



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/01

Paper 1

May/June 2007

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.

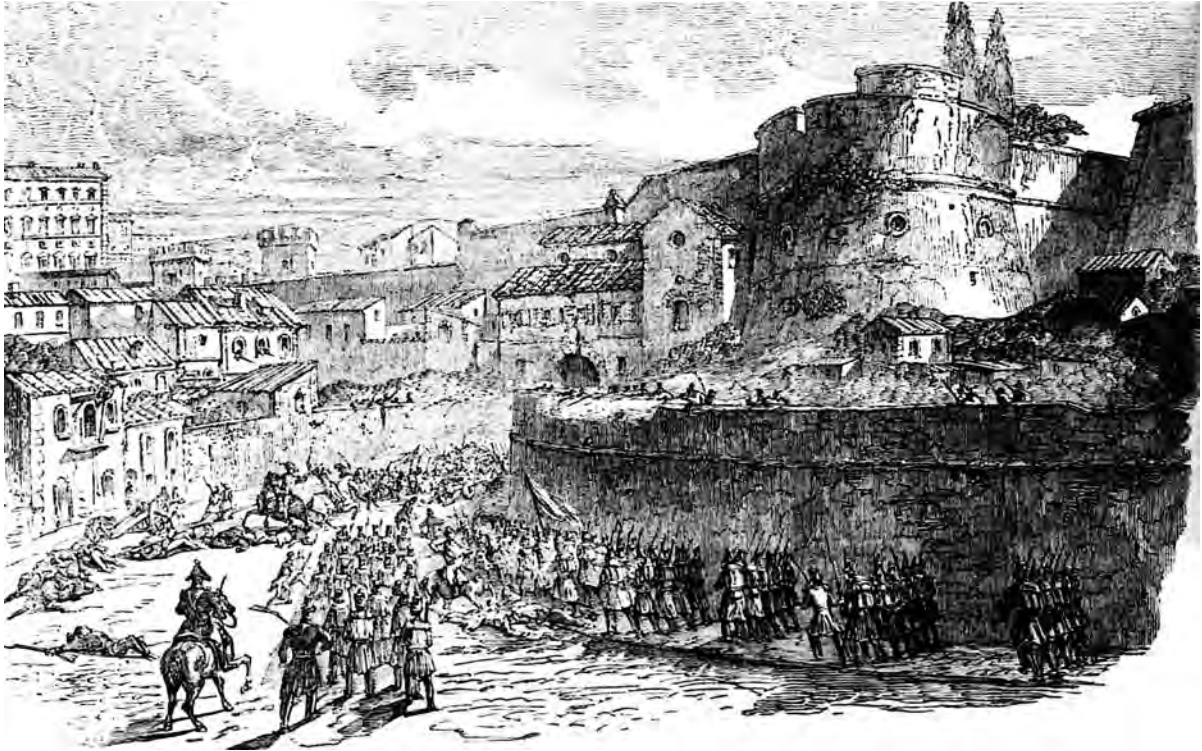
This document consists of **20** printed pages.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

- 1 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



French troops recapturing Rome in 1849.

- (a) What was the 'Young Italy' movement? [5]
- (b) Why did revolutions in Italy during 1848–49 fail? [7]
- (c) 'Garibaldi was more important in the unification of Italy than Cavour.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

2 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry, October 1859.

- (a) Describe the events at Harper's Ferry in October 1859. [5]
- (b) Why was there mistrust between North and South before the Civil War? [7]
- (c) How far was Reconstruction a success? Explain your answer. [8]

3 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



The Emperor opening Japan's first railway in 1872.

- (a) What were the main provisions of the Meiji Constitution? [5]
- (b) Why did the Meiji Restoration occur? [7]
- (c) 'Social changes were more important than economic changes in the modernisation of Japan between 1860 and 1890.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In my opinion, it is not possible to lay the entire responsibility for the war on any single nation. By aiming at the destruction of the economic life of Germany this treaty threatens the health and prosperity of the Allies themselves. By making impossible demands it leaves Europe more unsettled than it found it.

*John Maynard Keynes writing in 1920.
Keynes was a British official in Paris at the Peace Conference
but left early, disgusted at the treatment of Germany.*

- (a) What did Clemenceau want to achieve from the peace settlement of 1919–20? [5]
- (b) Why did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles cause so much bitterness in Germany? [7]
- (c) 'The peacemakers of 1919–23 coped successfully with the problems they faced.' How far do you agree with this statement on the treaties made with the defeated powers? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Hitler has got away with remilitarisation of the Rhineland. France is not marching. No wonder the faces of Nazi leaders were all smiles. Oh, the stupidity (or is it the paralysis?) of the French. I learnt today that the German troops had orders to beat a hasty retreat if the French army opposed them in any way.

