

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**HISTORY**

**0470/01**

Paper 1

October/November 2004

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 **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



**SECTION A (Core Content)**

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

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

Germany doesn't look to Prussia's liberalism, but its power. Prussia must gather and consolidate her strength in readiness for the favourable moment. Not by means of speeches and majority verdicts will the great decisions of the time be made – that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849 – but by blood and iron.

*Bismarck speaking to the Prussian Parliament, September 1862.*

- (a) Describe the events which led to the setting up of the Frankfurt Parliament. [5]
- (b) Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail? [7]
- (c) How far did Bismarck plan the unification of Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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

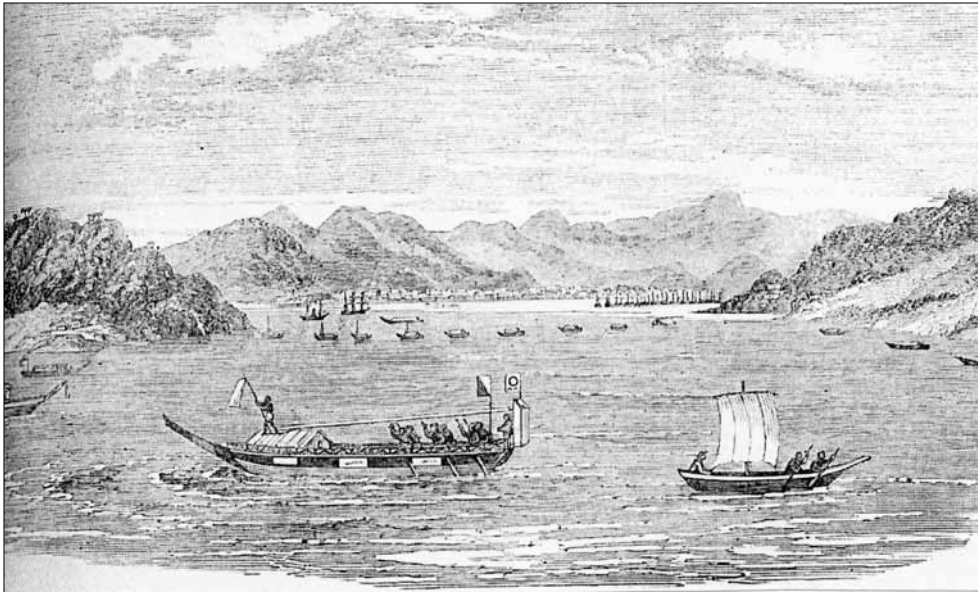
I believe this government cannot survive, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall: but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.

*Abraham Lincoln, 1858.*

- (a) What was the Dred Scott case? [5]
- (b) Why were the southern states alarmed by the election of Lincoln as President? [7]
- (c) Was the Civil War a disaster for the South? Explain your answer. [8]

3

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



*The port of Nagasaki at the time of Perry's visit.*

- (a) Describe Perry's expeditions to Japan. [5]
- (b) Explain why the Japanese restored supreme political power to the Meiji Emperor in 1868. [7]
- (c) How far had Japan been modernised by 1900? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The news spread rapidly through the whole of Paris and within a short time crowds of men were marching arm in arm through the streets singing the national anthem and shouting, 'To Berlin!'.

*A French newspaper report from 1 August 1914. This was the day the French President announced mobilisation.*

- (a) Describe the Anglo-German naval rivalry that existed in the early years of the twentieth century. [5]
- (b) Why did France begin to mobilise its forces in early August 1914? [7]
- (c) 'In August 1914 a German army marched into Belgium.' Was this action the main reason for the First World War? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We want a peace which will be just. We want a stern peace because the occasion demands it, but the severity must not be for vengeance, but for justice. Above all we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war.

