

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/01

Paper 1

May/June 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A: Answer any **two** questions.

Section B: Answer any **one** question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

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

Above all, the Zollverein helped the movement of people and ideas in Germany, undermined local loyalties and demonstrated the growing leadership of Prussia in German affairs.

- (a) What was the Zollverein? [5]
- (b) Why did the revolutions of 1848–9 in Germany fail? [7]
- (c) How important was German nationalism in bringing about a united Germany? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In 1857 the Supreme Court published its decision in the Dred Scott case. It said that no black person could be a citizen of the United States; that slaves were property; and that Congress had no right, when making laws for the territories, to deprive citizens of their property. This judgement meant that the Missouri Compromise was null and void.

- (a) What were (i) the Missouri Compromise, and (ii) 'Bleeding Kansas'? [5]
- (b) Why did the issue of slavery become so important in the relations between the North and the South? [7]
- (c) How great a President was Abraham Lincoln? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In 1853 Perry arrived at Uraga, Japan, to deliver a letter from the President of the USA containing certain requests. After three days' wait he received a reply from the Japanese envoy. 'The letter of the President of the USA is received and will be delivered to the Emperor despite this being against Japanese law. We can offer neither to entertain nor confer with you (Perry). The letter being received, you should now depart.' To this Perry replied that he would return the following spring 'with a much larger force', when he would expect a reply to the President's 'very reasonable request'.

- (a) Describe Perry's second mission to Japan. [5]
- (b) Why was Japan reluctant to open up to foreigners? [7]
- (c) To what extent did Perry's missions bring about change in Japan? Explain your answer. [8]

- 4 Study the cartoon and then answer the questions which follow.



A British cartoon called 'The Boiling Point'. It is about the situation in the Balkans before the First World War.

- (a) Describe the Balkan Wars of 1912–13. [5]
- (b) Why were the Balkans a source of international tension in the years before the First World War? [7]
- (c) Why did the 1914 Balkan crisis cause European war, but earlier crises did not? [8]

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

The most controversial clause of all in the Treaty of Versailles was Article 231. This stated that 'Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied governments and their people have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.'

- (a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles weaken the German economy? [5]
- (b) Why did Germany dislike the Treaty of Versailles? [7]
- (c) To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles a sensible treaty in the circumstances of the time? Explain your answer. [8]

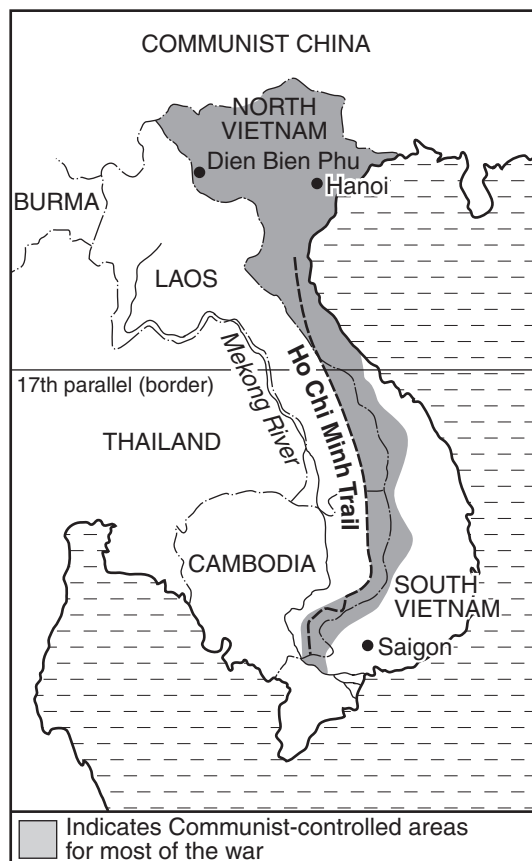
6 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

If one dictator cannot be stopped from attacking Abyssinia, nothing can stop another dictator from attacking Lithuania, Memel and Austria. If the League of Nations fails to prevent war, security will end, not only for the small nations, but for France and Czechoslovakia as well.

A British MP speaking in Parliament, 1 August 1935.

- (a) What was the Hoare-Laval Pact? [5]
- (b) Why was the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy not prevented by the League of Nations? [7]
- (c) To what extent can the outbreak of war in 1939 be blamed upon the failure of the League of Nations? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Study the map and then answer the questions which follow.



The Vietnam War.

- (a) What was the Ho Chi Minh Trail? [5]
- (b) Why did the USA find it impossible to defeat the Vietcong? [7]
- (c) How far was US public opinion the most important reason for America's withdrawal from Vietnam? Explain your answer. [8]

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

In 1945 there were 51 members of the United Nations (UNO). By the end of 1970 there were 128 – many of them newly-independent nations from the former colonial empires of Britain and France. There were fifteen major agencies by 1970, like WHO, UNESCO and the UPU.