An American journalist in Germany, writing in 1936.

- (a) In what ways did Hitler build up his armed forces before 1936? [5]
- (b) Why was remilitarisation of the Rhineland a risk for Hitler? [7]
- (c) 'The policy of appeasement was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

You are worried over Cuba. You say that it worries you because it lies ninety miles across the sea from the shores of the United States. However, Turkey lies next to us. You have stationed devastating rocket weapons in Turkey, literally right next to us. This is why I make this proposal: We agree to remove the weapons from Cuba and that the United States, on its part, will remove its similar weapons from Turkey.

From Khrushchev's letter of 27 October 1962.

- (a) Describe the response of the USA to Castro's takeover of Cuba. [5]
- (b) Why was the Bay of Pigs invasion a failure for the USA? [7]
- (c) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was never a threat to world peace.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

8 Study the poster, and then answer the questions which follow.



A Vietcong poster.

- (a) What was the 'Domino Theory'? [5]
- (b) Why did the Vietnam War become increasingly unpopular with the people of America? [7]
- (c) 'The USA was unsuccessful in Vietnam because of the opposition's use of guerrilla tactics.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

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



The Reichstag building in flames, 27 February 1933.

- (a) In what ways did Hitler change his tactics following the Munich Putsch? [5]
- (b) Why did the events of 1930–32 result in Hitler becoming Chancellor? [7]
- (c) 'The most important reason why Hitler was able to strengthen his control over Germany during the period 1933–34 was the "Night of the Long Knives".' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

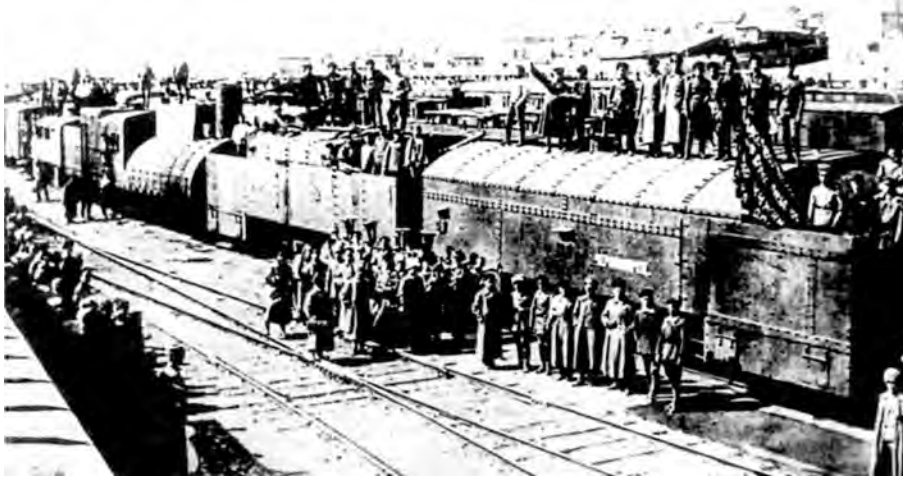
Through the radio 80 million people were deprived of independent thought. It was therefore possible to subject them to the views of one man.

*Albert Speer, a member of the Nazi Party.
He was Armaments Minister during the Second World War.*

- (a)** Describe the work of Goebbels. [5]
- (b)** Why did the Nazis persecute many different groups in German society? [7]
- (c)** Was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

11 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



An armoured train used by the Bolsheviks during the Civil War.

- (a) What problems did the Provisional Government face on taking over from the Tsar? [5]
- (b) Why was the Provisional Government a failure? [7]
- (c) 'Trotsky's leadership of the Red Army was the most important reason why the Civil War was won by the Bolsheviks.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

We must create in our country a structure which would be capable of re-equipping and organising not only the whole of our industry but also our transport and our agriculture. The history of Russia shows that because of her backwardness she was constantly being defeated. We are 50 or 100 years behind the advanced countries. We must catch up within ten years. Either we do it, or we will go under.

Stalin's Collected Works, published in 1931.