*Lloyd George speaking about the Paris Peace Conference.*

- (a) Describe what Clemenceau and Lloyd George each wanted to achieve in the peace settlement of 1919–20. [5]
- (b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles cause problems for Germany in the years up to 1923? [7]
- (c) Was the Treaty of Versailles fair? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*A British cartoon about the League of Nations.*

- (a) What were the aims of the League of Nations? [5]
- (b) Why did the League of Nations have some successes during the 1920s? [7]
- (c) How far can the failure of the League of Nations in the 1930s be blamed on the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The Berlin Wall is an open attempt to remove the right to free movement throughout the city, in direct opposition to the Four Power agreement reached in Paris on 20 June 1949.

*Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State, speaking in August 1961.*

- (a) Describe how the Berlin Wall affected the people living in Berlin. [5]
- (b) Why was the Berlin Wall built? [7]
- (c) How far can the decline of Soviet power in Eastern Europe be blamed on the Solidarity movement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

It was a beautiful autumn evening, the height of the crisis, and I went out into the open air to smell it, because I thought it was the last Saturday I would ever see.

*A close adviser of President Kennedy talking about the evening of 27 October 1962.*

- (a) Describe relations between Cuba and the USA in the period 1959–1961. [5]
- (b) Why was the USA concerned about Soviet missiles in Cuba? [7]
- (c) Khrushchev claimed that the Cuban Missile Crisis was a victory for the Soviet Union. Do you agree with this view? 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.

We demand the union of all Germans in Greater Germany.  
All citizens shall have equal rights and duties.

*Extracts from the Nazi Party Programme, 1920.*

- (a) Describe the ideas and policies of the Nazi Party in the 1920s. [5]
- (b) Explain why the Nazi Party had little success before 1930. [7]
- (c) 'The effects of the Wall Street Crash provided the main reason why Hitler was able to become Chancellor of Germany by 1933.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

- 10 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



*Men ready to start work on the first autobahn, 1933.*

- (a) Describe the actions taken by Hitler to reduce unemployment. [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazis discourage women from going out to work? [7]
- (c) How total was the control the Nazis had over the German people before 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

## DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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



*The Red Army seizing grain during the Civil War.*

- (a) Describe War Communism. [5]
- (b) Explain why the Bolsheviks were successful in the Civil War, 1918–21. [7]
- (c) ‘Lenin’s New Economic Policy (NEP) was a success.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Of course everyone stood up. For three to four minutes the loud applause for Stalin’s speech continued. Who would be the first to stop? NKVD men were standing in the hall waiting to see who stopped first. After 11 minutes the owner of a factory sat down and to a man everyone else stopped and sat down. They had been saved! That same night the factory owner was arrested.

*From a book published in 1973.*

- (a) Describe how Stalin became leader of the Soviet Union. [5]
- (b) Explain why Stalin introduced the Purges. [7]
- (c) ‘Stalin was a disaster for the Soviet Union.’ Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

**DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41**

**13** Study the chart, and then answer the questions which follow.

**COMPANIES GOING OUT OF BUSINESS (Thousands)**

1929	1930	1931	1932
104	122	133	154

*Consequences of the Wall Street Crash.*

- (a) What was the 'Wall Street Crash'? [5]
- (b) Why was Hoover unsuccessful in dealing with the effects of the Crash? [7]
- (c) How far were Hoover's failings responsible for Roosevelt winning the 1932 election? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The bank rescue of 1933 was probably the turning point of the depression. When people were able to survive the shock of having all the banks closed, and then see them open up again, with their money protected, there began to be confidence. Good times were coming.

*From the memoirs of one of Roosevelt's advisers.*

- (a) Describe how Roosevelt dealt with the banks to avoid economic disaster. [5]
- (b) Why did Roosevelt set up the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)? [7]
- (c) 'The New Deal was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]



## DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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



*The trial of a landlord before a people's court, 1953.*

- (a) What was a 'commune' in Communist China? [5]
- (b) Why was land reform introduced in 1950? [7]
- (c) How successful were Mao's economic policies between 1952 and 1961? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*'Testing the Water', a cartoon drawn at the time of President Nixon's visit to Beijing.*

