



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/01

Paper 1

October/November 2007

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 **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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



Paris during the 'June Days', 1848.

- (a) Describe the events in France between February and June 1848. [5]
- (b) Why was there a revolution in Austria in 1848? [7]
- (c) How successful were the European revolutions of 1848? Explain your answer. [8]

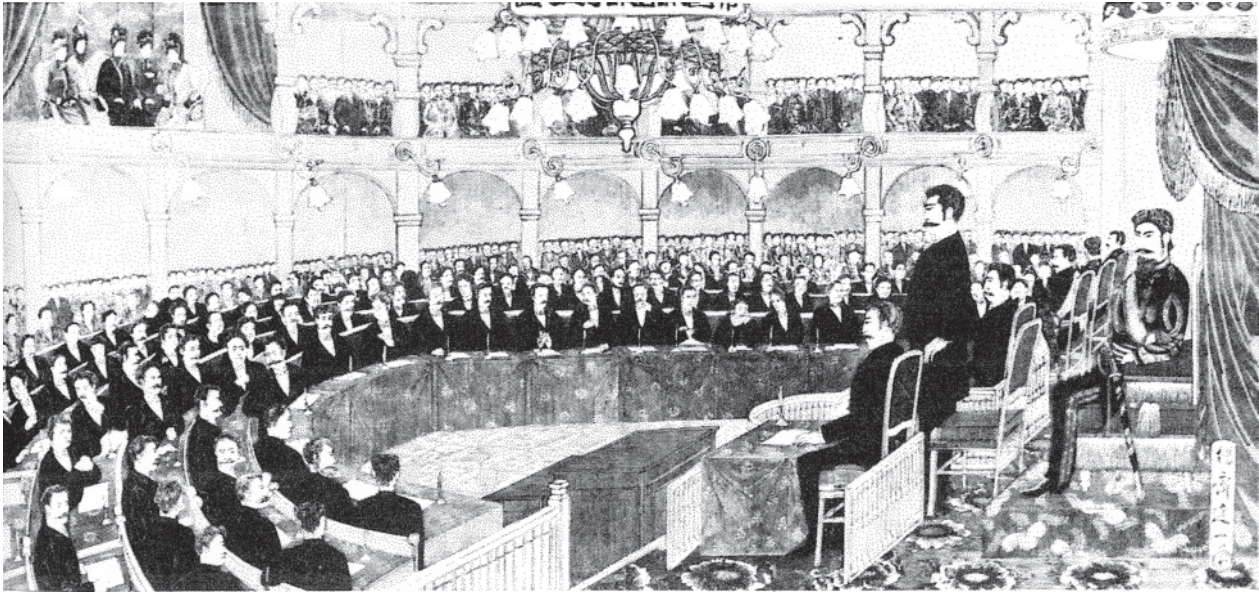
- 2 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A German cartoon showing the collection of customs duties in 1834.

- (a) What was the Zollverein? [5]
- (b) Why was Austria still the dominant power in Germany in 1850? [7]
- (c) How far was unification the result of German nationalism? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A meeting of the Japanese Diet in the early 1890s.

- (a) Describe the military changes introduced in Japan between 1868 and 1895. [5]
- (b) Why did Meiji rule face opposition? [7]
- (c) 'Japan had become a modern country by the time of the death of the Meiji Emperor in 1912.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Britain has no written alliance with France. But it has an obligation to honour.
We have a vital interest in seeing that France is not overwhelmed by Germany.

From a British newspaper, 2 August 1914.

- (a) Describe the system of alliances which existed between European countries in 1914. [5]
- (b) Why did the two crises in Morocco increase tension between European powers? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason for Britain going to war in 1914 was the German invasion of Belgium.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