- (a) Describe the main features of Stalin's first Five Year Plan. [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin introduce Five Year Plans? [7]
- (c) How successful was industrialisation under Stalin? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

13 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

From the feeble wireless telegraph service in 1920, radio has grown swiftly into the billion dollar industry it is today. The broadcasters discovered they could boost the car industry or the ginger beer industry. And then time on the air becomes something that people want to buy. Television is just around the corner. In another ten years, will it be in our homes?

A newspaper report in the 1920s.

- (a) What problems did older industries face in the 1920s? [5]
- (b) Why did agriculture fail to prosper during the 1920s? [7]
- (c) How far was the expansion of the automobile industry responsible for the economic 'boom' of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



*An American cartoon published in 1933, entitled 'A man talking to his friends'.
It shows Roosevelt making a radio broadcast.*

- (a) What actions did Roosevelt take in his first hundred days in office? [5]
- (b) Why did unemployment persist despite the New Deal? [7]
- (c) 'Roosevelt was good for America in the 1930s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

Over the years Chiang has alienated every economic group in China – peasants, workers, businessmen and even his own soldiers. All these things have combined to deliver China into the waiting arms of the communists.

The Shanghai correspondent of an American journal, writing in 1948.

- (a)** Describe the problems facing the Nationalist Government at the end of Second World War. [5]
- (b)** Why were the Communists successful in winning power in 1949? [7]
- (c)** 'Land reform was the most important issue the Communists faced on taking power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

There is still debate as to whether the Hundred Flowers was an error on Mao's part or a coldly calculated plan to make the regime's enemies speak up and thereby entrap themselves, but whatever the planning, Mao reacted swiftly. From June criticisms were taken as provocation. The Hundred Flowers was finished.

From a book written in 1975.

- (a)** What was the Hundred Flowers Campaign? [5]
- (b)** Why did Mao introduce the Cultural Revolution? [7]
- (c)** 'Economic development after 1978 changed little socially and politically for the people of China.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

The family were wandering around the roads in the cold winter with everything they owned. One child was sick and died two days later. Late that night they had to bury their child in the grave of another person.

From 'Native Life in South Africa' written by a black journalist about evicted share-croppers.

- (a)** In what ways did the Land Act of 1913 increase segregation in South Africa? [5]
- (b)** Why did many whites feel threatened by changes brought by the Second World War? [7]
- (c)** How effective was black resistance to racial discrimination before 1948? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Students protesting in Soweto in 1976.

- (a) What was the 'Black Consciousness' movement? [5]
- (b) Why did the students of Soweto riot in 1976? [7]
- (c) How far do you agree that the following were equally responsible for apartheid beginning to collapse:
 international sanctions;
 the danger of internal uprising?
 Explain your answer. [8]

- 19 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



German reinforcements arriving in Namibia in January 1890.

- (a) What did the Germans gain from the 'protection treaties' which they made with Namibian leaders in the 1880s? [5]
- (b) Why did Germany find it necessary to send a second protection force to Namibia in 1890? [7]
- (c) How effective was the War of National Resistance (1904–08) against German colonial rule? Explain your answer. [8]

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

20 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



The 'Exodus' arriving in Haifa packed with immigrants, 1947.

- (a) Describe the events after 1945 that resulted in Britain handing Palestine over to the United Nations in 1947. [5]
- (b) Why did the Palestinians object to the United Nations' partition plan? [7]
- (c) 'The war of 1948–49 solved nothing.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



An Israeli soldier helping to educate illiterate adults.

- (a) Describe the kibbutz movement. [5]
- (b) Why did Israel have compulsory national service? [7]
- (c) 'The establishment of new Jewish settlements has been the most serious obstacle to peace between Israelis and Palestinians.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Mass-produced iron became the basic material of industrial change. Cheap, durable wrought iron was snapped up by industrialists for their factories and the transport revolution of the 1830s created a significant demand. Steel was only used for specialist purposes until after 1860.

From a school textbook.

- (a) For what purposes was iron used in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why was iron used more often than steel in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) 'The Bessemer Process was the most important reason for the development of the steel industry between 1850 and 1900.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

After the harvest of 1871, and the winter had set in, the sufferings of the men became cruel as they were at starvation point. They saw that if they were to rise out of their miserable state, they must take action. Oppression and hunger and misery made them desperate, and desperation was the mother of the union.

From the memoirs of Joseph Arch, 1898. Arch was the founder of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union.