- (a) Describe China's relations with Taiwan and Hong Kong after 1949. [5]
- (b) Why did China agree to closer relations with the USA after 1970? [7]
- (c) How far did Mao's death in 1976 produce a change in China's relations with the rest of the world? Explain your answer. [8]

**DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

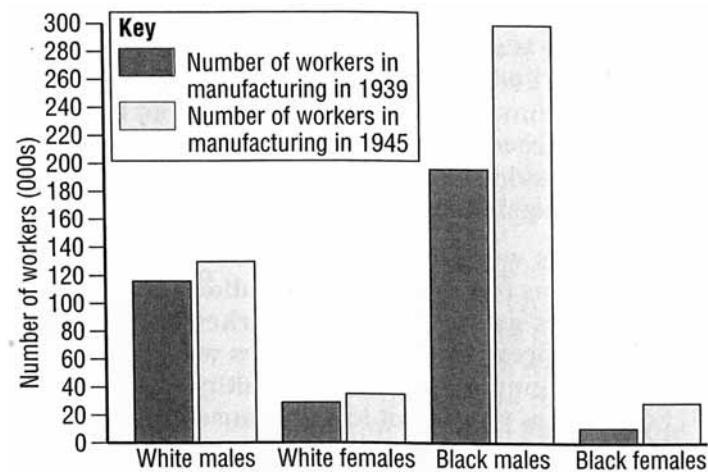
17 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



*A child in a British concentration camp during the war of 1899–1902.*

- (a) Who were the Uitlanders? [5]
- (b) Why did the Boer War break out in 1899? [7]
- (c) How far was the Boer War (1899–1902) a total victory for the British? Explain your answer. [8]

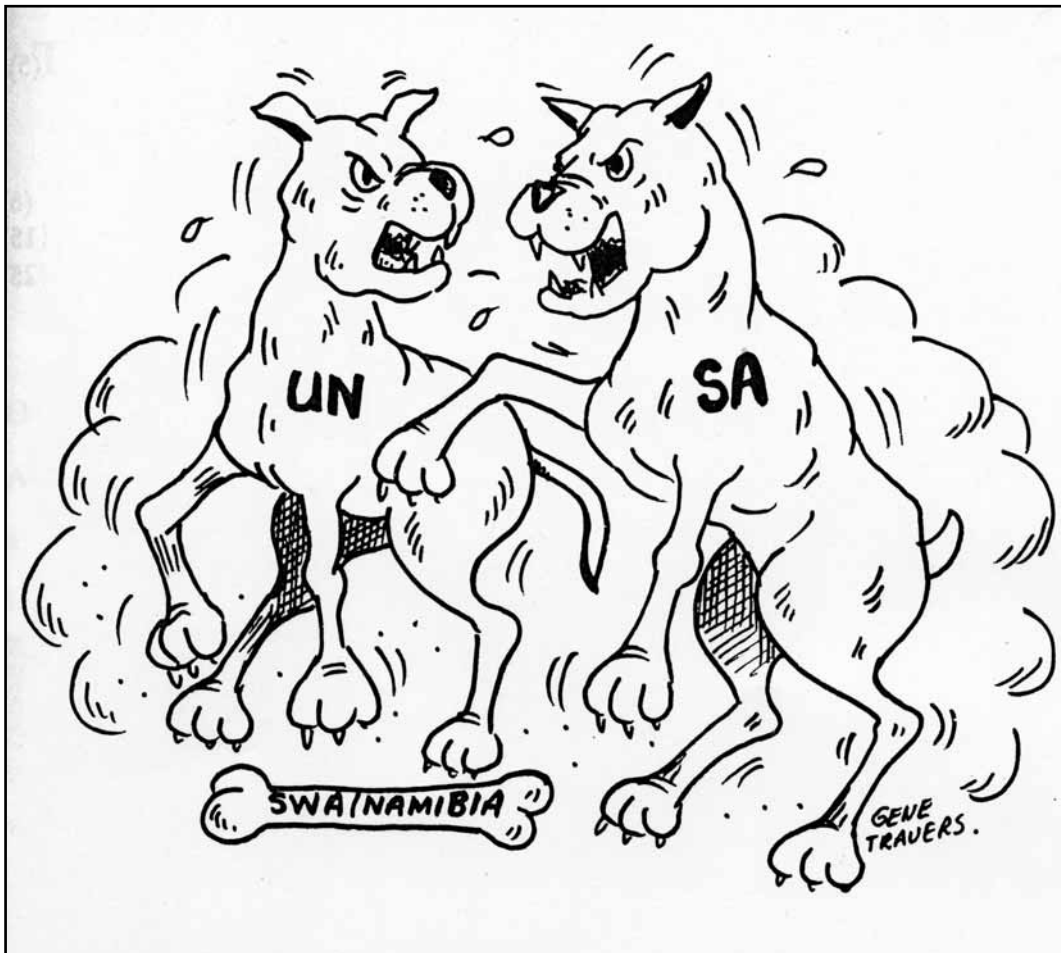
18 Study the chart, and then answer the questions which follow.



