

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY

Paper 1 Structured Questions

0470/11

May/June 2024

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 **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

- 1 In 1848 revolutions swept across Europe.
 - (a) What changes were introduced by the Provisional Government in France in February 1848? [4]
 - (b) Why had nationalism grown in influence in Germany by 1848? [6]
 - (c) 'Little progress was made towards Italian unification in 1848–49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 2 War was one of the factors that contributed to the achievement of German unification.
 - (a) Describe the events in 1870 which led to the Franco-Prussian War. [4]
 - (b) Why was the defeat of Austria in 1866 important? [6]
 - (c) 'Little was achieved by the Prussian Revolution of 1848.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 3 Many issues that existed before the American Civil War still caused problems afterwards.
 - (a) Who were the 'free soilers'? [4]
 - (b) Why did Reconstruction fail to protect many freed slaves from violence and mistreatment? [6]
 - (c) 'The Civil War was fought over the issue of states' rights.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 4 Imperialism affected much of the world in the second half of the nineteenth century.
 - (a) Describe how Theodore Roosevelt responded to Spanish rule in Cuba. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Treaty of Paris (1898) important? [6]
 - (c) 'The main impact of European imperialism on Africa was one of exploitation.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: The twentieth century

- 5** The peace negotiators at the Paris Peace Conference had to take many difficult decisions.
- (a)** What changes were made on Germany's western border by the Treaty of Versailles? [4]
 - (b)** Why did the Treaty of Versailles have important political consequences for Germany from 1919 to 1923? [6]
 - (c)** 'Clemenceau's demands dominated the discussions at Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** The performance of the League of Nations in the 1920s and 1930s was uneven.
- (a)** Describe how the League of Nations helped refugees. [4]
 - (b)** Why was the Manchurian Crisis important? [6]
 - (c)** How well did the League deal with international disputes in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** After the Second World War, Europe became the scene of the struggle between communism and capitalism.
- (a)** What was the policy of 'containment'? [4]
 - (b)** Why was the Greek Civil War important? [6]
 - (c)** Was the Berlin Blockade more of a defensive than an aggressive move by Stalin? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** The Soviet Union responded to opposition in different ways.
- (a)** Describe events in Eastern Europe in 1989–90. [4]
 - (b)** Why was the Berlin Wall important? [6]
 - (c)** 'From 1956 to 1981 the Soviet Union's reaction to opposition in Eastern Europe was to use military force.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

- 9** The pattern for the war on the Western Front was set very early.
- (a) What was the purpose of the race to the sea? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Battle of the Somme important? [6]
 - (c) 'The first Battle of the Marne was the most important reason why the Schlieffen Plan failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Troops from inside and outside the British Empire contributed to the Allied war effort.
- (a) Describe the part played by South African troops in the East African campaign. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Allied victory in South West Africa achieved quickly? [6]
 - (c) How important was the Japanese contribution to the Allied war effort? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

- 11** Despite some early difficulties the Weimar Republic did have some achievements.
- (a) Describe Stresemann's economic policies. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Communist uprisings of 1919 fail? [6]
 - (c) 'Weimar's cultural achievements were more important than its achievements in foreign policy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** The Nazis used a range of methods to stay in power.
- (a) Describe how the Nazis used the Gestapo. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nazis take control of the mass media? [6]
 - (c) 'The main aim of Nazi economic policies was to reduce unemployment.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 Russia was a troubled country in the early years of the twentieth century.

- (a) Describe the main features of Tsarist rule at the beginning of the twentieth century. [4]
- (b) Why did the Tsarist government introduce reforms in the period 1905 to 1911? [6]
- (c) 'The most important reason why Tsar Nicholas abdicated in 1917 was Russia's involvement in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was ruthless in winning and keeping power.

- (a) Who were the Young Pioneers? [4]
- (b) Why did Trotsky fail to become leader of the Soviet Union after Lenin's death? [6]
- (c) 'Stalin stayed in power because of the use of the Purges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The 1920s in the United States was a time of great change.

- (a) What was Prohibition? [4]
- (b) Why did the lives of many women change in the 1920s? [6]
- (c) 'The group that suffered the most from discrimination during the 1920s was immigrants.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The Depression caused much misery in the United States.

- (a) What were the Bonus Marchers? [4]
- (b) Why did Hoover do little to help people during the Depression? [6]
- (c) 'It was underlying weaknesses in the American economy rather than the Wall Street Crash that caused the Depression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 17** Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan had successes and failures.
- (a)** What happened in the Battle of Midway? [4]
 - (b)** Why did Singapore fall to the Japanese forces? [6]
 - (c)** 'Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941 because of the economic sanctions of the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** By 1945 both Germany and Japan had been defeated.
- (a)** Describe how Germany was denazified after the end of the Second World War. [4]
 - (b)** Why were the D-Day landings successful? [6]
 - (c)** 'The Japanese defeat was caused by the American use of the atomic bomb.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

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.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.