- (a) Describe the dockers' strike of 1889. [5]
- (b) Why did trade unions for the unskilled grow after 1870? [7]
- (c) 'The power of the trade unions was reduced in the period 1865–1913.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

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

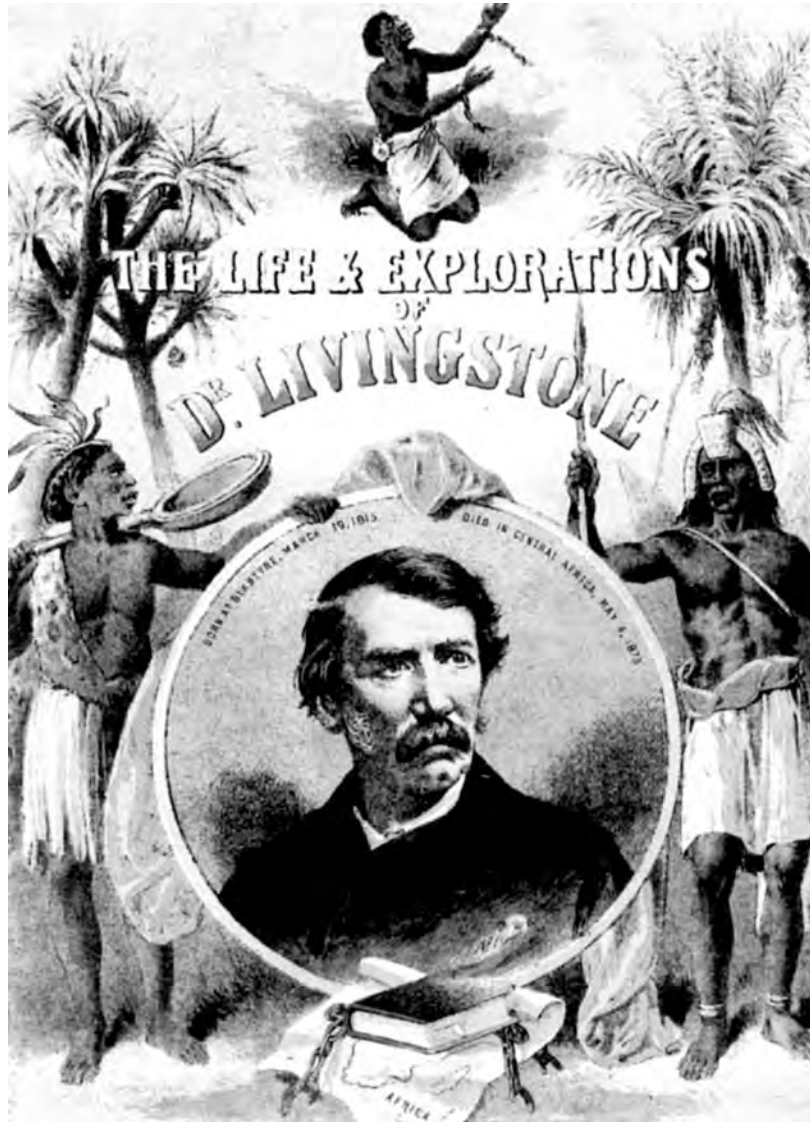
24 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

In order to save the inhabitants of the United Kingdom from bloody civil war, we colonial statesmen must acquire new lands to settle surplus population and provide new markets for goods produced in the factories.

Cecil Rhodes writing in 1895.

- (a)** What does the term 'imperialism' mean? [5]
- (b)** Why were there differences in the ways European powers treated their colonies? [7]
- (c)** How far was 'improvement of the native population' the main reason for Western imperialism in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



The front cover of a book about Dr. Livingstone.

- (a) What attracted explorers and missionaries to Africa in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why was there a scramble for colonies in Africa in the late nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) 'European imperialism was more beneficial than harmful to Africa.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 4	© Reproduced with the permission of Punch, Ltd. www.Punch.co.uk
Question 8	© Topham Picturepoint.
Question 11	© David King Collection, London.
Question 16	© Michael Scott-Baumann and David Platt; <i>Our Changing World: Modern World History</i> ; Hodder Arnold H&S; 1989.
Question 18	© UWC-Robben Island Museum Mayibuye Archives.
Question 20	© W. F. Mandle; <i>Conflict in the Promised Land: Conflict Israel–Palestine, 1945–1967</i> ; Heinemann Educational; 1976.
Question 21	© www.gpo.gov.il
Question 22	© Howard Martin; <i>History in the Making: The Rise of Industry in Britain Since 1700</i> ; Nelson Thornes Ltd; 1998.

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 University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.