolution greeted enthusiastically in China at first but became unpopular later? [7]
- (c) How far did Mao improve life for the majority of Chinese between 1949 and his death in 1976? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE 20TH CENTURY

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

The war had been immensely destructive of life and property. An estimated 22 000 British troops died. Over 30 000 farmsteads in the republics and Northern Cape were destroyed. About 26 000 Boer women and children and 14 000 Africans died in the concentration camps. The war also led to divisions within communities and families and was a civil war rather than simply a conflict between an imperial army and a local population.

- (a) What were the details of the constitution of the Union of South Africa in 1910? [5]
- (b) Why had the war of 1899–1902 left bitterness in South Africa? [7]
- (c) 'Economic and social progress in South Africa in the thirty years after Union was remarkable.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Pass books being burned in South Africa, 1960.

- (a) In what ways were blacks restricted in movement and employment under apartheid? [5]
- (b) Why did most international opinion turn against South Africa's policy of apartheid? [7]
- (c) How successful were black protests against the apartheid laws in South Africa in the period 1960–1980? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In 1953 there was not a single mile of well-surfaced road in Namibia. By 1966, however, over 800 miles out of the 20 000 miles of principal roads had been improved. The territory's railway system has been joined with that of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration which provides money for it. The tracks are all in the Southern Sector. For the foreseeable future, despite progress already made, the territory is likely to continue to remain dependent upon a few primary products – minerals, fishing and agriculture.

From an article written about Namibia in 1973.

- (a) Describe how South Africa came to be governing Namibia. [5]
- (b) Why was Namibia still largely an undeveloped area by the end of the 1960s? [7]
- (c) How far did life for the black population improve in Namibia in the period 1945–1975? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



A refugee ship being sent back from Palestine to Cyprus by British soldiers in 1946.

- (a) How did the British deal with the Jews in Palestine between 1945 and 1948? [5]
- (b) Why did many Jews come to Palestine between 1945 and 1948? [7]
- (c) Which was the more important for the Middle East (i) the 1948–49 war or (ii) the 1967 war? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A bomb in the White House, a terrorist in the Vatican, the death of Mao Zedong or an earthquake in Paris could not have echoed around the world like the operation at Munich. It was like painting the name of Palestine on the top of a mountain that can be seen from the four corners of the world.

A newspaper comment by a Palestinian in September 1972 on the killing of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games by 'Al Fatah', a terrorist group of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

- (a) What were the grievances of the PLO in the 1970s? [5]
- (b) Why did the PLO use terrorism? [7]
- (c) How successful has Yasser Arafat been as leader of the Palestinians? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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

SHEFFIELD

Perhaps the most hideous town in creation. Massive volumes of black smoke veil the sun and the blue sky on the brightest day. More than one clear stream runs down the valley and enters the town but soon gets polluted with dyes, clogged with rotten filth and bubbling with poisonous gasses.

MANCHESTER

Heaps of dung, rubble from buildings, putrid, stagnant pools. A sort of black smoke covers the city. The crunching wheels of industry, the shriek of steam for boilers, the regular beat of looms and the heavy rumble of carts are noises from which you can never escape.

Two nineteenth-century views of British industrial towns.

- (a) What attracted people to live in towns rather than rural areas? [5]
- (b) Why did the new industrial towns become unhealthy places in which to live? [7]
- (c) To what extent had attempts to improve conditions in towns been successful by the end of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A Bessemer steel factory.

- (a) What technical improvements took place in the manufacture of iron and steel in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why did working conditions remain unhealthy and dangerous in many industries in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) Was the description of Britain as the 'Workshop of the World' in the nineteenth century justified? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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



A nineteenth-century cartoon showing China being pulled by several European countries in different directions.

- (a) Describe China's relations with European countries in the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why were European countries anxious to establish themselves in China? [7]
- (c) Did the Boxer Rebellion show that European attempts to influence the Chinese had failed? Explain your answer. [8]

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

'We were going as civilisers as well as preachers', wrote James Stewart in 1874. He was one of a new generation of missionaries who, having studied medicine as well as theology, set off into Central Africa with a party of other well-qualified men.

- (a) What were the aims of missionaries in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why did missionary societies receive so much support from Western countries? [7]
- (c) How far was 'improvement of the native population' the main reason for Western imperial activity in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Question 1 E. Wright. *Illustrated History of the Modern World*. 1992
- Question 2 *Chronicles of America*. Chronicle Publishing.
- Question 3 Michael Montgomery. *Imperialist Japan*. Christopher Helm Publishers. Reproduced by permission of A C Black ©.
- Question 5 E. Wright. *Illustrated History of the Modern World*. 1992
- Question 6 R. Wolfson. *From Peace to War*. Published by Arnold. © Associated Press.
- Question 7 P. Mantin. *20th Century World – Questions of Evidence*. © Associated Press.
- Question 8 The Penguin Dictionary of Twentieth Century History (3rd Edition) by Alan Palmer (Pe
- Question 9 J. Brooman. *Weimar Germany*. Published by Longman. © Bildarchiv.
- Question 10 T. Edwards. *History in Broadsheets No. 15*. Reproduced by permission of Heinemann Publishers ©.
- Question 12 D. Killingray. *Stalin*. Published by Harrap.
- Question 13 *Chronicle of America*. Chronicles Publications.
- Question 14 Extract from *The American Century* by Harold Evans published by Jonathon Cape. Used by permission of The Random House Group Limited.
- Question 15 C. Fitzgerald and M. Roper. *China: A World so Changed*. Published by Nelson.
- Question 16 C. MacDonald. *Modern China*. Published by Blackwell.
- Question 17 N. Worden. *The Making of Modern South Africa*. Published by Blackwell.
- Question 18 J. Ray and J. Hagerty. *The 20th Century World*. Published by Hutchinson.
- Question 19 *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
- Question 20 C. Culpin. *Making History*. Published by Collins. © Imperial War Museum. *Photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London*.

Cambridge International Examinations has made every effort to trace copyright holders, but if we have inadvertently overlooked any we will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.