



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/12

Paper 1

May/June 2012

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 **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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

Above all, the Zollverein helped the movement of people and ideas in Germany, undermined local loyalties and demonstrated the growing leadership of Prussia in German affairs.

An historian writing in 2003.

- (a) Describe the role of the Zollverein. [5]
- (b) Why were there revolutions in Germany in 1848–9? [7]
- (c) 'The Frankfurt Parliament failed because of its lack of power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

By the end of 1849 the revolution was over. Venice finally surrendered when an Austrian blockade was made worse by malaria and cholera. The national cause had been advanced, but many weaknesses had been exposed. Divisions had been opened up between republicans and monarchists.

From a history book published in 2008.

- (a) What influence did Austria have over Italy by the beginning of 1848? [5]
- (b) Why did the revolutions of 1848–9 in Italy fail? [7]
- (c) Was Cavour a help or a hindrance in the unification of Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

3

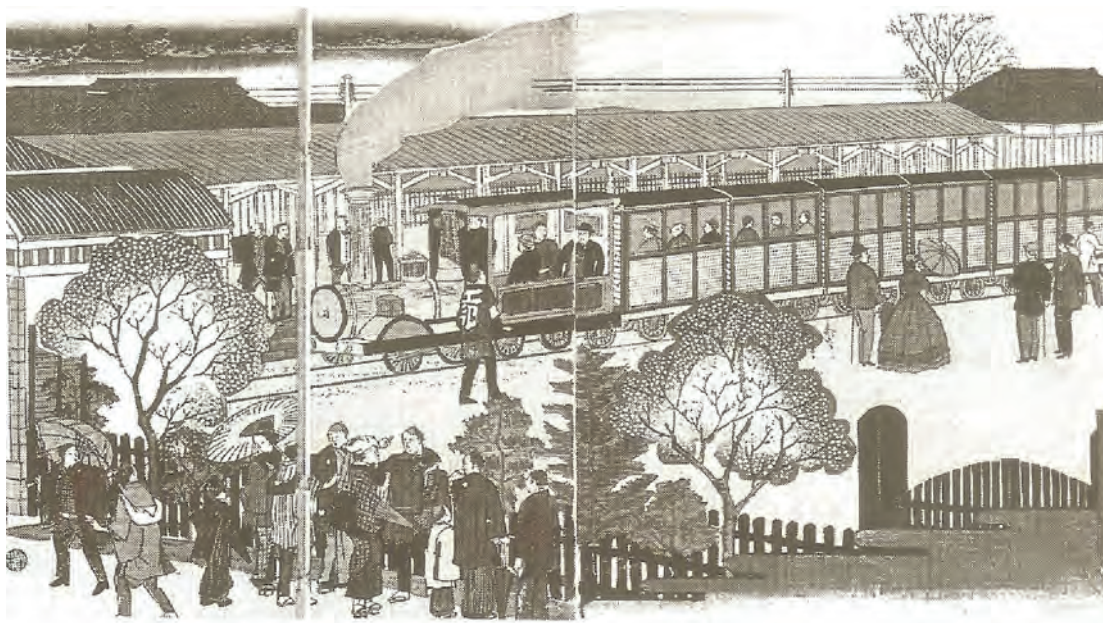
3 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Everything in Atlanta which could aid the enemy was destroyed. Wrecked engines, bent and twisted iron rails, blackened and solitary chimneys in the midst of ruin were everywhere.

One of Sherman's commanders describes the destruction of Atlanta in the American Civil War.

- (a) Describe the main features of Sherman's march through Georgia. [5]
- (b) Why did the North refuse to accept the secession of the Southern states? [7]
- (c) To what extent was the success of the North's forces due to the weakness of the South? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Look at the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



A print of the first Japanese railway, built in 1872.

- (a) In what ways did Japanese life become westernised during the period of the Meiji? [5]
- (b) Why did the Meiji face rebellions within Japan in the 1870s? [7]
- (c) 'The Meiji Emperor was the most important factor in bringing about the modernisation of Japan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We have organised reparations where damage has been inflicted, we have established guarantees and securities against the repetition of those crimes and horrors from which the world is just emerging. We have demonstrated that you cannot trample on national rights and liberties.

