

International General Certificate of Secondary Education
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE

HISTORY

0470/1

PAPER 1

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2001

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A: Answer **two** questions.

Section B: Answer **one** question.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part-question.

This question paper consists of 16 printed pages.

SECTION A (Core Content)

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

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



Garibaldi's expedition lands in Sicily.

- (a) Describe Garibaldi's campaigns in Sicily and Naples. [5]
- (b) Why did Piedmont go to war against Austria-Hungary in 1859? [7]
- (c) Does Garibaldi deserve to be regarded as the creator of the Kingdom of Italy? Explain your answer. [8]

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



The capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, 1859.

- (a) Describe the attack on Harper's Ferry. [5]
- (b) Why did the people of the Northern states oppose slavery? [7]
- (c) 'The issue of slavery was not the real cause of the Civil War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Picture 1



A group of samurai.

Picture 2



Conscript soldiers of the Meiji period.

- (a) What changes did the Meiji emperor introduce into the armed forces and schools? [5]
- (b) Why did Meiji rule face some opposition? [7]
- (c) 'Japan had become a modern country by the death of the Meiji emperor in 1912.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

- 4 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The news spread rapidly through the whole of Paris and within a short time crowds of men were marching arm-in-arm through the streets singing the national anthem and shouting, 'To Berlin!'. The enthusiasm of the country knows no bounds.

From a French newspaper on 1 August 1914, the day the French President announced mobilisation.

- (a) What preparations had France made for war in 1914? [5]
- (b) Why did France mobilise its forces? [7]
- (c) Were nationalism and patriotism the most important causes of war in August 1914? Explain your answer. [8]

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

What use could be made of the Treaty of Versailles! Each one of the points of that treaty could be branded on the hearts and minds of the German people until sixty million men and women are aflame with rage and shame.

Adolf Hitler writing in 'Mein Kampf', 1924.

- (a) In relation to the peace settlement of 1919–20, what was meant by the following:
(i) mandates, and (ii) plebiscites? [5]
- (b) Why was the Treaty of Versailles severe on Germany? [7]
- (c) How far had Germans accepted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles by the end of 1923? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Enthusiastic Viennese demonstrate in favour of the Anschluss, 12 March 1938.

- (a) Describe the events of 1938 which led to the Anschluss. [5]
- (b) Why did Britain and France permit the Anschluss? [7]
- (c) Were Hitler's policies towards Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938–39 completely successful? Explain your answer. [8]

- 7 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



An American cartoon, showing the Marshall Plan giving help to Europe.

- (a) Describe how (i) Poland, and (ii) Czechoslovakia became Communist-controlled as a result of the Second World War. [5]
- (b) Why did the wartime unity of the Allies break down in 1945–47? [7]
- (c) Which country had the more successful policies in Europe between 1945 and 1949 – the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer. [8]

- 8 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Gorbachev's visit (to East Germany) encouraged protests against the deeply unpopular Communist regime. At a torchlight parade down the Unter den Linden in East Berlin a crowd of thousands, to everyone's surprise, broke into chants of 'Gorby, Gorby, Gorby, save us.' In an extraordinary turnabout, a Soviet leader was now hailed by Eastern Europeans as a saviour from their own government's tyranny.

A description of Gorbachev's visit to East Berlin in October 1989.

- (a) What was Glasnost? [5]
- (b) Why was Solidarity formed in Poland in 1980? [7]
- (c) How far was the collapse of Soviet Communism due to the reforms of Gorbachev? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B (Depth Studies)

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

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918–45

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

Stresemann was Foreign Minister of the Weimar Republic from 1923 to his death in 1929. He guided the return of Germany to international status. He supported closer relations with the Western Powers. In 1926 he shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Briand of France. Hitler, however, regarded Stresemann as a traitor to the German cause.

- (a) What was the Munich Putsch of 1923? [5]
- (b) Why was Stresemann's foreign policy a success? [7]
- (c) How far had Weimar Germany recovered from its earlier problems by 1929? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Political prisoners at the Oranienburg concentration camp.

- (a) What was a Nazi 'concentration camp'? [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazis introduce the 'Final Solution'? [7]
- (c) To what extent did Germans turn against Hitler during the course of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41

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



A prisoner of the Okhrana, the Tsarist secret police.

- (a) What were the main political grievances of the Russian people in the early twentieth century? [5]
- (b) Why was the revolution of 1905 a failure? [7]
- (c) By 1914, how successfully had Russia recovered from the 1905 revolution? Explain your answer. [8]

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

What is the way out [of the food problem]? The way out is to turn the small and scattered peasant farms, gradually but surely, into large farms based on common, co-operative, collective cultivation of the land. There is no other way out.

From a speech by Stalin in 1927.

- (a) What was collectivisation? [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation? [7]
- (c) How successfully did Stalin reform agriculture? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919–41

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

Izzy Einstein and his deputy, Moe Smith, were different from most Prohibition enforcement agents. They were honest. They did not carry guns or arrive with sirens wailing. They walked into the speakeasies in elaborate disguises, ordered a drink and made an arrest – 4392 of them. Most of the other agents could be bribed. One in twelve was dismissed for corruption.

- (a) What were (i) speakeasies, and (ii) bootleggers? [5]
- (b) Why was Prohibition a failure? [7]
- (c) To what extent was the USA an intolerant society in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Our greatest task is to put people to work. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting of labour by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of war. But at the same time we would be accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganise the use of our natural resources.

