

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/01

Paper 1

May/June 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 45 minutes

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 on both sides of the paper.
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 **20** printed pages.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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



The National Workshops, Paris 1848.

- (a) What were the National Workshops? [5]
- (b) Why was there a revolution in France in February 1848? [7]
- (c) 'The 1848 revolutions across Europe achieved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

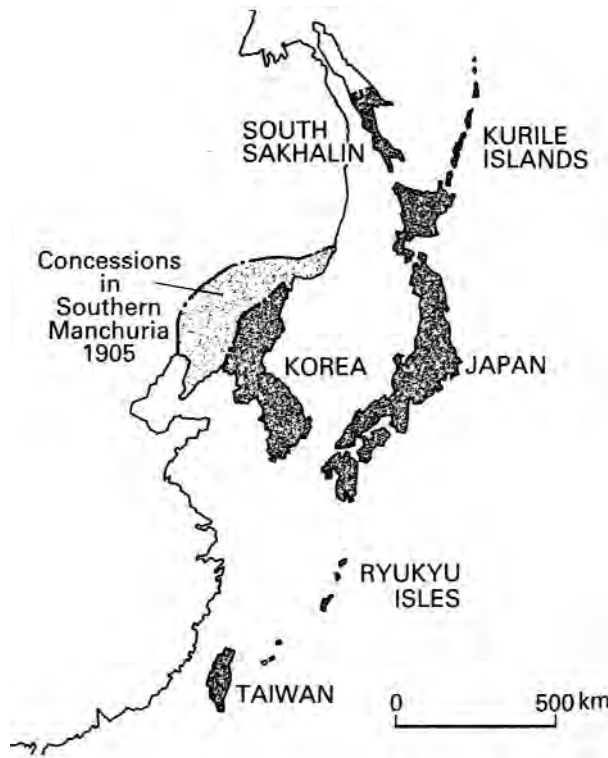
- 2 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The great Civil War, the central event of American history, having removed the evil of slavery, gave birth to a new South in which whites were 'first class' citizens and blacks were citizens in name only.

From a book about American history published in 1997.

- (a) Describe Northern attitudes to slavery that existed before the American Civil War. [5]
- (b) Why was the Ku Klux Klan formed? [7]
- (c) How successful was Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Map showing the expansion of the Japanese Empire up to 1914.

- (a) Describe the main features of the 1889 Meiji Constitution. [5]
- (b) Why was the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 important for Japan? [7]
- (c) To what extent could Japan be considered a great power by 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon, from before World War I, showing France, Russia, Britain and Japan linking hands.

- (a) Describe the Alliance System which existed among European powers before 1914. [5]
- (b) Why did the Moroccan crises of 1905 and 1911 increase tension between Germany and Britain? [7]
- (c) 'The most important reason why Britain went to war in 1914 was the German invasion of Belgium.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The 'Big Three' had very different ideas about the peace settlement. The traditional interpretation of their relationship is that Wilson was the idealist whose plans were undermined by the others, that Clemenceau was determined to gain French revenge whilst Lloyd George acted as a balance between the other two.

From a British school history textbook.

- (a) What military restrictions were imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles? [5]
- (b) Why did the aims of the 'Big Three' at Versailles differ? [7]
- (c) How successful was the League of Nations in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Hitler has got away with it. France is not marching. No wonder the faces of the Nazi leaders were all smiles. Oh, the stupidity of the French. I learnt today that the German troops had orders to make a hasty retreat if the French army opposed them in any way.

An American journalist writing, in 1936, about the remilitarisation of the Rhineland.

- (a) What were the aims of Hitler's foreign policy? [5]
- (b) Why was Hitler's foreign policy successful up to 1938? [7]
- (c) How far was the Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939) responsible for causing war in Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