Lloyd George speaking in the British Parliament about the Versailles Treaty, July 1919.

- (a) With reference to the terms of the peace settlements of 1919–20, what was meant by (i) war guilt and (ii) reparations? [5]
- (b) Why were the peacemakers at Versailles severe on Germany? [7]
- (c) 'The German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles was unreasonable.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

6 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Hitler has got away with it. France is not marching.

Oh, the stupidity of the French. I learnt today that the German troops had orders to retreat if the French opposed them in any way.

From an article written by an American journalist in 1936. He was working in Germany in the 1930s.

- (a) What did Hitler do between 1933 and 1936 to challenge the Treaty of Versailles? [5]
- (b) Why was Hitler involved in the Spanish Civil War? [7]
- (c) 'Hitler was not a planner in foreign affairs. He just took opportunities that others gave him.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Look at the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A western view of Eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria carry the banner which says 'Thank Our Liberators'. They are under the watchful eye of the USSR.

- (a) What was the 'Cold War'? [5]
- (b) Why were Western governments suspicious of the USSR in the period 1945 to February 1948 (the communist takeover of Czechoslovakia)? [7]
- (c) 'Truman and Churchill were responsible for starting the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

6

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

The UN army tried to restore peace and order to the Congo . Hammarskjöld also called on other resources of the UN, especially the WHO and FAO.

An historian writing in 2010.

- (a) What part did specialised agencies of the United Nations play in the Congo? [5]
- (b) Why did the UN find it difficult to deal with the problems in the Congo? [7]
- (c) How far has the organisation of the United Nations hindered its effectiveness? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 9 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

A photograph of German children playing with bank notes in 1923.

- (a) Describe the effects of the hyperinflation of 1923 on the lives of German people. [5]
- (b) Why did France and Belgium occupy the Ruhr in 1923? [7]
- (c) How far did Stresemann restore pride and prosperity to Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Propaganda is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. If the means achieves the end then the means is good. It is the Ministry of Propaganda's duty to tell the masses what they want and put it across in such a way that they understand it too.

Goebbels speaking about the use of propaganda in 1933.

- (a) Describe the treatment of the Jews in Nazi Germany from 1933. [5]
- (b) Why did Hitler seek to control all forms of the media? [7]
- (c) How far had Hitler gained the support of the German people by 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

11 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of striking workers killed by the police at the Lena gold field, 1912.

- (a) What were the main grievances of the Russian people in the early-twentieth century? [5]
- (b) Why did the revolution of 1905 fail? [7]
- (c) How important was Stolypin to the Tsar remaining in power in the years after the 1905 Revolution? Explain your answer. [8]

