Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/13**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **May/June 2025**

2 hours

8026986156

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.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 The authorities managed to put down the revolutions of 1848–49.

(a) Describe the part played by General Radetzky in Italy in 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why were the June Days in France important? [6]

(c) 'The 1848–49 revolutions in Germany achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The men who contributed most to Italian unification were very different from one another.

(a) Describe Garibaldi's activities in the revolutions of 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why was Mazzini important to Italian nationalism? [6]

(c) How far was Cavour more important than Napoleon III in the achievement of Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Disagreements between the Northern and Southern states of the USA occurred both before and after the Civil War.

(a) What was the Compromise of 1850? [4]

(b) Why did Southern states secede from the Union in 1860–61? [6]

(c) 'Opposition from the South explains why Reconstruction was not very successful.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Events in Europe gradually led to a crisis in June–July 1914.

(a) Describe what happened in the Second Moroccan Crisis. [4]

(b) Why did Britain build dreadnoughts? [6]

(c) 'During the crisis of June–July 1914, Germany was more of a threat to peace than Russia.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The peacemakers at Versailles tried to ensure peace for the future.

(a) What happened to the Saar in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles have economic and social consequences for Germany in the years 1919–23? [6]

(c) 'For Wilson, a league of nations was the most important of his Fourteen Points.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The 1930s were years of tension for Europe.

(a) What was 'lebensraum'? [4]

(b) Why were the failures of the League of Nations in the 1930s important? [6]

(c) 'Britain should not have appeased Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Both the United States and the USSR contributed to the start of the Cold War.

(a) What was agreed at Yalta about Eastern Europe? [4]

(b) Why was the Berlin Blockade important? [6]

(c) How far did the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine have similar aims? Explain your answer. [10]

8 US presidents had several international crises to deal with in the 1960s and 1970s.

(a) What was 'Vietnamisation'? [4]

(b) Why was there opposition in the United States to the Vietnam War? [6]

(c) Who handled the Cuban Missile Crisis better: Kennedy or Khrushchev? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

9 The troops from many different nations fought in the First World War.

(a) Describe the experiences of Indian troops on the Western Front. [4]

(b) Why was Japan's navy important in the First World War? [6]

(c) Which was more important: the fighting in German East Africa or in South West Africa? Explain your answer. [10]

10 People contributed to the war effort of their country in many different ways.

(a) What were the problems facing Allied troops when they landed at Gallipoli? [4]

(b) Why were the Home Fronts important in the First World War? [6]

(c) 'In the war at sea, the Battle of Jutland was less important than the use of convoys.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The Nazis tried to win the support of some people and intimidate others.

(a) What was 'Strength Through Joy'? [4]

(b) Why was the Four-Year Plan of 1936 important to Hitler? [6]

(c) How successful was the Nazi regime in dealing with its opponents? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Different groups had very different experiences in Nazi Germany.

(a) What were the Edelweiss Pirates? [4]

(b) Why was the Hitler Youth important to Hitler? [6]

(c) 'Nazi attitudes towards the role of women in German society stayed the same between 1933 and 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 The collapse of the Tsarist regime led to many changes.

(a) What were the Soviets? [4]

(b) Why did Lenin withdraw Russia from the First World War? [6]

(c) 'The Whites lost the Civil War because they were divided.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin had clear ideas about what he wanted to achieve in the Soviet Union.

(a) Describe the experiences of industrial workers in the Soviet Union under Stalin. [4]

(b) Why did Stalin regard the different nationalities in the Soviet Union with suspicion? [6]

(c) Which was more important to Stalin: industrial or agricultural reform? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 For much of the 1920s, the United States had Republican governments.

(a) What were the tariffs introduced in the 1920s? [4]

(b) Why did the Republican governments follow laissez-faire policies? [6]

(c) 'American industries prospered in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 There were deep divisions in American society.

(a) What is meant by the term 'Roaring Twenties'? [4]

(b) Why was Prohibition repealed? [6]

(c) Which was more important in the 1920s: political or religious intolerance? Explain your answer. [10]

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

17 Japan's fortunes in the war gradually changed.

(a) Describe the damage inflicted by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. [4]

(b) Why did Japan invade Malaya? [6]

(c) How far was Japan's defeat in the Second World War caused by the Battle of Midway? Explain your answer. [10]

18 From 1942 the direction of the war began to change.

(a) Describe how the Allies controlled Germany in 1945 after its surrender. [4]

(b) Why was the Russian advance from the East important? [6]

(c) 'The D-Day landings were more important than the Allied advance through Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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