(a) Describe the work of any **two** of the agencies of the UNO. [5]

(b) Why have most countries become members of the UNO? [7]

(c) How far has the importance of the UNO increased since 1945? 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.

I want now to fulfil the vow which I made to myself five years ago when I was in a military hospital: to know neither rest nor peace until the November criminals had been overthrown and until, on the ruins of the wretched Germany of today, there should have arisen once more a Germany of power and greatness, of freedom and splendour.

Hitler speaking at the Munich beer-hall meeting before the putsch of 1923.

- (a) Describe the Munich Putsch of 1923. [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazi Party make little progress in Germany before 1930? [7]
- (c) Did the election results of 1930–33 prove that the people of Germany supported Hitler's ideas and policies? Explain your answer. [8]

10 Study the extracts and then answer the questions which follow.

- (i) Numbers of 10–18 year olds in Hitler Youth organisations (boys and girls)
 1933: 2.3 million
 1934: 3.9 million
 1935: 5.9 million
 1936: 7.3 million
- (ii) Goebbels' view of the place of women in the German Reich was 'Woman has the task of being beautiful and bringing children into the world.'
- (a) Describe the activities of the Hitler Youth organisations. [5]
- (b) Why did the Nazis want to change and control women's roles? [7]
- (c) How successful were Nazi policies towards young people? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study B: Russia, 1905–41

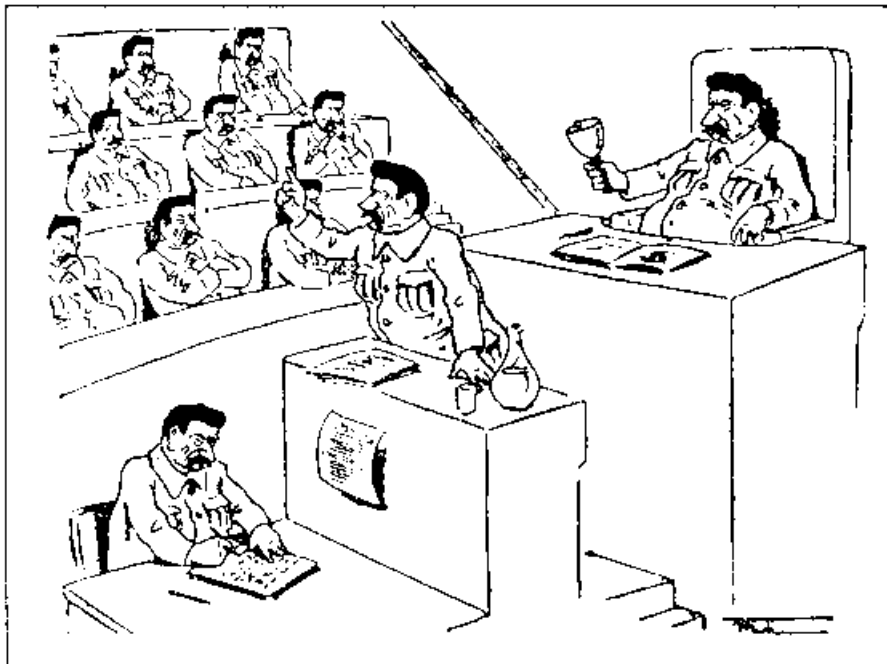
11 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

The people believe in You. They have made up their minds to gather at the Winter Palace tomorrow at 2 p.m. to lay their needs before You. Do not fear anything. Stand tomorrow before us and accept our humblest petition. I, the representative of the workingmen, and my comrades, guarantee the safety of You.

From Father Gapon's letter to the Tsar, 21 January 1905.

- (a) What was 'Bloody Sunday'? [5]
- (b) Why did workingmen want to present a petition to the Tsar on 22 January 1905? [7]
- (c) 'The Tsar learned nothing and the people gained nothing from the 1905 revolution.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

12 Study the cartoon and then answer the questions which follow.



A French cartoon about Stalin's dominance in the USSR in the 1930s.

- (a) What were the 'show trials' of the 1930s? [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin carry out purges in the 1930s? [7]
- (c) Had Stalin made the USSR a stronger country by 1941? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study C: The USA, 1919–41

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

In practice, a law against drinking or importing drink was very hard to enforce. The USA had over 18 000 miles of coastline and land boundary, and it was easy enough to run cargoes of illegal liquor ashore or to get them across some lonely part of the Canadian or Mexican border. It was even easier for the citizen to set up his own secret still in his cellar.

