



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/01

Paper 1

May/June 2008

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 **20** printed pages.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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

The crowds shouted *Vive la Réforme!* (Long live reform!) and *Mourir pour la Patrie* (To die for one's country). But in fact few people were killed. The National Guard even joked with revolutionaries manning the barricades. Louis Philippe took fright and fled, leaving the rebels in charge.

A description of events in France in 1848.

- (a) What were the March Laws of 1848 in Hungary? [5]
- (b) Why was Charles Albert unsuccessful against Austria in 1848–49? [7]
- (c) 'During 1848, revolution was more successful in France than in Hungary.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Prussian cavalry charging rioters in front of the Royal Palace, Berlin, 1848.

- (a) Describe the revolutionary events in Berlin during March 1848. [5]
- (b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament not successful in dealing with the issue of Austria? [7]
- (c) How important was Bismarck to the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

From the American Declaration of Independence, 1776.

- (a) What was the Dred Scott decision? [5]
- (b) Why was slavery an issue in American politics before the Civil War? [7]
- (c) How far did Reconstruction fail? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The Japanese knew that China had been compelled to accept the existence of the Treaty Ports; the Dutch had warned them of the dangers of foreign intervention. Now it was Japan's turn. The Shogun consulted the lords, hoping they would agree to the American demands.

A description of Japanese reactions to the arrival of Perry.

- (a) Describe Perry's missions to Japan. [5]
- (b) Why were the treaties signed by Japan in the middle of the nineteenth century called 'unequal treaties'? [7]
- (c) How far was the removal of the feudal system responsible for the modernisation of Japan? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We are told that we should acknowledge that we alone are guilty of having caused the war. I would be a liar if I agreed to this. We are not trying to avoid all responsibility for this war. However, we emphatically deny that the German people should be seen as the only guilty party. Over fifty years the imperialism of all European states has poisoned the international situation.

The leader of the German delegation at Versailles, speaking in 1919.

- (a) What military restrictions did the Treaty of Versailles impose on Germany? [5]
- (b) Why did the 'Big Three' disagree over how to treat Germany? [7]
- (c) How far could the Treaty be justified at the time? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The Assembly of the League of Nations in session, Geneva 1923.

- (a) Describe the work of the Agencies of the League of Nations. [5]
- (b) Why was the structure of the League a weakness? [7]
- (c) How successful was the League of Nations in dealing with disputes in the 1920s and 1930s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We fight this war because we must fight if we are to live in a world where every country can decide its own future. And only in such a world will a future be safe. We are in Vietnam because we have a promise to keep. Since 1945 every American president has offered support to the people of South Vietnam. Over many years we have made a national pledge to help South Vietnam defend its independence.

US President Johnson speaking in 1963.

- (a) What did the Geneva Agreements of 1954 decide about the future of Vietnam? [5]
- (b) Why did Johnson increase American involvement in Vietnam? [7]
- (c) How successful was American foreign policy towards Cuba and Vietnam? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Budapest, 1956.

- (a) Describe events in Hungary in October and November 1956. [5]
- (b) Why did Warsaw Pact forces invade Czechoslovakia in 1968? [7]
- (c) How far were the policies of Gorbachev responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

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



A French soldier guarding a train full of German coal from the Ruhr in 1923.

- (a) Describe the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923. [5]
- (b) Why was there hyperinflation in Germany in 1923? [7]
- (c) How far did the Weimar Republic recover and prosper after 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Adolf knows perfectly well what I want. I've told him often enough. Not a second edition of the Kaiser's army. Are we a revolution or aren't we? Sometimes new ideas have to be brought in. The generals are too old.

A private comment made by Röhm, 1934.

(a) Describe the events of the Night of the Long Knives. [5]

(b) Why was Röhm a threat to Hitler? [7]

(c) Which was the more important in controlling the people of Nazi Germany:

propaganda;
the SS and Gestapo?

Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

A cruel disappointment has befallen our expectations. The representatives of the nation, instead of applying themselves to the work of productive legislation, have strayed into areas beyond their competence, and have been making enquiries into acts of local authorities established by ourselves which can only be changed by our imperial will.

The Tsar stating why he closed the first Duma in July 1906.

- (a) Describe the reforms of Stolypin. [5]
- (b) Why was the 1905 revolution unsuccessful? [7]
- (c) 'The March 1917 revolution was successful because of the actions of the army.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

A radical change is taking place in the development of our agriculture from small, backward, individual farming. We are advancing full steam ahead along the path of industrialisation to Socialism, leaving behind the age-long Russian backwardness. We are becoming a country of metal, a country of cars, a country of tractors. Let the capitalists try to overtake us.

Stalin explaining his new policies in November 1929.

