



Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY

0470/13

Paper 1 Structured Questions

October/November 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 parts of Europe were affected by revolution in 1848–49.
- (a) Who was Kossuth? [4]
 - (b) Why did many parts of Europe face the threat of revolution in 1848? [6]
 - (c) How important were the revolutions of 1848–49? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** The use of force and the use of diplomacy were important to German unification.
- (a) What was the Schleswig-Holstein issue? [4]
 - (b) Why was Bismarck appointed Minister–President in 1862? [6]
 - (c) Which was more important to German unification: the Austro-Prussian War or the Franco-Prussian War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** The decades after 1850 were a difficult period for the United States.
- (a) Describe President Johnson’s attitude towards Reconstruction. [4]
 - (b) Why were events in Kansas from 1854 to 1861 important? [6]
 - (c) How far was President Lincoln responsible for the defeat of the South in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** The assassination at Sarajevo sparked a crisis which led to war.
- (a) Describe the impact of German ‘Weltpolitik’ on Europe. [4]
 - (b) Why did Gavrilo Princip assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand? [6]
 - (c) ‘Germany was more to blame than Austria for the outbreak of the First World War.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: The twentieth century

- 5** Opinions over the nature of the Versailles peace settlement varied.
- (a) What were Clemenceau's aims for the peace settlement? [4]
 - (b) Why was Germany made to accept the 'war guilt' clause? [6]
 - (c) How important were Wilson's Fourteen Points in determining the nature of the Versailles Treaty? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6** The League experienced some successes but also failure.
- (a) What happened during the dispute over Corfu in 1923? [4]
 - (b) Why was the League's work with refugees important? [6]
 - (c) 'The League's lack of an army was the main reason why it failed to take effective action over Manchuria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** The United States did not achieve its aims in Vietnam.
- (a) What was the 'draft'? [4]
 - (b) Why was the impact of the Tet Offensive disastrous for the United States? [6]
 - (c) How far was Vietnamisation responsible for the ending of the Vietnam War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** The Soviet Union was determined to retain control over Eastern Europe.
- (a) What was the 'Prague Spring'? [4]
 - (b) Why was Soviet control over Hungary in the early 1950s resented by Hungarians? [6]
 - (c) 'The Berlin Wall was built to stop East Germans going to the West.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

- 9** Troops from the British Empire fought on many fronts.
- (a) What happened at Vimy Ridge in April 1917? [4]
 - (b) Why did war break out in South West Africa? [6]
 - (c) 'The most important contribution made by Indian troops to the war effort was in the East Africa campaign.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** The war caused wide-ranging challenges for civilian populations.
- (a) Describe Britain's conscription policy. [4]
 - (b) Why did Russian civilians face severe food shortages? [6]
 - (c) Which was more important for Britain: the Battle of Jutland or the development of the convoy system? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

- 11** The Nazis aimed to gain complete control over Germany.
- (a) What were the Nuremberg Laws of 1935? [4]
 - (b) Why was the radio important to the Nazis? [6]
 - (c) How effective was Nazi control over Germany? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Life changed under the Nazi regime, especially in wartime.
- (a) What measures did the Nazis use to encourage marriage? [4]
 - (b) Why was Goebbels important to the war effort? [6]
 - (c) 'The most important way in which the war changed life in Germany was that women went back to work.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

- 13** The Provisional Government struggled to control events after coming to power in 1917.
- (a) What reforms were introduced by the Provisional Government in 1917? [4]
 - (b) Why were the July Days a problem for the Bolsheviks? [6]
 - (c) Who was more important in the failure of the Provisional Government: Kerensky or Lenin? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Stalin's regime brought sweeping changes to the Soviet Union.
- (a) Who were the kulaks? [4]
 - (b) Why did the role of women in Soviet society change in the 1930s? [6]
 - (c) 'Stalin introduced the Five-Year Plans for political rather than economic reasons.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

- 15** The boom had a significant impact on many sections of the economy.
- (a) Describe the state of agriculture at the start of the 1920s. [4]
 - (b) Why did some traditional industries fail to benefit from the boom? [6]
 - (c) 'Technical advances were more important than tariff policies in bringing about the boom in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The collapse of the economy was felt across the United States.
- (a) Describe Roosevelt's campaign for the 1932 presidential election. [4]
 - (b) Why were many Americans facing poverty and unemployment at the time of the 1932 election? [6]
 - (c) Which was more responsible for the Wall Street Crash: speculation or long-term weaknesses in the economy? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

- 17** War in the Asia–Pacific developed rapidly and Japan made early gains.
- (a) Describe events at Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941. [4]
 - (b) Why did relations between the United States and Japan deteriorate before the outbreak of war? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the main reason for Japanese military success in the Asia–Pacific in 1942 was the weakness of British forces? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** The Allies secured victory over Germany.
- (a) What were the Nuremberg Trials? [4]
 - (b) Why was the defeat of Italy important? [6]
 - (c) ‘The D-Day landings were more important than events on the Eastern Front in securing the defeat of Germany.’ 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 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.