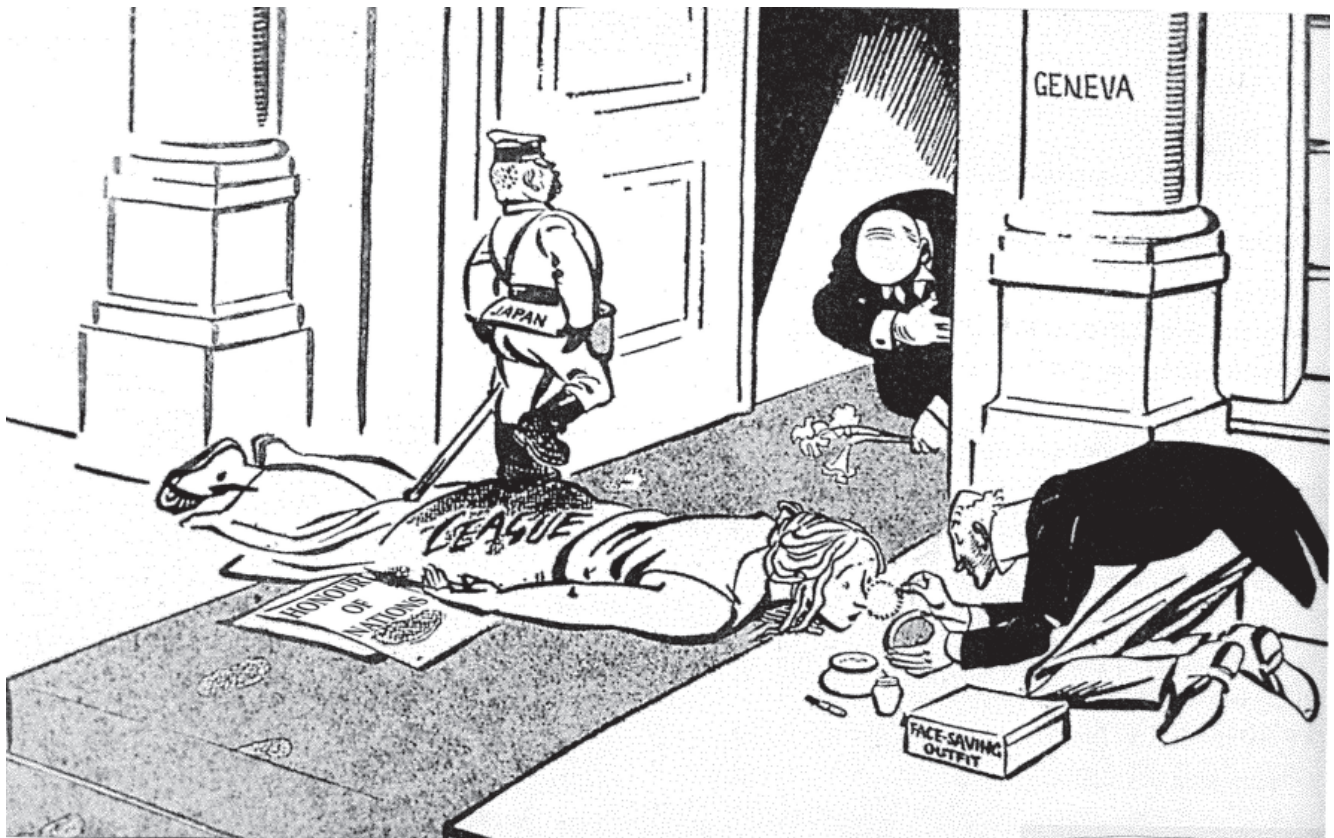
5 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The Allied governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied governments and their peoples have been subjected as a result of the war.

The War Guilt Clause.

- (a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles weaken Germany's armed forces? [5]
- (b) Why did Clemenceau demand that a harsh peace be imposed on Germany? [7]
- (c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was unfair on Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A cartoon entitled 'The Doormat', published in a British newspaper in 1932.

- (a) How did the League of Nations hope to prevent future wars between nations? [5]
- (b) Why did the League fail to stop Italian aggression against Corfu in 1923? [7]
- (c) 'The League was a failure'. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support people who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by any outside pressures. I believe that we must help free peoples to work out their own destiny in their own way.

*President Truman of the USA speaking in March 1947.
He was introducing what became known as the 'Truman Doctrine'.*

- (a) What was the 'Cold War'? [5]
- (b) Why did tension between the Soviet Union and the West increase after the Potsdam Conference? [7]
- (c) 'The main reason for the escalation of the Cold War in the years 1947–49 was the Berlin Blockade.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

My dear friends today we have started negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from our country and for the cancellation of our obligations under the Warsaw Pact. Long live Free Hungary!

From a speech by Imre Nagy, 31 October 1956.

- (a) What was the Berlin Wall? [5]
- (b) Why was there a rising in Hungary in 1956? [7]
- (c) Which was the more serious threat to Soviet control of Eastern Europe:
events in Czechoslovakia in 1968;
the emergence of Solidarity in Poland?
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 woman using banknotes to start her fire in 1923.

- (a) What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution. [5]
- (b) Why was 1923 a year of crisis for the Weimar Republic? [7]
- (c) To what extent did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

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

I wore mostly low-quality clothes at home which my mother sewed and knitted. In the Hitler Youth I wore what I thought was a beautiful brown uniform with much leather, in which I imagined myself as one of Hitler's young soldiers.

A member of the Hitler Youth remembers his time in the organisation.

- (a) Describe the activities of the Hitler Youth. [5]
- (b) Explain how Nazi policies reduced unemployment. [7]
- (c) How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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

I heard that the leader wants the Duma to be called together. Oh please don't. They want to discuss things that do not concern them and bring more discontent. No, listen to our friend Rasputin. He has your interests at heart and we must pay attention to what he says.

From a letter the Tsarina sent to the Tsar at the Front during the First World War.

- (a) Describe the main features of Tsarist rule before 1914. [5]
- (b) Why was the Tsar able to survive the 1905 Revolution? [7]
- (c) 'The most important reason for the Tsar's abdication in March 1917 was Russia's defeats during the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Stalin is a genius, the leader and teacher of the Party, the great guide of the Soviet State and captain of his armies. His energy is truly amazing. Everyone is familiar with the crystal clarity of his mind, his iron will, his devotion to the Party and his love for the people.

From an official biography of Stalin published in Moscow in 1947.

