



Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY

0470/11

Paper 1

May/June 2023

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 [].

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

- 1** The 1848 revolutions had some achievements.
- (a) What demands were made to the Hungarian Diet by Kossuth in March 1848? [4]
 - (b) Why was Louis Philippe unpopular in France by 1848? [6]
 - (c) 'Of all the revolutions in 1848 those in Germany achieved the most.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Many different factors played a role in the struggle for Italian unification.
- (a) Describe events in Rome in 1849. [4]
 - (b) Why was Victor Emmanuel II important to Italian unification? [6]
 - (c) 'Foreign influence in Italy was the greatest barrier to unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** The issues of slavery and the rights of black Americans dominated the United States for many decades.
- (a) What was the Missouri Compromise? [4]
 - (b) Why was there opposition to Reconstruction? [6]
 - (c) 'Anti-slavery "Free-Staters" were responsible for the violence in Kansas in 1854–59.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** The First World War had long-term and short-term causes.
- (a) Describe the main features of Dreadnoughts. [4]
 - (b) Why did members of Young Bosnia plan to assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand? [6]
 - (c) 'Kaiser Wilhelm II was the person most responsible for the July Crisis of 1914 ending in war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 Many difficult issues had to be dealt with in the peace negotiations of 1919.
- (a) What were Clemenceau's demands at the beginning of the peace negotiations? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Treaty of Saint Germain important? [6]
 - (c) 'Wilson gained what he wanted in the peace negotiations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 The League of Nations eventually failed.
- (a) Describe the work of the League of Nations in dealing with slavery. [4]
 - (b) Why was there a crisis in 1921 in Upper Silesia? [6]
 - (c) 'It was the behaviour of member states, not the structure of the League, that led to its failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 In the years after 1945, Eastern Europe became important for both the United States and the USSR.
- (a) What was agreed at the Yalta Conference about the future of Germany? [4]
 - (b) Why did communist countries agree to form the Warsaw Pact in 1955? [6]
 - (c) 'By 1948 the USSR had used the same methods to take control of Czechoslovakia and Poland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 The Soviets had to deal with many problems in Eastern Europe.
- (a) What reforms did Dubček propose for Czechoslovakia in 1968? [4]
 - (b) Why was there an uprising in Hungary in 1956? [6]
 - (c) 'Soviet control over Eastern Europe collapsed because of problems in the USSR.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

- 9** The First World War was fought in many different ways.
- (a) Describe the impact of the war on the lives of women in Britain. [4]
 - (b) Why was the use of convoys at sea important? [6]
 - (c) 'The Gallipoli campaign failed because of fierce Turkish resistance.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** The First World War came to an end in 1918.
- (a) Describe the impact of the Zimmermann telegram. [4]
 - (b) Why was there 'war weariness' in Germany by 1917? [6]
 - (c) 'The Battle of Amiens in 1918 was more important than the entry of the United States into the war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 11** The road to power was a long one for Hitler.
- (a) Describe Hitler's actions during the Munich Putsch. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Night of the Long Knives take place? [6]
 - (c) Which was more important to Hitler, the Reichstag Fire or the Enabling Act? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Different groups had different experiences in Nazi Germany.
- (a) Describe how the Nazi regime treated minorities other than the Jews. [4]
 - (b) Why were young people important to the Nazis? [6]
 - (c) How far did life in Germany change after the start of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

- 13** Much changed in Russia during the years 1917 to 1921.
- (a) What were the main features of the New Economic Policy (NEP)? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Petrograd Soviet important in 1917? [6]
 - (c) 'The Whites were to blame for their defeat in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Stalin introduced big changes to Soviet agriculture and industry.
- (a) Describe the Stakhanovite movement. [4]
 - (b) Why was it important to Stalin to modernise Soviet agriculture? [6]
 - (c) 'The impact of industrialisation on the Russian people was disastrous.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

- 15** There were many problems in the United States during the 1920s.
- (a) Describe the impact of hire purchase (credit) in the United States during the 1920s. [4]
 - (b) Why were some older manufacturing industries in decline during the 1920s? [6]
 - (c) 'American agriculture was in trouble during the 1920s because of over-production.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** Politicians disagreed about how to react to the Depression.
- (a) Describe the attempts made by Hoover to deal with the effects of the Depression. [4]
 - (b) Why, during the 1932 presidential election, did Roosevelt promise the American people a 'New Deal'? [6]
 - (c) 'The Wall Street Crash was caused by speculation.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

- 17** The fortunes of the Communists changed between 1936 and 1949.
- (a) What happened in the Xi'an Incident of 1936? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nationalist government become unpopular during the Second World War? [6]
 - (c) 'The main reason why the Long March was important was because it won support for the Communists.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** Many aspects of life in China changed over the years.
- (a) Describe what happened to landlords when the Communists came to power. [4]
 - (b) Why were Mao's educational and social reforms important? [6]
 - (c) 'The introduction of communes benefited the Chinese people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

- 19** As soon as apartheid was established, it was opposed.
- (a) What were the terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Group Areas Act of 1950 important? [6]
 - (c) 'The nature of the opposition to apartheid changed little in the period 1948–64.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** Apartheid and white minority rule were both defended long after their downfall was inevitable.
- (a) Who was Eugene Terre'Blanche? [4]
 - (b) Why was the 1994 election important? [6]
 - (c) 'The policies of P W Botha during the late 1970s and the 1980s were repressive.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

- 21** Palestine posed many problems after the Second World War.
- (a) Describe British reactions to Jewish immigration after the Second World War. [4]
 - (b) Why was the 1948–49 war important? [6]
 - (c) 'The United Nations' partition plan had little support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** Events in the Middle East have had a big impact on Palestinians.
- (a) What role has the United Nations played in helping Palestinian refugees? [4]
 - (b) Why did the 1967 war increase the number of Palestinian refugees? [6]
 - (c) Which has done more to help the Palestinian cause, Arab states or the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? Explain your answer. [10]

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