



# Cambridge IGCSE™

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## HISTORY

0470/12

Paper 1

February/March 2022

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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## 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 [ ].

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

**SECTION A: CORE CONTENT**

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

- 1** The authorities were eventually able to deal with the 1848 revolutions.
- (a) What happened during the uprising in Vienna in October 1848? [4]
  - (b) Why did the 'June Days' take place? [6]
  - (c) 'The European revolutions of 1848–49 achieved very little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** During the 1860s Bismarck was the key figure in Prussia.
- (a) Describe how Bismarck became Minister-President in 1862. [4]
  - (b) Why was the issue of the Spanish Succession important? [6]
  - (c) 'Bismarck planned the war with Austria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Tensions between North and South continued for decades in the USA.
- (a) Describe the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. [4]
  - (b) Why were carpetbaggers unpopular in the South during the Reconstruction period? [6]
  - (c) 'The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 was the most important cause of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** A variety of different factors helped lead to the First World War.
- (a) What were dreadnoughts? [4]
  - (b) Why was the Bosnian Crisis of 1908–09 important? [6]
  - (c) Which of the two Moroccan crises was more of a danger to international peace? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 The League of Nations faced many challenges.
- (a) What was the Hoare-Laval Pact of 1935? [4]
  - (b) Why was the Depression important for the League of Nations? [6]
  - (c) 'The response of the League of Nations to Japanese actions in Manchuria was surprising.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 A number of factors in the 1930s made war increasingly likely.
- (a) Describe the increasing militarism of Japan in the 1930s. [4]
  - (b) Why was the Treaty of Versailles important for Hitler's foreign policy? [6]
  - (c) Is it surprising that Britain and France went to war over Poland, but not over Czechoslovakia? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 During the Cold War problems for the Soviets broke out across much of Eastern Europe.
- (a) Describe the events that led to the revolt in Hungary in 1956. [4]
  - (b) Why did many Germans dislike the Berlin Wall? [6]
  - (c) 'The authorities in Poland dealt effectively with Solidarity.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 From 1979 to 1991 much attention was focused on Iran and Iraq.
- (a) Describe the rule of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. [4]
  - (b) Why did the USA react in the way that it did to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait? [6]
  - (c) 'Iran and Iraq suffered equally from the Iran-Iraq War.' 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** In the first few months, the First World War was a war of movement.
- (a)** Describe the actions of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) in the first month of the war. [4]
  - (b)** Why were the changes made to the Schlieffen Plan important? [6]
  - (c)** 'The first Battle of Ypres was the most important battle on the Western Front in 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Much of the fighting on the Western Front was conducted in trenches.
- (a)** What was 'trench foot'? [4]
  - (b)** Why was the Battle of Verdun important to the Allies? [6]
  - (c)** 'New types of weapons had little impact in the trench warfare of the Western Front.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45**

- 11** There were many factors that helped the Nazis rise to power.
- (a)** Describe the role of Goebbels in the Nazi Party during the 1920s. [4]
  - (b)** Why did the economy of the Weimar Republic collapse so quickly after 1929? [6]
  - (c)** 'The Enabling Act was the most important reason why Hitler was able to consolidate his power by 1934.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** The Nazi government tried to control every part of German society.
- (a)** Describe Nazi policies towards the churches in Germany. [4]
  - (b)** Why did the Nazi master race theory lead to the persecution of certain groups in German society? [6]
  - (c)** How successful was the Nazi government in controlling the German people? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 13** Tsar Nicholas II was not a popular ruler.
- (a)** What were the features of the Tsar's Russification policy? [4]
  - (b)** Why was the 1905 Revolution important? [6]
  - (c)** 'By 1916 the main reason for the Tsar's unpopularity was Rasputin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** When he came to power Stalin was determined to make important changes.
- (a)** Describe what replaced the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the late 1920s. [4]
  - (b)** Why did Stalin's policies bring about changes in the lives of Soviet women? [6]
  - (c)** 'Stalin changed Soviet agriculture for political rather than economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41**

- 15** Some people did well in the 1920s, others did not.
- (a)** What were sharecroppers? [4]
  - (b)** Why were many American farmers in the 1920s producing more than they could sell? [6]
  - (c)** How far was the car industry responsible for America's economic boom of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The New Deal was not a complete success.
- (a)** Who was Huey Long? [4]
  - (b)** Why was unemployment still high at the end of the 1930s? [6]
  - (c)** 'The first and second New Deals were very different.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990**

**17** There were reforms in China in the 1950s.

- (a)** What were collective farms? [4]
- (b)** Why did Mao introduce social reforms in the 1950s? [6]
- (c)** How far were the difficulties of the Great Leap Forward due to the introduction of backyard furnaces? Explain your answer. [10]

**18** China experienced much change over the years.

- (a)** Describe what happened to the education system in China during the Cultural Revolution. [4]
- (b)** Why did people in China feel the way they did about the Gang of Four? [6]
- (c)** How different was China under Deng compared with China under Mao? Explain your answer. [10]



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

- 19** Before 1948 the lives of black South Africans were very restricted.
- (a) Describe how the pass system worked in South Africa before 1948. [4]
  - (b) Why did many black South Africans work in the migrant labour system? [6]
  - (c) 'Between 1919 and 1945 the South African economy depended on gold mining.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** By the mid-1980s apartheid was coming to an end.
- (a) Describe the contribution made by Oliver Tambo to the fall of apartheid. [4]
  - (b) Why did Mandela face opposition from some black South Africans during his discussions with de Klerk in the early 1990s? [6]
  - (c) How far did the State of Emergency called by Botha in 1985 help the government to stay in control? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945**

- 21** Palestine saw much violence after the Second World War.
- (a)** Who was David Ben-Gurion? [4]
  - (b)** Why was there a Jewish insurgency in Palestine between 1944 and 1948? [6]
  - (c)** How surprising was the defeat of the Arab states in the war of 1948–49? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** Israel and the Arab states found it difficult to live together peacefully.
- (a)** Who was Moshe Dayan? [4]
  - (b)** Why did President Sadat decide to go to war against Israel in 1973? [6]
  - (c)** Who benefited most from the war of 1956? Explain your answer. [10]



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