- (a) What was the 'cult of personality'? [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin carry out the Purges? [7]
- (c) How far do you agree with the view that Stalin's rule up to 1941 was a disaster for the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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



A cartoon from the Prohibition era entitled 'The National Gesture'.

- (a) What was Prohibition? [5]
- (b) Why did Prohibition fail? [7]
- (c) Which was the more important feature of US society in the 1920s: freedom or hatred? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A victim of the stock market crash tries to sell his car for a bargain price, October 1929.

- (a) What were the economic effects of the Wall Street Crash? [5]
- (b) Why did the New York stock market crash in 1929? [7]
- (c) 'Hoover's actions and policies were responsible for him losing the Presidential election of 1932.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

	1952	1957 (planned)	1957 (actual output)
Coal	63.5	113.0	124.0
Pig-iron	1.9	4.7	5.8
Steel	1.3	4.1	5.2
Oil	0.4	2.0	1.4
Cement	2.6	6.0	4.6
Chemical fertiliser	0.2	0.6	0.7

The first Five-Year Plan, 1953–57. Output in millions of tonnes.

- (a) What was the impact of the 1950 Agrarian Reform Law? [5]
- (b) Why did Mao introduce communes? [7]
- (c) How successful were the Communists in developing China's industry in the 1950s and 1960s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

After Stalin's death Mao was angered that the Soviet leaders did not consult him before attacking Stalin's memory. These tensions came to the surface in 1960 when the Chinese criticised Khrushchev for being too friendly towards the West.

From a modern textbook.

- (a) Describe the actions China took between 1949 and 1954 which led to hostility with the USA. [5]
- (b) Why did China's relations with the USSR change after the death of Stalin in 1953? [7]
- (c) How far did China's relations with other countries improve after Mao's death? 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 had nothing – no furniture, no cooking facilities. They had killed every animal on the farm, every chicken, every pig and every sheep. There was nothing left.

A Boer farmer remembers the scene that he faced on returning to his farm in 1902 after being held in a British concentration camp.

- (a) What grievances did the Boers have against the British as a result of the South African War, 1899–1902? [5]
- (b) Why was the migrant labour system favoured by the mining companies? [7]
- (c) 'The main reasons for discrimination against non-whites in the inter-war period were economic.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The accused at the start of the Treason Trials, December 1956.

- (a) What political and economic changes took place in South Africa during the Second World War? [5]
- (b) Why did the National Party win the 1948 election? [7]
- (c) How effective was opposition to apartheid in the 1950s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

South Africa shall have full power of administration over South West Africa and may apply the laws of the Union of South Africa to the territory, subject to such local modification as circumstances may require.

South Africa shall promote fully the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants of the territory.

Article 2 of the League of Nations mandate, 1920.

- (a) Describe the impact on Namibia of Germany's defeat in the First World War. [5]
- (b) Why was there resistance to South African rule by the Bondelswarts and Rehoboth communities? [7]
- (c) How effective was the United Nations in dealing with Namibia up to 1971? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

At about five o'clock on the morning of the fifth of September, one of eight Black September terrorists tossed a piece of paper out of the first-floor window of the Israeli quarters in the Olympic Village. It announced that the organisation was holding nine Israeli hostages.

From a newspaper account produced at the time.

- (a) Describe the terrorist attack at the Munich Olympics, September 1972. [5]
- (b) Why did the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) change its policies after 1967? [7]
- (c) How far had Israel achieved its aims in Lebanon by 1994? Explain your answer. [8]

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



A street in a Palestinian refugee camp in 1966.

- (a) Describe conditions in a Palestinian refugee camp. [5]
- (b) Why were so many Palestinians in refugee camps by the 1980s? [7]
- (c) 'The Intifada created more problems than it solved.' 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.

In the grey mists of the morning, we see a large part of the fresh food supply of the great London markets rapidly unloaded from the night trains: fresh fish, butter and dairy-fed pork, apples, cabbages and cucumbers. Elsewhere trains carry Lancashire cotton goods and coal from Newcastle.

From a modern textbook.

- (a) What transport problems did industry face in the early nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why did some people object to the building of railways? [7]
- (c) 'The greatest benefit brought by railways was to the health of people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Workers' cottages built by Lever in the model village of Port Sunlight.

- (a) What were the main findings of the Report produced by Edwin Chadwick in 1842? [5]
- (b) Why did the rapid growth of towns lead to insanitary conditions? [7]
- (c) How far was government action the most important reason why living conditions for workers improved after 1875? 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.



A cartoon showing foreign countries competing over China.

- (a) What were the Opium Wars? [5]
- (b) Why did the Boxer Rising take place? [7]
- (c) 'Western dealings with the Chinese in the nineteenth century only benefited the West.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Can these thieves really be our rulers? These thieves import a huge number of goods made in their own country and sell them in our markets, stealing our wealth and taking life from our people. Can foreigners really be our rulers?

From a leaflet written by those who opposed British rule.

- (a) Describe the Indian Mutiny of 1857. [5]
- (b) Explain why the British government took control over India in 1858. [7]
- (c) 'Lord Dalhousie's term as Governor-General created as many problems as it solved.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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