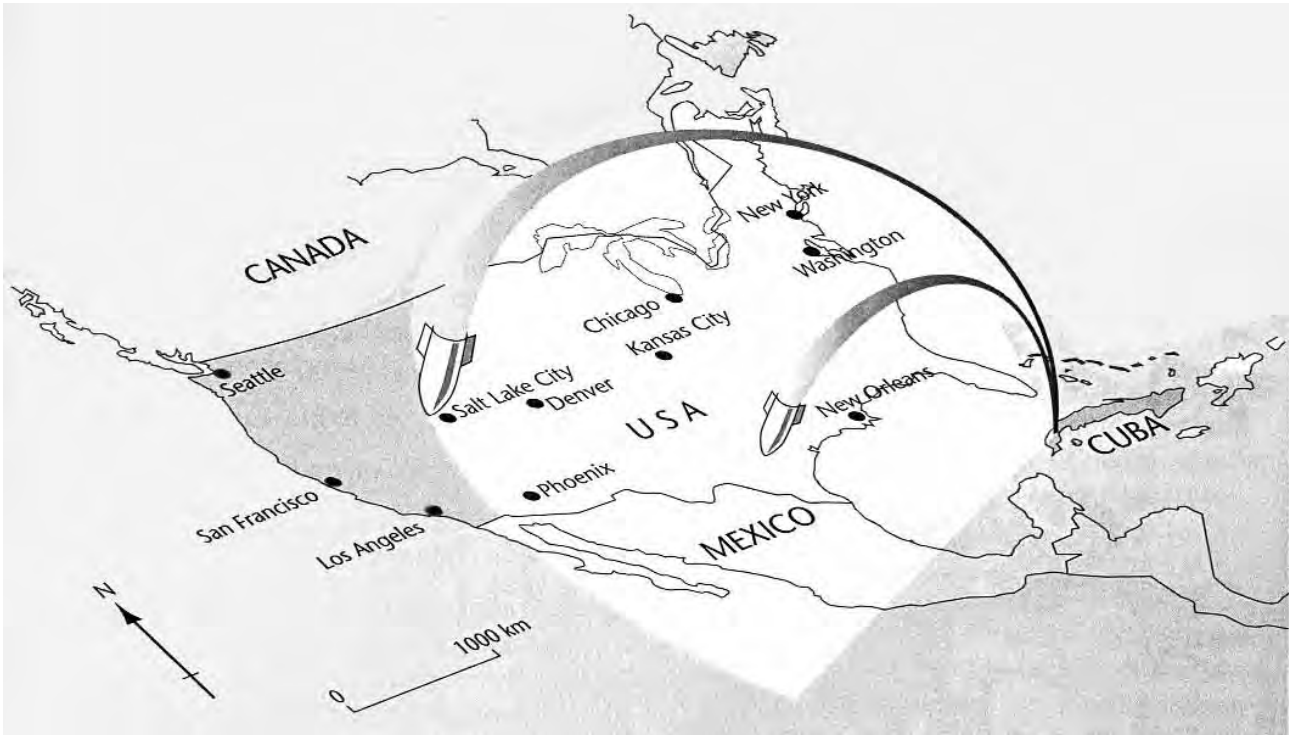
7 Study the cartoon, and the answer the questions which follow.



A cartoon from a British newspaper commenting on Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, March 1946.

- (a) What was the 'iron curtain'? [5]
- (b) Why was Marshall Aid offered to countries in Europe? [7]
- (c) 'The Berlin Blockade brought Europe close to war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

8 Study the map and then answer the questions which follow.



Map showing the area of the USA threatened by Soviet missiles in Cuba.

- (a) Describe the USA's response up to 1961 to Castro's takeover of Cuba. [5]
- (b) Why was the USA concerned about Soviet missiles in Cuba? [7]
- (c) 'There was never any real risk of war over Cuba.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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.

Two women were carrying a laundry basket filled to the top with banknotes. Seeing a crowd standing round a shop window, they put down the basket for a moment to see if there was anything they could buy. When they turned round a few moments later, they found the money there untouched. But the basket was gone.

A German writer recalling events of 1923.

- (a) Describe the events of the Kapp Putsch, 1920. [5]
- (b) Why was there an economic crisis in Germany in 1923? [7]
- (c) 'Hyperinflation was a disaster for Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An illustration from a Nazi book to be used in schools.

- (a) Describe the changes the Nazis made to education in schools. [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazis persecute minority groups in Germany? [7]
- (c) 'Young people in Germany did not support the Nazi regime.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

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

I noticed that mounted troops stood in front of the Winter Palace but everyone thought it did not mean anything in particular. All the workers were peaceful and expectant. They wanted the Tsar to come to take the petition. Then we heard the noise of horses' hooves.

An eyewitness account of Bloody Sunday, 1905.

- (a) Describe the events of Bloody Sunday. [5]
- (b) Why did revolution break out in Russia in 1905? [7]
- (c) 'The Tsar survived the 1905 revolution only because he issued the October Manifesto.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A photograph showing Lenin and Stalin in 1922. It is thought to be a fake.

- (a) What was the New Economic Policy? [5]
- (b) Why was Stalin able to defeat Trotsky in the leadership contest? [7]
- (c) 'Sending people to labour camps was the most effective way Stalin controlled the people of Russia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

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



A poverty-stricken farming community in West Virginia towards the end of the 1920s.

- (a) Describe the main problems facing farmers in the 1920s. [5]
- (b) Why did some US industries **not** benefit from the 'boom' of the 1920s? [7]
- (c) To what extent was the 'boom' of the 1920s caused by new industries and new methods of production? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon about Roosevelt's New Deal.

