

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

HISTORY 0470/11

Paper 1 Structured Questions

May/June 2025

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer three questions in total:

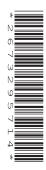
Section A (Core content): answer **two** questions.

Section B (Depth studies): answer one question.

• Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1	The 1848 revolutions varied in their outcomes.			
	(a)	What concessions did Frederick William IV of Prussia make in March 1848?	[4]	
	(b)	Why did the people of France elect Louis Napoleon as president in December 1848?	[6]	
	(c)	'The 1848 revolutions in Italy achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statent Explain your answer.	nent? [10]	
2	Indi	viduals were crucial to the achievement of Italian unification.		
	(a)	Describe Charles Albert's activities in 1848–49.	[4]	
	(b)	Why was Mazzini important to the achievement of Italian unification?	[6]	
	(c)	'Cavour hindered the unification of Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Expour answer.	kplain [10]	
3	We	stern intervention in other countries had mixed results.		
	(a)	Describe how indirect rule worked in Nigeria.	[4]	
	(b)	Why did the United States intervene in Cuba in 1898?	[6]	
	(c)	'The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was caused by greased cartridges.' How far do you agree this statement? Explain your answer.	e with [10]	
4	Ten	sions in Europe grew in the first years of the twentieth century.		
	(a)	Describe what happened in the First Moroccan Crisis.	[4]	
		Describe what happened in the First Moroccan Crisis. Why did the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 have a disastrous effect on Austro-Serbian relationship.		

Option B: The twentieth century

5 Many people were disappointed with the Treaty of Versailles. (a) Describe the economic consequences of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany, 1919–23. [4] (b) Why were Germans disappointed when they heard the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919? [6] (c) 'The victorious powers achieved what they wanted in the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10] 6 The 1930s were dominated by the aggressive policies of Germany. (a) Describe German involvement in the Spanish Civil War. [4] (b) Why did Britain and France **not** intervene over the remilitarisation of the Rhineland? [6] (c) 'The Munich Agreement was a defeat for Hitler.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10] 7 The United States took action against communism in several different parts of the world. (a) Describe the part played by China in the Korean War. [4] (b) Why did Kennedy impose a naval blockade on Cuba in October 1962? [6] (c) 'It was an error for the United States to become involved in Vietnam.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10] 8 The Soviet Union faced several challenges in Eastern Europe. (a) Describe the impact the Berlin Wall had on the people of East Berlin. [4] **(b)** Why was Solidarity important? [6]

(c) 'The Soviet Union responded in the same way to unrest in Hungary and in Czechoslovakia.'

[10]

How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

9	Many parts of the world saw fighting during the First World War.				
	(a)	Describe the siege of Tsingtao. [4	ļ]		
	(b)	Why was the Arab Revolt important?	3]		
	(c)	Which made the more important contribution to the Allied war effort in Africa: Indian or Sout African troops? Explain your answer. [10]			
10	All 1	All fronts were important in determining the outcome of the First World War.			
	(a)	What was the role of Q ships?	ļ]		
	(b)	Why did Russian armies suffer heavy defeats during the First World War?	3]		
	(c)	'Civilians were more important than the armed forces in determining the outcome of the war How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]			
		Double stocks Dr. Commence 4040, 45			
		Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45			
11	The	e Weimar Republic faced many threats.			
	(a)	What happened in the Ruhr in 1923?	1]		
	(b)	Why did some Germans support the Spartacists in 1919?	6]		
	(c)	'Stresemann's policies were of little benefit to Germany.' How far do you agree with thi statement? Explain your answer. [10]			
12	Naz	zi success grew dramatically in the early 1930s.			
	(a)	Who was Franz von Papen? [4	1]		
	(b)	Why was Ernst Röhm a threat to Hitler?	6]		
	(c)	How far did Nazi ideas and methods change over the period 1920 to 1932? Explain you answer.			

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13	By t	the end of 1917 a Bolshevik dictatorship had been established.	
	(a)	Who was General Kornilov?	[4]
	(b)	Why were some groups in Russia willing to go to war to oppose Bolshevik rule?	[6]
	(c)	'Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP) because of the Kronstadt Rising.' I do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	How far [10]
14	Stal	lin changed the Soviet Union in many ways.	
	(a)	Describe the reaction of the kulaks to the policy of collectivisation.	[4]
	(b)	Why was the First Five-Year Plan important to Stalin?	[6]
	(c)	How successful was Stalin in changing traditional ideas about the roles of women a family in Soviet society? Explain your answer.	and the [10]
		Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41	
15	Diffe	erent groups had very different experiences in the 1920s.	
	(a)	What was the Ku Klux Klan?	[4]
	(b)	Why was there a 'Red Scare' in the 1920s?	[6]
	(c)	How far were the 1920s the 'Roaring Twenties'? Explain your answer.	[10]
16	The	e years after 1929 were disastrous for many American people.	
	(a)	What was the 'Dust Bowl'?	[4]
	(b)	Why were speculators important in the events of 1929?	[6]
	(c)	'It was the Depression that led to Roosevelt winning the 1932 election.' How far do you with this statement? Explain your answer.	u agree [10]

Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia-Pacific, 1939-c.1945

- 17 Germany had changing fortunes in the Second World War.
 - (a) Describe what happened at Dunkirk in 1940.

[4]

(b) Why was Germany unable to defeat the Soviet Union?

[6]

- (c) 'The Battle of Britain was a turning point for Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- **18** Resistance to aggression by Germany and Japan came in different forms.
 - (a) Describe the methods used against the Japanese by the resistance movement in Malaya. [4]
 - **(b)** Why was the French resistance movement able to cause serious problems for the Germans? [6]
 - (c) 'The bombing of British cities in 1940–41 failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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