*Workers in manufacturing in South Africa in 1939 and 1945.*

- (a) What economic changes took place in South Africa during World War Two? [5]
- (b) Explain why the National Party won the election of 1948. [7]
- (c) How far did the election of the National Party in 1948 change South Africa? Explain your answer. [8]

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



UN: 'Let go, this is mine!' SA: 'Never, I've got my rights!'

*A cartoon about the quarrel between South Africa and the United Nations over South West Africa.*

- (a) Describe the events which ended in the Windhoek massacre of December 1959. [5]
- (b) Why were South Africa and the United Nations in dispute over South West Africa in the period 1945 to the ending of the mandate in 1966? [7]
- (c) How far do you agree that SWAPO and the United Nations were equally important in achieving independence for Namibia? Explain your answer. [8]



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

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

His Majesty's Government have no power to award the country either to the Jews or the Arabs, or even to partition it. We have, therefore, decided that the only course now open to us is to submit the problem to the judgement of the United Nations.

*The British Foreign Secretary speaking in Parliament, 1947.*

- (a) Describe the events of 1947–48 which followed the announcement that Britain was to hand Palestine to the United Nations. [5]
- (b) Why did Britain decide to hand Palestine over to the United Nations? [7]
- (c) Did the war of 1967 create more problems than it solved? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*Carter, Begin and Sadat signing, in 1979, the agreements reached at Camp David in 1978.*

- (a) What was agreed between Sadat and Begin at Camp David in September 1978? [5]
- (b) Why did Sadat agree to begin negotiations with Israel? [7]
- (c) 'The involvement of the United States in the Arab-Israeli conflict has been disastrous.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

**DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY**

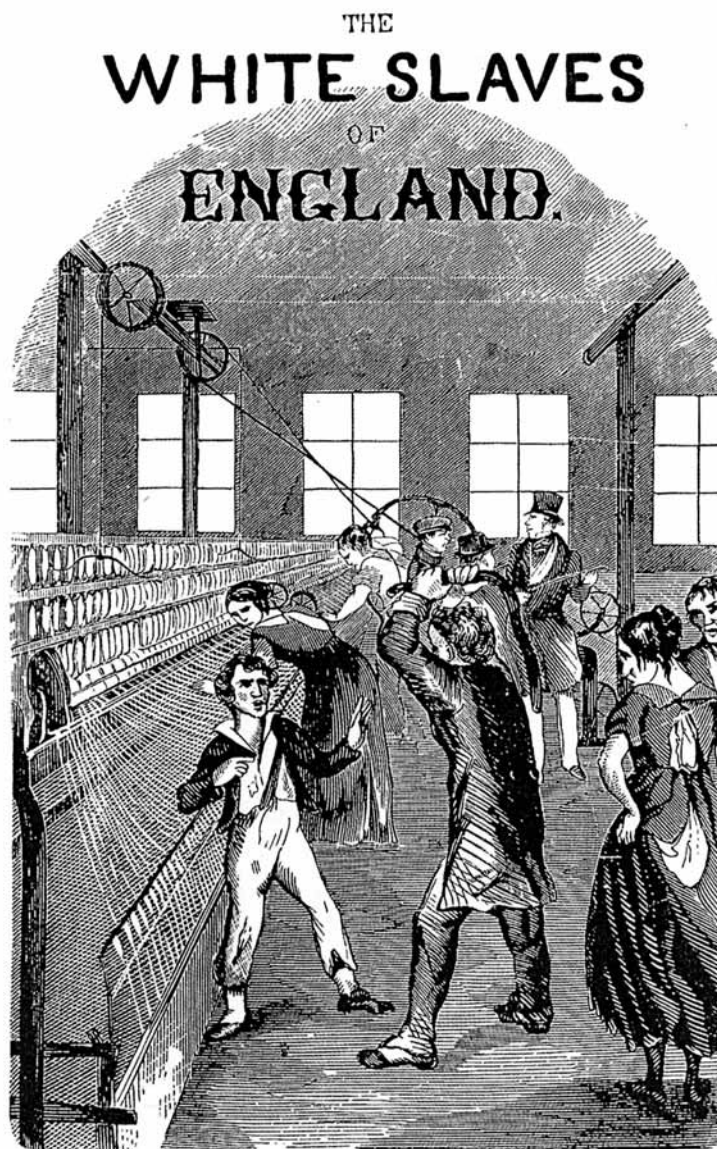
**22** Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

