



# Cambridge IGCSE™

---

**HISTORY****0470/12**

Paper 1

**October/November 2020****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. Blank pages are indicated.

**SECTION A: CORE CONTENT**

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

- 1** 1848 was a year of great upheaval in Europe.
- (a) Describe events in Sicily in January 1848. [4]
- (b) Why did violence erupt in Paris in June 1848? [6]
- (c) How far do you agree that the 1848 revolutions were a failure? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** The path to Italian unification was not smooth.
- (a) Describe the role of Pope Pius IX in the 1848–49 revolutions. [4]
- (b) Why was Italy not unified by 1861? [6]
- (c) ‘France played a more important role than Austria in events leading to the unification of Italy.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Britain expanded its empire in the nineteenth century.
- (a) Describe Lugard’s ideas about how Britain should govern its African colonies. [4]
- (b) Why was Britain interested in China? [6]
- (c) ‘Natural disasters were the main reason for the Boxer Rising.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** The years before 1914 were characterised by tension in Europe.
- (a) Describe Germany’s war preparations by 1914. [4]
- (b) Why did the Alliance System fail to prevent war? [6]
- (c) How far do you agree that Morocco was the most important cause of tension before 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 The Versailles settlement had different consequences for different countries.
- (a) What was the purpose of the 'war guilt' clause? [4]
- (b) Why were plebiscites included in the peace settlement? [6]
- (c) How far do you agree that Clemenceau achieved his aims at Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 Hitler's foreign policy involved Germany in developments in Europe.
- (a) Describe Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War. [4]
- (b) Why was taking control of Czechoslovakia important to Hitler? [6]
- (c) How surprising was it that Britain and France pursued a policy of appeasement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 The USA and USSR contributed to increased tensions in Europe after 1945.
- (a) Describe the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948. [4]
- (b) Why was the Berlin Blockade lifted in May 1949? [6]
- (c) How far do you agree that Truman was to blame for the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 Iraq's involvement in war had many consequences.
- (a) What was the impact of the Iran-Iraq war on Iraqi civilians? [4]
- (b) Why did Saddam Hussein's regime survive the First Gulf War? [6]
- (c) 'Oil was the most important cause of the dispute between Iraq and Kuwait.' 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 stalemate on the Western Front was hard to break.
- (a) Describe events on the Western Front on 1 July 1916. [4]
  - (b) Why were conditions in the trenches unhealthy for soldiers? [6]
  - (c) How far do you agree that new technology was used effectively in the First World War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Germany's fortunes changed in 1918.
- (a) Describe the situation facing German forces at the start of 1918. [4]
  - (b) Why were the mutinies at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven important? [6]
  - (c) 'The British naval blockade was the main reason for the defeat of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45**

- 11** Many factors contributed to Hitler's rise to power.
- (a) What was the 25 Point Programme? [4]
  - (b) Why was Goebbels important to Hitler? [6]
  - (c) 'Electoral success was the most important factor in Hitler becoming Chancellor.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** The Nazi regime aimed to change society and the economy.
- (a) What were the Nazis' views on the role of women in society? [4]
  - (b) Why did the Nazis aim to achieve autarky? [6]
  - (c) 'The policy of Total War had a greater impact on German civilians than any other aspect of the Second World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

**13** The Tsar ruled by autocratic means.

- (a) What was life like for Russian peasants by 1905? [4]
- (b) Why was the October Manifesto introduced? [6]
- (c) How far would you agree that the Tsar was firmly in control of Russia at the start of 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

**14** Stalin was determined to gain and keep control over the USSR.

- (a) What did Lenin say about Stalin and Trotsky in his Political Testament? [4]
- (b) Why was Lenin's funeral important in the power struggle? [6]
- (c) 'Stalin's personality cult was his most effective means of control.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 15** The 1920s brought changes in American society.
- (a) What was a 'flapper'? [4]
  - (b) Why did the 1920s become known as the Jazz Age? [6]
  - (c) 'Prohibition failed because it encouraged violence.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The Wall Street Crash had political and social consequences.
- (a) What was the Bonus March? [4]
  - (b) Why did 'buying on the margin' contribute to the Wall Street Crash? [6]
  - (c) How surprised are you that Hoover was known as the 'do nothing' President? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 17** Mao changed the economy and society in China.
- (a) Describe Communist treatment of the landlords. [4]
  - (b) Why did Mao embark on the Great Leap Forward? [6]
  - (c) How far do you agree that Mao's attempts at social reform were a success? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** China's relationships with other countries have fluctuated over the years.
- (a) What did China gain from its relationship with the USSR in the 1950s? [4]
  - (b) Why was there tension between China and India in the 1960s? [6]
  - (c) How far do you agree that trade was the main reason for China's improved foreign relations in the 1980s? Explain your answer. [10]



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

- 19** In the 1950s and 1960s the apartheid system was strengthened.
- (a) In what ways did Afrikaners benefit from apartheid? [4]
  - (b) Why was the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) formed? [6]
  - (c) 'The Bantu Education Act (1953) did more to reinforce apartheid than any other legislation.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** The 1990s brought the end of apartheid in South Africa.
- (a) Describe Mandela's aims for South Africa on becoming President. [4]
  - (b) Why did Botha's constitutional reforms fail to improve relations between non-whites and the government? [6]
  - (c) How far did de Klerk's policies to end apartheid have the backing of white South Africans? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 21** External involvement in the Middle East has had important consequences.
- (a) Describe Moshe Dayan's role in the Six-Day War. [4]
  - (b) Why did the Soviet Union become involved in the Middle East? [6]
  - (c) How far do you agree that Egypt gained the most from the Suez crisis of 1956? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** The United Nations (UN) faced many challenges in its role in the Middle East.
- (a) Describe the role of the UN in Lebanon. [4]
  - (b) Why did some groups working for Palestinian liberation become more militant from the 1980s? [6]
  - (c) How far do you agree that the UN achieved little in its involvement in the Middle East? Explain your answer. [10]



**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](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org) after the live examination series.

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