An extract from Roosevelt's Inaugural Speech as President, March 1933.

- (a) What was the Wall Street Crash? [5]
- (b) Why did Roosevelt want to introduce 'direct recruiting of labour by the government'? [7]
- (c) How successful were Roosevelt's efforts to get people into work? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945–c.1990

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

Mao Zedong died on 9 September 1976. Hua Guofeng delivered the funeral speech of praise surrounded by the 'Gang of Four', who appeared to think that the succession was now within their grasp. However, in the following month, without giving any warning, Hua Guofeng had them arrested. Implying that he was Mao's chosen successor, he accused them of having plotted to seize power.

- (a) What was the 'Gang of Four', and what happened to them? [5]
- (b) Why was Deng Xiaoping able to become leader of China by 1980? [7]
- (c) How different was China by the end of the 1980s compared to when Mao died? Explain your answer. [8]

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

Industrial Output in China, 1952–57 (in tons)

	1952	1957	% increase
Pig Iron	1 900 000	5 900 000	212
Coal	66 500 000	130 000 000	96
Steel	1 350 000	5 350 000	297

- (a) What changes were made in agriculture in the early years of Communist rule (1949–57)? [5]
- (b) Why was industrial production low in China at the start of Communist rule? [7]
- (c) 'By 1957, Communist attempts to produce a new industrial and agrarian society had succeeded.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

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

- (i) Today South Africa belongs to us once more. For the first time since the Union, South Africa is our own. May God grant that it will always remain so.

Dr. Malan speaking after the 1948 election.

- (ii) The election seemed largely irrelevant. It did not seem of much importance whether the whites gave us more Smuts or switched to Malan. Our position had grown steadily worse and no election seemed likely to alter the direction in which we were being forced.

Albert Luthuli reflecting on the 1948 election.

- (a) Describe the growing unrest and militancy amongst black South Africans between 1944 and 1948. [5]
- (b) Why did the National Party achieve such a sweeping election victory in 1948? [7]
- (c) How important for South Africans, in the period to 1959, was the result of the 1948 election? Explain your answer. [8]

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

POLICE OPEN FIRE UNDER HAIL OF STONES**Many Casualties in Vereeniging Location****DOCTORS CALLED TO HOSPITAL**

Police opened fire with rifles and sten guns in the Sharpeville Location, Vereeniging, this afternoon when thousands of natives in the township square started to stone Saracen armoured vehicles.

A South African newspaper report of the Sharpeville massacre, March 1960.

- (a) Describe the events at Sharpeville on 21 March 1960. [5]
- (b) Why was the Sharpeville massacre 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]

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



A group of Herero in 1904 at the time of German General von Trotha's extermination order.

- (a) Describe the way of life in Namibia before the European colonisation. [5]
- (b) Why was there conflict between the Germans and the Herero? [7]
- (c) How important was the First World War (1914–18) for the people of Namibia? Explain your answer. [8]

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

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

During October 1973, gigantic quantities of Soviet military aircraft arrived daily in Egypt, Syria and Iraq. On the ninth day of the war the first planes from the USA landed in Israel, which not only boosted Israeli morale but also made possible the mounting of deadly Israeli counter-attacks.

- (a) What territorial conquests were made by Israel from 1948 to 1967? [5]
- (b) Why did the Yom Kippur War occur? [7]
- (c) 'Israel has only survived because of the support of other countries.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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



One of the new settlements which were set up throughout Judea and Samaria in the 1970s.

- (a) What problems faced settlers in the new Jewish settlements? [5]
- (b) Why were many new Jewish settlements built in the 1970s and 1980s? [7]
- (c) 'The establishment of new Jewish settlements has caused more problems for Israel than for the Palestinians.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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

Who cares for the fate of these white wage slaves? Born in slums, they are driven out to work while still children. They are undersized because they are underfed. They are oppressed because they are helpless. They lose their jobs as soon as they are unfit. Who cares if they die or go on the streets as long as the Bryant and May shareholders get their big profits.

The situation of girls making matches for Bryant and May in the late 1880s, as described by Annie Besant.

- (a) What were the 'New Model Unions' of the 1850s and 1860s? [5]
- (b) Why were working conditions and wages still very poor for many workers in the 1880s? [7]
- (c) How important were the strikes of the match-girls in 1888 and the London dockers in 1889? Explain your answer. [8]

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



An accident at a coalmine in 1858.

- (a) What dangers were faced by coalminers in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why was coal in great demand in the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) To what extent did working conditions in industry improve between 1815 and 1860? 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.

A great part of the world is inhabited by barbarian tribes or savages. Some of these have brutal customs, and others know so little and are so unaccustomed to work that they do not know how to exploit their land and its natural riches. This indicates that civilised people have a right to intervene.

The view of a Frenchman in the mid-nineteenth century.

- (a) What sorts of trade did Europeans carry on with Africans in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why did Europeans regard people in some parts of the world as barbarians? [7]
- (c) How significant was the impact of European civilisation on Africans in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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



Victoria Station in Bombay.

- (a) Describe the system of British government in India after 1858. [5]
- (b) Why was the system of British government in India changed after 1858? [7]
- (c) 'British rule in the second half of the nineteenth century made little difference to the Indian way of life.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

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