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

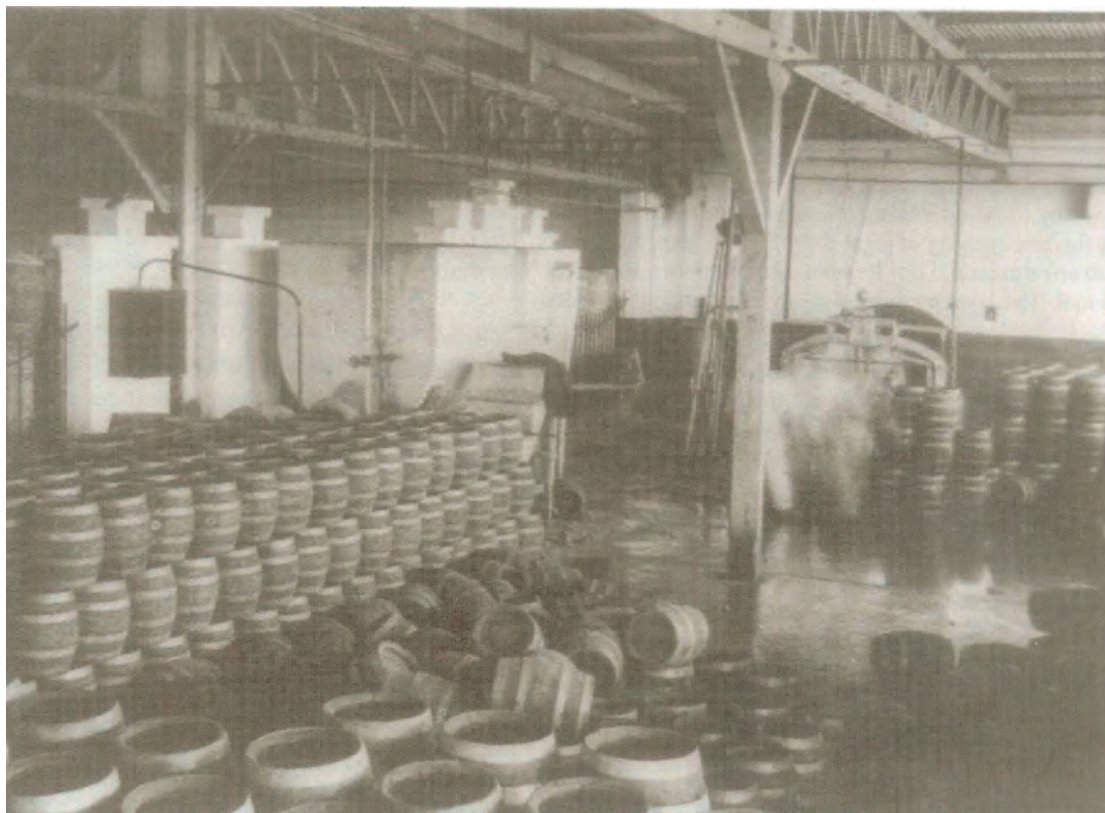
We receive our Sun from Stalin,
 We receive our prosperous life from Stalin
 Even the good life in the tundras filled with snow-storms
 We made together with him,
 With the son of Lenin,
 With Stalin the wise.

From a song about Stalin written in 1937.

- (a) Describe the 'Great Terror'. [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin introduce a new Constitution in 1936? [7]
- (c) 'The Purges were more effective than the cult of personality in allowing Stalin to control the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of an illegal still.

- (a) Describe Prohibition. [5]
- (b) Why was Prohibition repealed? [7]
- (c) How widespread was intolerance in US society in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

We are of the opinion that an attempt to fix the hours and wages of workers was not a lawful use of government power.

A Supreme Court decision in relation to the NRA, 1935.

- (a) What were Roosevelt's 'fireside chats'? [5]
- (b) Why was there opposition to the New Deal? [7]
- (c) 'The New Deal was a failure as it did not solve unemployment.' How far do you support this view? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

15 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

There is good evidence that apathy, resentment and defeatism are spreading fast in nationalist ranks, causing surrenders and desertions. One main factor contributing to this is the Communists' ever-mounting numerical supremacy.

From a report by the American consul in Shenyang, 1947.

- (a)** What impact did the Second World War have on the Communists? [5]
- (b)** Why did the Communists achieve victory in the Civil War? [7]
- (c)** 'By the end of 1949 the greatest problem facing the Communist regime was international refusal to recognise the Communist government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

From a book by a Chinese woman published in 1992.

- (a)** Describe what happened under the Agrarian Reform Act of 1950. [5]
- (b)** Why did Mao introduce the Five-Year Plans? [7]
- (c)** 'The Great Leap Forward had a greater impact on China than the first Five-Year Plan.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

More than 200 Africans were shot down. The police said the crowd was armed with 'ferocious weapons' which littered the compound after they fled. I saw no weapons. I saw only shoes, hats and a few bicycles left among the bodies.

An eye-witness account of events at Sharpeville, 1960.

- (a)** Describe what happened at Sharpeville on 21 March 1960. [5]
- (b)** Why was Sharpeville an important event in the struggle against apartheid? [7]
- (c)** To what extent had apartheid been weakened by the end of the 1970s? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

On 2 February 1990, in an historic speech before Parliament, De Klerk announced that the ban on the ANC, the PAC and the South African Communist Party would be lifted. He promised that hundreds of political prisoners would be released, including Mandela, and he stated he was ready to work with all political groups.