- (a) What was collectivisation? [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation? [7]
- (c) How successful was Stalin's modernisation of Soviet industry by 1941? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

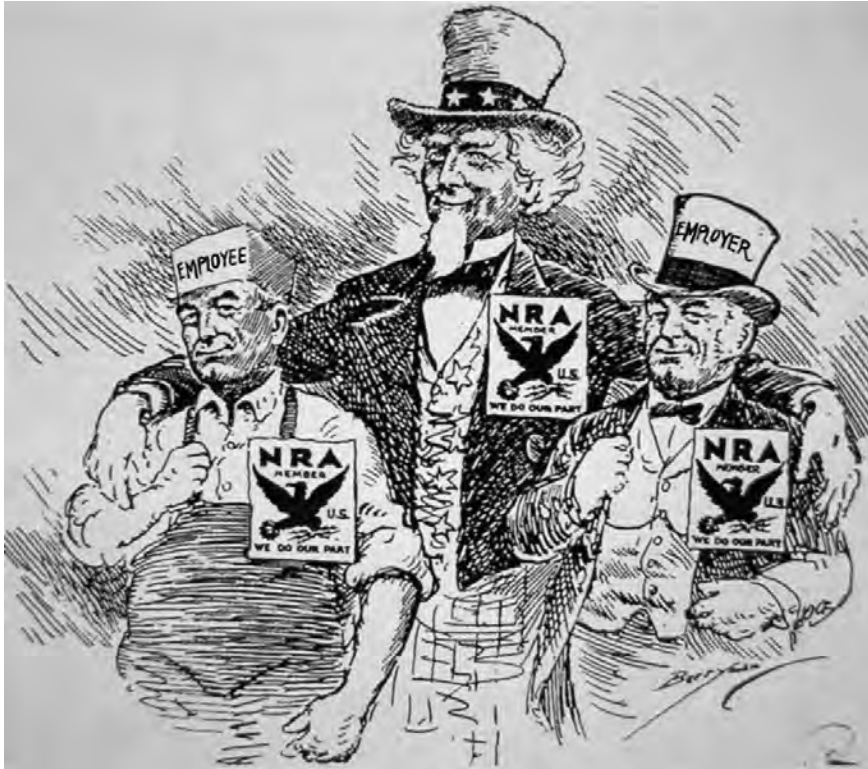
13 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Unemployed people queuing at Al Capone's soup kitchen in Chicago in 1930.

- (a) How did the Wall Street Crash affect individuals financially? [5]
- (b) Why was Hoover unsuccessful in dealing with the effects of the Crash? [7]
- (c) How far was the Wall Street Crash responsible for the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An American cartoon published in 1933.

- (a) Describe the work of the National Recovery Administration. [5]
- (b) Why was it important for Roosevelt to deal with the banking crisis in 1933? [7]
- (c) How successful was the New Deal? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c. 1990

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



The delegation from the People's Republic of China taking their seats for the first time at the UN, 1971.

- (a) Describe the Sino-Soviet split in the years after 1956. [5]
- (b) Why did China's relations with the USA change after 1970? [7]
- (c) How different were China's international relations under Deng Xiaoping than under Mao Zedong? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A rally of 700 000 Red Guards in Beijing in 1966.

- (a) Describe the role of the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution. [5]
- (b) Why did the Cultural Revolution plunge China into crisis? [7]
- (c) How far did the death of Mao Zedong lead to improvements in the lives of Chinese people? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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



Black mine workers in their compound in the early-twentieth century.

- (a) Describe how mine owners treated black workers under the migrant labour system. [5]
- (b) Why did governments operate a policy of segregation in the inter-war period? [7]
- (c) How successful was the South African economy in the inter-war period? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The Separate Amenities Law in action.

- (a) What was apartheid? [5]
- (b) Why did many whites feel threatened by the changes which took place during the Second World War? [7]
- (c) How successful were the ANC and other opposition groups between 1948 and 1976? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The German trading post at Angra Pequena, Namibia.

- (a) Describe the events of 1884-85 in Namibia at the start of colonial occupation. [5]
- (b) Why were the 'protection treaties' of 1885 important? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason for the Namibian War of National Resistance (1904-08) was brutal colonial oppression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



A cartoon published in May 1967 showing Israel facing the armed forces of eight Arab states.

- (a) Describe the creation of the state of Israel (1948–49). [5]
- (b) Why were the results of the War of 1956 important for both Jews and Arabs? [7]
- (c) 'The actions of Nasser caused the war of 1967.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