All the stage coaches except one have stopped running. The post all travels by the railway at a great saving. The canals have reduced their charges by 30%. The factory owners in Manchester have saved twenty thousand pounds per year on transporting cotton. Transport of milk and garden produce is quicker.

*An official document describing the impact of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 1832.*

- (a)** Describe the disadvantages of moving goods by road in Britain around 1800. [5]
- (b)** Why were the Stephensons important to the early development of railways? [7]
- (c)** 'The effects of the building of railways were greater for industry than for everyday life in the period up to 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



*Working conditions in a cotton factory.*

- (a) Describe working conditions in most textile mills in the early nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why was there a need to increase coal production during the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How far had working conditions in mines and factories been improved by 1850? Explain your answer. [8]



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

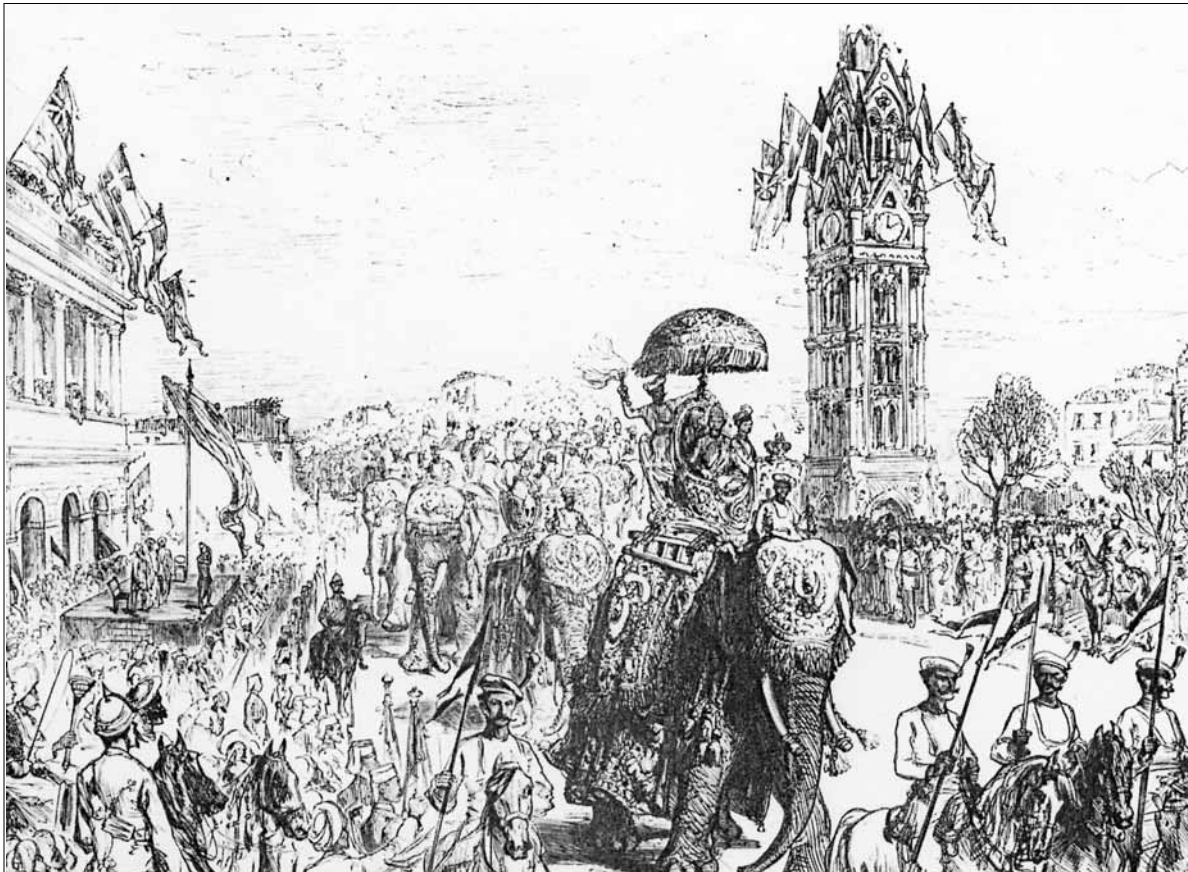
**24** Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