- (a) How did the USA try to enforce the Prohibition laws? [5]
- (b) Why did Prohibition fail? [7]
- (c) Which had the greater impact on the USA in the 1920s: Prohibition or the emancipation of women? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Study the extracts and then answer the questions which follow.

- (i) This nation asks for action, and action now.... The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

Franklin D Roosevelt in his inaugural address, 4 March 1933.

- (ii) Capitalism was saved in seven days.

One of Roosevelt's supporters speaking on 12 March 1933, the day before the banks were reopened.

- (a) What were the 'hundred days' of Roosevelt's Presidency? [5]
- (b) Why did most people support Roosevelt's 'New Deal'? [7]
- (c) To what extent did Roosevelt fulfil the hopes of Americans in his first two terms as President (1933–40)? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study D: China, 1945–c.1990

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

In the women of China the Communists possessed, almost ready-made, one of the greatest masses of oppressed human beings the world has ever seen. And, in promising the women a better life, they found one of the keys to victory over Jiang Jieshi.

The opinion of an American journalist in China in 1949.

- (a) What promises did the Communists make to the Chinese people to gain their support? [5]
- (b) Why was the Second World War important for the Chinese Communists? [7]
- (c) How far was the Communists' victory in the Civil War due to the Nationalists' unpopularity? Explain your answer. [8]

16 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Grain scattered on the ground, potato leaves withered,
Strong young people have left to smelt iron,
Only children and old women reaped the crops,
How can they survive the coming year?

From a poem written by Peng Dehuai, commander of the People's Liberation Army, about the 'Great Leap Forward'.

- (a) What was the 'Great Leap Forward'? [5]
- (b) Why was the 'Great Leap Forward' criticised? [7]
- (c) To what extent had Mao made China a stronger country by 1963? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study E: Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century

17 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

By 1895 Rhodes realised that his policy of encirclement of Transvaal had not been fully successful and that he would now have to exert more direct pressure on Kruger if he wanted to achieve a British federation and a more acceptable government in Transvaal. To this end Rhodes planned an Uitlander uprising in Johannesburg which would coincide with an invasion of Transvaal by Dr Jameson.

- (a) Describe the rise to power in South Africa of Cecil Rhodes. [5]
- (b) Why did the Jameson Raid fail? [7]
- (c) Who was the more to blame for the coming of war in South Africa in 1899, Rhodes or Kruger? Explain your answer. [8]

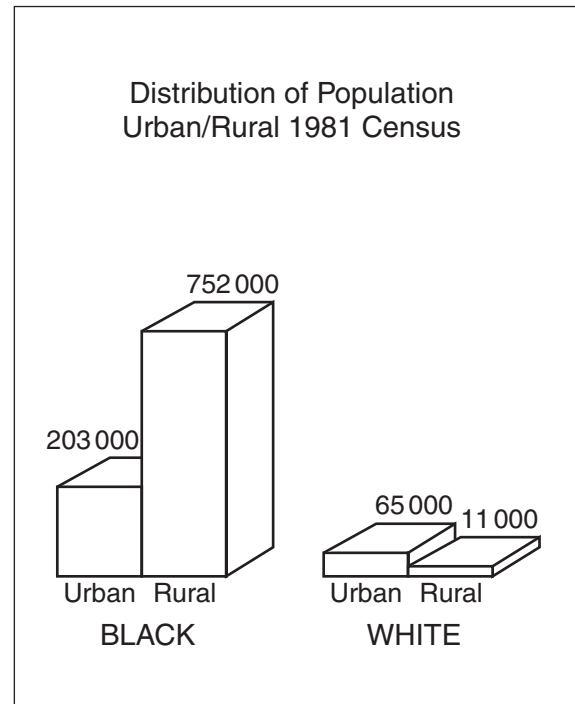
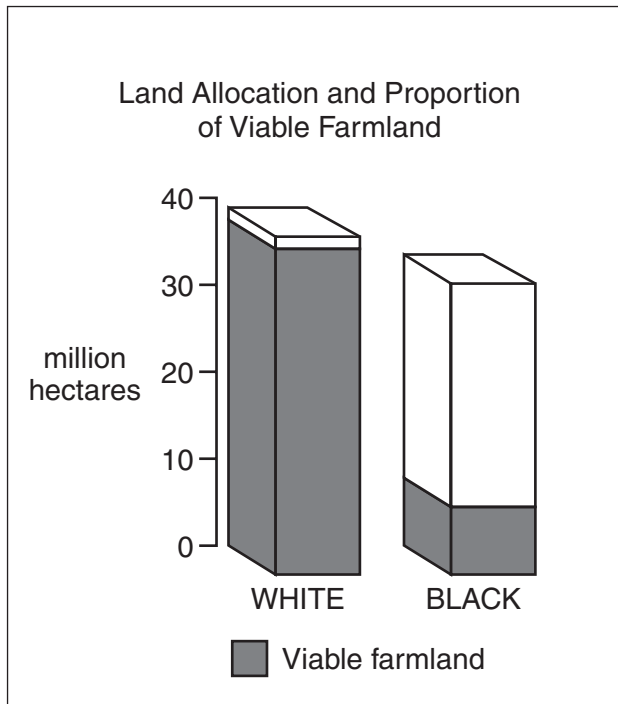
18 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