From a history textbook published in 1997.

- (a)** Describe the activities of the ANC in the struggle against apartheid. [5]
- (b)** Why was Mandela released from prison? [7]
- (c)** How important was the role of De Klerk in the achievement of majority rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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

The mandate for Namibia was officially confirmed by the League of Nations on 17 December 1920. It said that South Africa should 'promote the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants' of Namibia.

From a Namibian schools' history textbook published in 1988.

- (a) What opposition in Namibia was there to German colonisation in the late-nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why did the Germans conduct an extermination campaign against the Herero? [7]
- (c) How successfully did South Africa administer the League of Nations' mandate? Explain your answer. [8]

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

20 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

A photograph of a refugee ship being sent back from Palestine to Cyprus by British soldiers in 1946.

- (a)** Describe the role of Ben-Gurion in the achievement of the state of Israel. [5]
- (b)** Why did Jewish nationalists use violence to achieve their aims in the years 1946–8? [7]
- (c)** 'The Jews won the war of 1948–9 because they were fighting for a homeland.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.

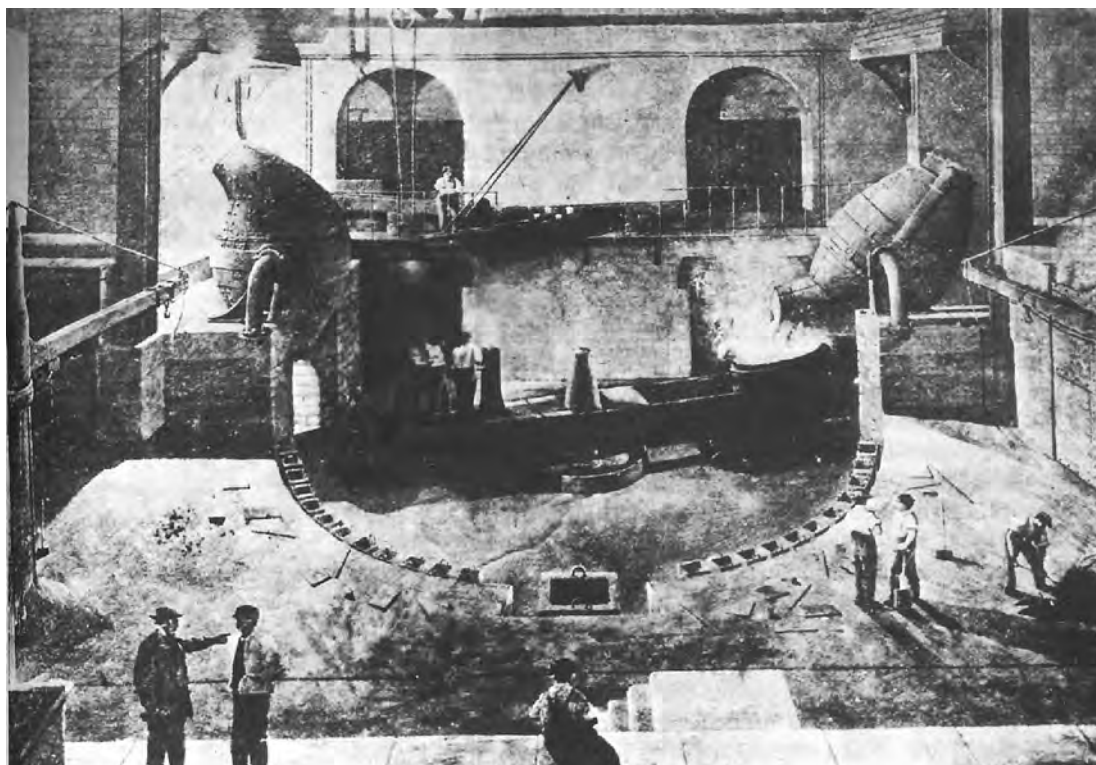


*A photograph of Jewish children arriving at Ben-Gurion Airport in Israel in 1990.
They have just arrived from the Soviet Union.*

- (a) Describe the Israeli response to the Intifada. [5]
- (b) Why were kibbutzim influential in the early years of the state of Israel? [7]
- (c) How united have the Jewish people of Israel been? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Look at the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A photograph of two Bessemer Converters in a steel making plant, c.1860.

