



# Cambridge IGCSE™

---

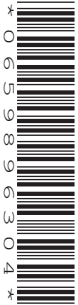
## HISTORY

0470/12

Paper 1 Structured Questions

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** Many different factors contributed to the achievement of Italian unification.
- (a) What were the Carbonari? [4]
  - (b) Why was the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 important for Italian unification? [6]
  - (c) 'Garibaldi was the most important individual in the achievement of Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** In the nineteenth century powerful forces were driving Germany towards unification.
- (a) What was the issue of the Spanish succession, 1868–70? [4]
  - (b) Why was the meeting between Austria and Prussia in Olmütz in 1850 important? [6]
  - (c) Was Bismarck more important than nationalism in the achievement of German unification? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** US presidents faced many problems in the nineteenth century.
- (a) Describe how President Grant supported Reconstruction. [4]
  - (b) Why did the acquisition of new territories in the first half of the nineteenth century create problems for US governments? [6]
  - (c) How surprising was the defeat of the South in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** In the second half of the nineteenth century imperialism took many different forms.
- (a) Describe the role of the United States in Cuba between the Treaty of Paris (1898) and 1906. [4]
  - (b) Why did the Spanish–American War break out in 1898? [6]
  - (c) How typical of European imperialism in Africa was Leopold II's rule in the Congo? Explain your answer. [10]

**Option B: The twentieth century**

- 5** The Treaty of Versailles had important consequences for Germany.
- (a) What land did Germany lose in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]
  - (b) Why were Lloyd George and Clemenceau suspicious of Wilson's Fourteen Points? [6]
  - (c) 'Up to 1923, the economic consequences of the Treaty of Versailles were more important for Germany than the political consequences.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** German foreign policy led to war in Europe.
- (a) What was the Saar plebiscite of 1935? [4]
  - (b) Why did Britain go to war over the German invasion of Poland? [6]
  - (c) How surprising was the 1939 Pact between Germany and the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** There was much tension in the early years of the Cold War.
- (a) What happened in the Greek Civil War? [4]
  - (b) Why was Stalin worried by the introduction by Western powers of a new currency in Germany in 1948? [6]
  - (c) Which was more of a threat to the Soviet Union: the Truman Doctrine or the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** Soviet power in Eastern Europe eventually collapsed.
- (a) Who was Alexander Dubček? [4]
  - (b) Why did the Soviet Union respond violently to opposition in Hungary in 1956? [6]
  - (c) Who was more responsible for the collapse of Soviet control in Eastern Europe: Walesa or Gorbachev? 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 Allied war effort was supported by many different countries.
- (a) Describe Japan's contribution to the Allied war effort. [4]
  - (b) Why did the Arab Revolt break out in 1916? [6]
  - (c) How important was the contribution of British Empire troops to the Allied war effort? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** There were several fronts in the First World War.
- (a) Describe what happened in the Battle of Jutland. [4]
  - (b) Why was the defeat of Russia important to the course of the war? [6]
  - (c) 'The failure of the U-boat campaign was the most important development in the war at sea.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45**

- 11** After a long wait, Hitler was firmly in power by the end of 1934.
- (a) Describe the events in 1932–33 that led to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in January 1933. [4]
  - (b) Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930? [6]
  - (c) 'The Night of the Long Knives was the most important factor in Hitler's consolidation of power in 1933–34.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Women, children and the family were important to the Nazis.
- (a) Describe how women helped the German war effort. [4]
  - (b) Why did Hitler attach much importance to the German family? [6]
  - (c) 'The Hitler Youth was popular with the young people of Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41**

- 13** The years 1917 to 1928 were turbulent ones for Russia.
- (a) What was the Kronstadt Rising? [4]
  - (b) Why was there a civil war in Russia? [6]
  - (c) 'The New Economic Policy (NEP) was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Stalin made huge changes to Soviet agriculture and industry.
- (a) Describe how villages were collectivised. [4]
  - (b) Why did industrial production increase under Stalin? [6]
  - (c) How far had the lives of Russians improved by the mid-1930s? Explain your answer. [10]

**Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41**

- 15** The United States faced many problems in the 1920s.
- (a) What was the 'Red Scare'? [4]
  - (b) Why did the cinema grow in popularity during the 1920s? [6]
  - (c) Which was more of a problem for the United States in the 1920s: gangsterism or the Ku Klux Klan? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** Roosevelt had to deal with much opposition to the New Deal.
- (a) Describe how Roosevelt reacted to the Supreme Court decisions of 1935–36 about the New Deal. [4]
  - (b) Why did Roosevelt do so much in the 'Hundred Days' of 1933? [6]
  - (c) 'The main reason why there was opposition to the New Deal was because it interfered with business.' 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** Britain, Japan and the United States all had interests in the Asia-Pacific.
- (a) Describe relations between Japan and the United States in the period before the attack on Pearl Harbor. [4]
  - (b) Why were the British defeated in Malaya? [6]
  - (c) How far was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor a success? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** By the end of 1945 the Second World War was over.
- (a) What was 'island hopping'? [4]
  - (b) Why did the Allies consider it important to hold war crimes trials? [6]
  - (c) 'Germany collapsed in 1945 because of the Russian advance from the East.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 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.