The government was in no rush to begin negotiations. They wanted to allow time for me to fall on my face and show that the former prisoner hailed as a saviour actually had many failings and was out of touch with the present situation. Despite his seemingly progressive actions, Mr De Klerk was by no means the great liberator. He was not prepared to negotiate the end of white rule.

From the autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

- (a) Describe the activities of the ANC in the struggle against apartheid. [5]
- (b) Why was Nelson Mandela released from prison? [7]
- (c) Who was the more important in bringing about majority rule in South Africa, De Klerk or Mandela? Explain your answer. [8]

19 Study the diagrams and then answer the questions which follow.



SWAPO statistics about land and population in Namibia, 1981.

- (a) Describe South African domination of Namibia after 1945. [5]
- (b) Why did resistance to South African rule over Namibia grow? [7]
- (c) How far was Namibian independence achieved by the Namibian people themselves? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study F: Israelis and Palestinians, 1945–c.1994

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

My colleagues and I are convinced that we must be ready in the last resort to use force to bring Nasser to his senses.

Eden, British Prime Minister, writing to President Eisenhower of the USA on 28 July 1956, two days after Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal.

- (a) Describe the Anglo-French intervention in Suez in 1956. [5]
- (b) Why was Israel able to survive the wars of 1948–9 and 1956? [7]
- (c) 'Each war in the Middle East appeared to make Israel safer.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

When we hijack a plane it has more effect than if we killed a hundred Israelis in battle. For decades world public opinion has been neither for us nor against us. It simply ignored us. At least the world is talking about us now.

A Palestinian leader speaking after the Dawson's Field hijack, September 1970.

- (a) Describe **two** occasions where Palestinians captured world attention by acts of terrorism. [5]
- (b) Why have Palestinians been so opposed to the state of Israel? [7]
- (c) By the early 1990s, how successful had the Palestinians been in winning international support? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study G: The Creation of Modern Industrial Society

22 Study the maps and then answer the questions which follow.



The railway network of England and Wales in 1845 and 1852.

- (a) Describe the main achievements of **either** George Stephenson **or** I K Brunel. [5]
- (b) Why did the rail network grow so rapidly in the late 1840s and early 1850s? [7]
- (c) 'Railways were the most important factor in improving people's lives in Victorian Britain.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

Steam engines create a vast demand for fuel. By draining pits and raising coal, they bring employment to thousands of miners, engineers, shipbuilders and sailors, and bring the construction of canals and railways. Steam engines make cheap goods which we can exchange for supplies of the necessities and comforts of life, produced overseas.

- (a) Describe how steam engines were used in **two** industries in Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why was Britain the centre of world industry in the first half of the nineteenth century? [7]
- (c) How far was industrialisation in Britain beneficial to the population? Explain your answer. [8]

Depth Study H: The Impact of Western Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century

24 Study the extracts and then answer the questions which follow.

- (i) The close and definite connection between the opium trade and the war of 1839–42 cannot be denied, and there is nothing unfitting about the term ‘Opium War’ of which many have disapproved.

A Chinese historian writing in 1964.

- (ii) To the Chinese the war was fought over the opium question but for the British merchants the issues were wider, namely, the future way of conducting the foreign trade in China.

A British historian writing in 1971.

- (a) What progress had Western merchants made in trade with China by the 1830s? [5]
- (b) Why was there war between China and Britain in 1839–42? [7]
- (c) ‘Western dealings with the Chinese in the nineteenth century were only to the advantage of the West.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the extract and then answer the questions which follow.

The existing connection between two such distant countries as Britain and India cannot, in the nature of things, be permanent. No policies can prevent the natives from ultimately regaining their independence. But there are two ways of arriving at this point. One would end in the complete difference of mind and separation of interests between ourselves and the natives. The other would be in a permanent alliance, founded on mutual benefit and goodwill.

Charles Trevelyan, Deputy Secretary in the Department of Government in Calcutta, writing in 1838.

- (a) Describe the main features of British rule in India by the middle of the nineteenth century. [5]
- (b) Why did some Indians resent and fear British rule before the 1850s? [7]
- (c) How far did Britain try to govern India for the benefit of the Indians in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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