- (a) What technological improvements took place in the manufacture of iron and steel in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why did working conditions remain unhealthy and dangerous in many industries in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How far do technological developments explain the growth of industry in Britain in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Look at the painting, and then answer the questions which follow.



A painting showing the arrival of a working men's train, c.1860.

- (a) Describe the main problems of moving goods by canal in the early nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why was George Stephenson important to the development of railways? [7]
- (c) 'The working-classes benefited most from the growth of railways.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

24 Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

To the Chinese the war was fought over the issue of opium but for British merchants the issues were much wider, namely future opportunities to trade with China, gaining access to Chinese silk and tea.

A British historian writing in 2010.

- (a)** What progress had Western merchants made in trade with China by the 1830s? [5]
- (b)** Why was China affected by the opium trade in the 1830s? [7]
- (c)** 'Western dealings with the Chinese in the nineteenth century were only to the advantage of the West.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Germany's bid for colonies was a simple assertion of its new position among world powers. There is much truth in the view that Bismarck took part in the scramble mainly in order to dominate international politics of the European powers.

From a school history book published in 1981.

- (a)** What agreements over the partition of Africa were made in the second half of the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b)** Explain why most of Africa remained uncolonised in the first half of the nineteenth century. [7]
- (c)** To what extent was European imperialism in Africa in the nineteenth century carried out peacefully? Explain your answer. [8]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 2	© Martin Collier; <i>The Unification of Italy 1815–70</i> ; Heinemann; 2008.
Question 3	© William R Brock; <i>Conflict and Transformation: The United States 1844–1977</i> ; Penguin Books; 1973.
Question 4	© Philip Sauvain; <i>European and World History 1815–1919</i> ; Hulton Educational; 1985.
Question 5	© Nigel Kelly & Greg Lacey; <i>Modern World History</i> ; Heinemann; 1999.
Question 6	© Ben Walsh; <i>GCSE Modern World History</i> ; Hodder Education; 2009.
Question 7	© S R Gibbons; <i>The Cold War</i> ; Longmans; 1986.
Question 9	© David Ferriby & Jim McCabe; <i>Modern World History</i> ; Heinemann; 2001.
Question 10	© Richard Radway; <i>Germany 1918–45</i> ; Hodder & Stoughton; 2004.
Question 11	© Steven Waugh; <i>Essential Modern World History</i> ; Nelson Thornes; 2001.
Question 12	© Alex Brodtkin et al; <i>Modern World History</i> ; Heinemann; 2009.
Questions 13 & 14	© David Ferriby et al; <i>Twentieth Century Depth Studies</i> ; Nelson Thornes; 2009.
Questions 15 & 16	© Robert Whitfield; <i>The Impact of Chairman Mao: China 1946–1976</i> ; Nelson Thornes; 2008.
Questions 17 & 18	© Rosemary Mulholland; <i>South Africa 1948–1994</i> ; Cambridge University Press; 1997.
Question 19	© Nangolo Mbumba & Norbert H Noisser; <i>Namibia in History</i> ; Zed Books; 1988.
Question 20	© Christopher Culpin; <i>Making History</i> ; Collins; 1984.
Question 21	© Tony McAleavy; <i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i> ; Cambridge University Press; 1998.
Question 22	© R J Cootes; <i>Britain Since 1700</i> ; Longman; 1982.
Question 23	© Richard Staton, Ray Ennion & Wendy Moore; <i>Three Centuries of Change</i> ; Collins Educational; 1998.
Question 25	© Roland Oliver & Anthony Atmore; <i>Africa Since 1800</i> ; Cambridge University Press; 1981.

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.