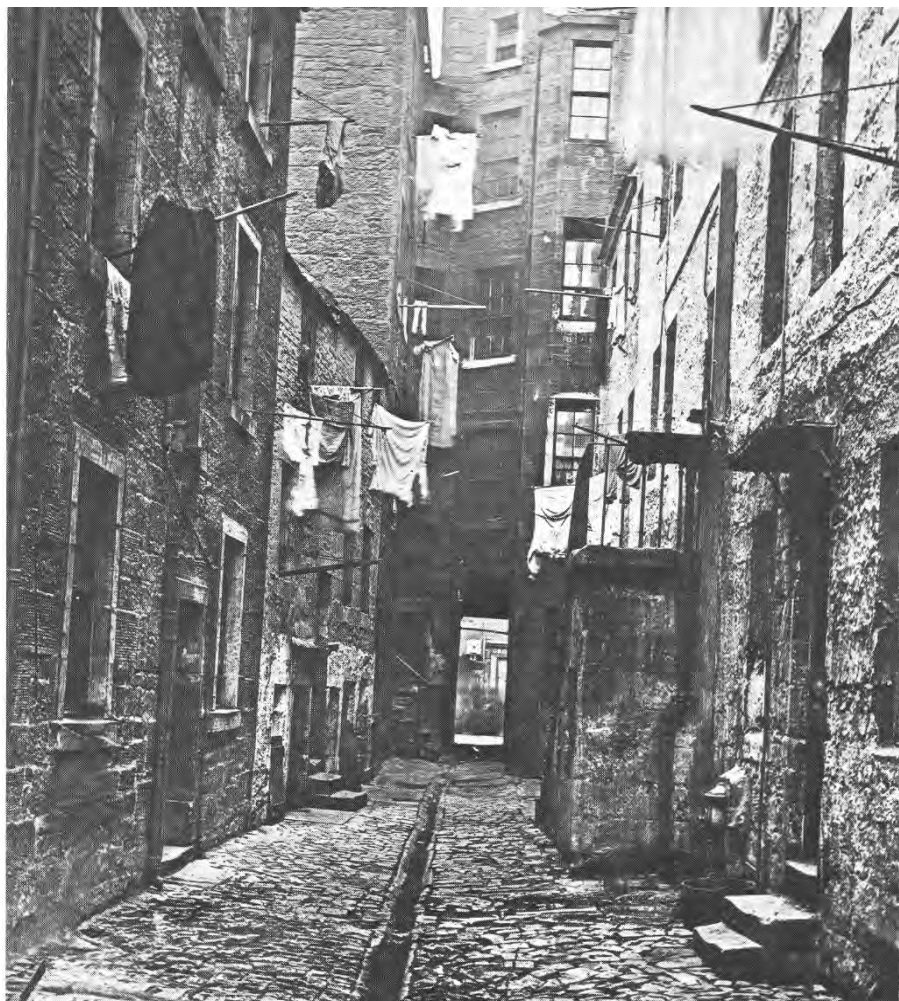
Palestine is our country
 Our aim is to return
 Death does not frighten us
 Palestine is ours
 We shall never forget her
 Another homeland we shall never accept!
 Our Palestine, witness O God and history
 We promise to shed our blood for you!

The Palestinian National Anthem.

- (a) What was 'Al-Fatah'? [5]
- (b) Why was the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) formed? [7]
- (c) How effective was the PLO in promoting the Palestinian cause in the years between 1964 and 1990? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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



Housing in Glasgow, Scotland, 1868.

- (a) Describe housing conditions in towns in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did towns grow rapidly in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How successful were attempts to improve public health and housing between 1848 and 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We the manufacturers agree to reduce by ten per cent every two weeks the wages of our workers who refuse to sign a declaration that they will not become members of any combination. If they are found to contribute to the support of any strike they will lose two weeks' wages.

A notice from a group of factory owners, 1830.

- (a) What were the aims of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union (GNCTU)? [5]
- (b) Why did the GNCTU fail? [7]
- (c) How successful were trade unions between 1850 and 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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



Foreign powers carve up China.

- (a) Describe China's relationship with Britain before 1842. [5]
- (b) Why did the Chinese Self-Strengthening Movement fail? [7]
- (c) 'By the end of the nineteenth century Japan and the USA posed a greater threat to China than European countries did.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



“NEW CROWNS FOR OLD ONES!”

A cartoon published in Britain in 1876.

- (a) Describe the role of the East India Company in India. [5]
- (b) Why did the Indian Mutiny break out in 1857? [7]
- (c) ‘The presence of the British made little difference to the people of India in the fifty years before 1900.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Section A Question 2	© Getty Images.
Section A Question 6	© Getty Images.
Section A Question 8	© Getty Images.
Section B Question 13	© Popperfoto.
Section B Question 15	© Schools Council History Project; <i>China</i> ; Collins Educational; 1988.
Section B Question 16	© Josh Brooman; <i>China Since 1900</i> ; Longman; 1988.
Section B Question 17	© Rosemary Mulholland; <i>South Africa 1948 - 1994</i> ; Cambridge University Press; 1997.
Section B Question 18	© Josh Brooman, Martin Roberts; <i>South Africa 1948 - 1994: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid</i> ; Longman; 2001.
Section B Question 20	© Josh Brooman; <i>Conflict in Palestine: Jews, Arabs and the Middle East Since 1900</i> ; Longman; 1990.
Section B Question 22	© Getty Images.
Section B Question 24	© Mary Evans Picture Library.
Section B Question 25	© Mary Evans Picture Library.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.