We have all the things we need. We do not place any value on strange and ingenious objects and have no use for your manufactures.

*The Chinese Emperor speaking in 1793.*

- (a) Describe China's attitude towards foreign countries in the early nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did the opium trade in the 1830s cause problems for China? [7]
- (c) 'The Self-Strengthening Movement had little effect on China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

**25** Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



*Procession through Delhi to acclaim Queen Victoria as Empress of India, 1877.*

- (a) Describe the British system of government in India after 1858. [5]
- (b) Why did the Indian Mutiny of 1857 take place? [7]
- (c) 'The presence of the British made little difference to the lives of Indians in the fifty years before 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]







## BLANK PAGE

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Section A: Question 3. © Hulton Getty Archives.  
Section A: Question 5. Ben Walsh. *Modern World History*. John Murray.  
Section A: Question 6. © Punch Ltd.  
Section A: Question 7. Nigel Kelly and Rosemary Reed. *The Modern World*. Heinemann Publishers Ltd.  
Section A: Question 8. Ben Walsh. *Essential World History*. John Murray.  
Section B: Question 9. Nigel Kelly and Rosemary Reed. *The Modern World*. Heinemann Publishers Ltd.  
Section B: Question 10. © Institut für Stadtgeschichte Frankfurt a. M.  
Section B: Question 11. © **By Permission of The British Library. British Library shelfmark: 1856.g.8 (28).**  
Section B: Question 12. Ben Walsh. *Modern World History*. John Murray.  
Section B: Question 14. Ben Walsh. *Modern World History*. John Murray.  
Section B: Question 15. Paul Davies. *China*. Holmes Dougal.  
Section B: Question 16. Paul Davies. *China*. Holmes Dougal.  
Section B: Question 17. © Anglo Boer War Museum.  
Section B: Question 18. © Christopher Culpin. *South Africa Since 1948*. Published by John Murray. Reprinted by permission of Hodder Murray.  
Section B: Question 19. © *Die Rupublikein*.  
Section B: Question 20. © Walter Openheim. *The Middle East*. Blackwell Education. 1989.  
Section B: Question 21. Frank Spooner Pictures.  
Section B: Question 23. © Mary Evans Picture Library.  
Section B: Question 25. Hulton Getty Archives.

Every reasonable effort has been made to trace all copyright holders where the publishers (i.e. UCLES) are aware that third-party material has been reproduced. The publishers would be pleased to hear from anyone whose rights they have unwittingly infringed.

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