



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2147/13

Paper 1

May/June 2021

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. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

- 1** Europe witnessed several struggles for power in 1848–49.
- (a) Describe the part played by Garibaldi in Italy in the years 1848–49. [4]
 - (b) Why was there much support for liberalism in Europe in 1848? [6]
 - (c) Who were the stronger in France in 1848, conservatives or radicals? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** German unification was finally achieved in 1871.
- (a) What was the Zollverein? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Frankfurt Parliament set up in 1848? [6]
 - (c) How far was German unification brought about by the policies of Bismarck? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** There was much hatred and fear in the USA in the period 1850 to 1877.
- (a) Describe the events between 1854 and 1861 known as ‘Bleeding Kansas’. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Ku Klux Klan founded soon after the Civil War ended? [6]
 - (c) How far was Lincoln to blame for the fact that he was hated and feared in the South? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** Little more than a month after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand, most of Europe was at war.
- (a) What was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in July 1914? [4]
 - (b) Why did Britain go to war in August 1914? [6]
 - (c) Who was more to blame for the outbreak of war in 1914, Germany or Russia? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 The League of Nations often struggled to carry out its peacekeeping duties effectively.
- (a) Describe how the League dealt with the dispute over the Aaland (Aland) Islands. [4]
 - (b) Why were some major powers not members of the League? [6]
 - (c) 'Britain was responsible for the failure of the League in the 1930s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 Hitler's foreign policy involved taking risks.
- (a) Describe the reactions of Britain and France to the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936. [4]
 - (b) Why were the failures of the League of Nations in the 1930s important to Hitler? [6]
 - (c) Are you surprised that Germany invaded Poland in September 1939? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 The USA and the USSR both wanted to influence developments in Europe after the Second World War.
- (a) What was the purpose of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)? [4]
 - (b) Why did the USSR and the West disagree about what to do with Germany after the end of the Second World War? [6]
 - (c) 'The USA offered the Marshall Plan to European countries to help its own economy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 Iran and Iraq were rivals in the Gulf region.
- (a) Describe Saddam Hussein's rise to power in the 1970s. [4]
 - (b) Why was the Iran-Iraq War important to the West? [6]
 - (c) How surprising was the establishment of an Islamic republic in Iran by April 1979? 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** For most of the First World War there was little movement.
- (a) Describe conditions in the trenches. [4]
 - (b) Why were tanks important in the First World War? [6]
 - (c) 'The Battle of Verdun was more important than the Battle of the Somme.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** There were several important fronts in the First World War.
- (a) Describe what happened at the Battle of Jutland. [4]
 - (b) Why were the Home Fronts in Britain and Germany important in the First World War? [6]
 - (c) How important was the failure of the Gallipoli campaign in the First World War? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 11** After a long struggle to get into power, Hitler was quick to consolidate his position.
- (a) Describe the events of 1932–33 that led to Hitler becoming Chancellor. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nazis fail to win much support between 1924 and 1929? [6]
 - (c) 'The Reichstag Fire was more important to Hitler than the Night of the Long Knives.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Many, but not all, Germans supported the Nazis.
- (a) Describe what happened at the Nuremberg rallies. [4]
 - (b) Why did some young people rebel against the Hitler Youth? [6]
 - (c) 'The Nazis managed to stay in power because they had popular support.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 Tsar Nicholas II faced many problems.

- (a) What were the consequences for Russia of the Russo-Japanese War? [4]
- (b) Why was Bloody Sunday important? [6]
- (c) Are you surprised that the Tsar managed to remain in power until 1917? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin attempted to change the Soviet Union in many ways.

- (a) Describe the impact of Stalin's rule on ethnic minorities in the Soviet Union. [4]
- (b) Why did Stalin think it was necessary to reform Soviet industry? [6]
- (c) 'Collectivisation did more harm than good.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

- 15** Many people benefited from the economic boom of the 1920s.
- (a) What new products did advertising promote during the 1920s? [4]
 - (b) Why did Prohibition fail? [6]
 - (c) 'The lives led by rural and urban Americans in the 1920s were more similar than they were different.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The New Deal promised much to the American people.
- (a) What were the Supreme Court's objections to the New Deal? [4]
 - (b) Why did the promises Roosevelt made in the 1932 presidential election appeal to the American people? [6]
 - (c) 'The fact that Roosevelt introduced the Second New Deal in 1935–36 shows that the First New Deal had failed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

- 17** The struggle between the Nationalists and the Communists went on for a long time.
- (a) What happened during the Shanghai Massacre of 1927? [4]
 - (b) Why did Chiang Kai-shek think that the five extermination campaigns were necessary? [6]
 - (c) 'Leadership was the main factor that determined the outcome of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** China experienced many changes.
- (a) What was the policy adopted by China from 1979 in relation to population growth? [4]
 - (b) Why was China able to achieve economic growth from the late 1970s? [6]
 - (c) 'Economic development in China in the period 1980 to 1990 produced much change.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 19** Support for segregationist policies gradually increased amongst white South Africans.
- (a) What was the migrant labour system? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Natives Land Act of 1913 unpopular with black South Africans? [6]
 - (c) How far was the victory of the National Party in the 1948 election caused by the failings of the United Party? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** Opposition to apartheid grew in the 1960s and 1970s.
- (a) Describe what it was like living in a Bantustan (Homeland). [4]
 - (b) Why was there opposition to apartheid from outside South Africa? [6]
 - (c) 'The Soweto Uprising in 1976 was a turning point in the opposition to the apartheid state.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Wars have done little to improve the situation in the Middle East.

- (a) Describe the role of Britain in the Suez Crisis of 1956. [4]
- (b) Why were the consequences of the Yom Kippur War of 1973 important? [6]
- (c) 'The Six-Day War of 1967 solved Israel's problems.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 There have been many obstacles to peace in the Middle East.

- (a) What is the Gaza Strip? [4]
- (b) Why has Hezbollah been a problem for Israel? [6]
- (c) 'Jewish settlements have been a more important obstacle to peace than demands for a Palestinian state.' 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 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.