- (a) Describe the social consequences of the Wall Street Crash. [5]
- (b) Why did the Wall Street Crash happen? [7]
- (c) 'Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 because he offered a 'New Deal'.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c.1990

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

During a tour of the country made in 1958 I witnessed the tremendous energy of the people. On this foundation it is possible to succeed at any task whatsoever. It is better to set up People's communes. Their advantage lies in the fact that they combine industry, agriculture, commerce and education. After a number of years, Chinese society will enter into an age of Communism, where the principles from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs, will be practised.

A statement by Mao.

- (a) Describe the changes in agriculture brought by Communist rule before 1958. [5]
- (b) Why did Mao introduce the Great Leap Forward? [7]
- (c) How far had Mao made China a stronger country economically by 1961? Explain your answer. [8]

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

It all began at least ten years ago with the split between China and the Soviet Union. The more intelligent Americans began to realise that China was not a real threat to their vital interests. Two further developments took place before an American President could think about visiting China. As a result of the war in Vietnam the American people have lost the will and desire to serve as the world's policeman. At the same time through two purges Chairman Mao has got rid of those colleagues who want close relations with the USSR.

From an Indian newspaper published in 1972.

- (a) Describe China's relations with Tibet and India in the second half of the twentieth century. [5]
- (b) Why did China's relations with the Soviet Union change from friendship to hostility? [7]
- (c) 'Relations between Communist China and Capitalist USA were bound to be hostile in the years up to 1980.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

We earnestly request the Government to set apart for us land where we can establish homes. We appeal to the Government which rules over both black and white and should shelter all its subjects as a hen gathers under her wings her little ones without regard to their colour.

A petition from Africans to the Native Land Commissioners, 1914.

- (a) What were the terms of the Native Land Act of 1913? [5]
- (b) Why did successive governments adopt policies of segregation before 1948? [7]
- (c) How effective was organised resistance to racial discrimination before 1940? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A protest in South Africa in 1986.

- (a) Describe how the National Party maintained apartheid. [5]
- (b) Why were there violent uprisings in Soweto in 1976? [7]
- (c) How effective was international opposition to apartheid? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The former German colonies became a mandated territory. The mandate for Namibia was given to the British. Namibia was a 'C' mandate territory giving the widest powers to the administering country. The mandate was confirmed on 17 December, 1920.

From a Namibian school textbook.

- (a) Describe how Namibia came to be governed by South Africa. [5]
- (b) Why did South Africa wish to keep control of Namibia after the Second World War? [7]
- (c) How important was the work of the United Nations in achieving independence for Namibia? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



Fedayeen members before an operation against enemy units.

- (a) What were the 'Fedayeen'? [5]
- (b) Why were the results of the War of 1956 important for Israel and Egypt? [7]
- (c) 'The Six Day War of 1967 created more problems for the Israelis than it solved.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Dawson's Field, Jordan in September 1970.

- (a) Describe the terrorist actions of Palestinians between 1970 and 1976. [5]
- (b) Why did the presence of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) cause Lebanon problems? [7]
- (c) How effective has the PLO been in promoting the Palestinian cause? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



An artist's impression of an explosion in a coalmine.

- (a) What were the advantages of Lancashire to the cotton industry? [5]
- (b) Why was there an increase in iron production during the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) 'The work of Davy and Watt was more important in improving working conditions in the mines than the Act of 1842.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In one street there are 34 houses where 340 persons dwell. From this area 75 cartloads of manure were removed. To build the largest number of cottages on the smallest space seems to have been the aim of the speculators. Thus neighbourhoods have arisen without proper facilities.

From an Inquiry into the State and Condition of the Town of Leeds, 1842.

- (a) Describe living conditions in industrial towns in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did towns grow rapidly in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) 'Individual people were more successful than government legislation in bringing improved conditions in the towns by 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

Any government minister in this country (Britain) who neglects any opportunity of improving as much as possible our Colonial Empire, and of ensuring it becomes the source of great strength to this land, will not be doing his duty.

A British politician speaking in 1872.

- (a) Describe the main features of British rule in India during the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did the sepoys rebel in 1857? [7]
- (c) How far was India governed for the benefit of Indians in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Emperor Guangxu tried to strengthen China by modernising the way the empire was run. This was done in a three-month period. His aunt, the Empress Dowager Cixi, opposed the changes and gained the power to rule China by force.

From a modern British school textbook.

- (a) Describe the Hundred Days of Reform in China in 1898. [5]
- (b) Why were Europeans unpopular in China in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) 'The crushing of the Boxer Rising did not solve anybody's problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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