CAMBRIDGE
International Education

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HISTORY **0470/12**

Paper 1 Structured Questions **February/March 2026**

2 hours

1096245735

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 revolutions of 1848 had different causes and outcomes.

(a) Describe the struggle against Austrian rule in Italy in 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why was there a revolution in Hungary in 1848? [6]

(c) 'The revolution in France was the most successful of the revolutions of 1848.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2 The struggle for Italian unification continued over several decades.

(a) What was agreed between Cavour and Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858? [4]

(b) Why did Cavour send Piedmontese forces into the Papal States in 1860? [6]

(c) 'The 1848 revolutions in Italy played little part in the achievement of Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

3 The USA had many problems before and after the Civil War.

(a) What was the Freedmen's Bureau? [4]

(b) Why was the raid on Harpers Ferry important? [6]

(c) How far were Radical Republicans responsible for the failure of Reconstruction? Explain your answer. [10]

4 A number of factors increased tensions between European powers in the period before 1914.

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

(b) Why was Germany concerned about the close relationship between Russia and France in the period 1894 to 1914? [6]

(c) How far were events in the Balkans responsible for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The Treaty of Versailles had some unexpected consequences.

(a) Describe the role of Clemenceau in the peace negotiations. [4]

(b) Why did the Treaty of Versailles have important consequences for the German people up to the end of 1923? [6]

(c) How far was the Treaty of Versailles welcomed by the people of the victorious powers? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The Council of the League of Nations had to deal with international disputes and crises.

(a) Describe how the Council of the League operated. [4]

(b) Why was the League able to deal successfully with some international disputes in the 1920s? [6]

(c) Which was the harder crisis for the League to deal with: Manchuria or Abyssinia? Explain your answer. [10]

7 After 1945, relations between the Soviet Union and the West gradually turned into a cold war.

(a) What was the Warsaw Pact? [4]

(b) Why did many European countries welcome the Marshall Plan? [6]

(c) 'In the peace conferences of 1945 the main issue was what to do with Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Between 1948 and 1981, dissatisfaction with Soviet control grew in Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe the part played by Walesa in Poland in 1980–81. [4]

(b) Why did the East German Government decide it was necessary to build the Berlin Wall? [6]

(c) 'The reasons for opposition to Soviet control in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 were the same.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 First World War saw heavy fighting on both Eastern and Western Fronts.

(a) Describe General Haig's leadership and tactics in the Battle of the Somme. [4]

(b) Why was Russian mobilisation in 1914 important? [6]

(c) Which was more important: the Battle of Verdun or the Battle of the Somme? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War came to an end in November 1918.

(a) What was the Armistice? [4]

(b) Why was the British naval blockade of Germany important? [6]

(c) Which was the more important in the last years of the war: the arrival of US troops in Europe or the failure of the Ludendorff Offensive? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The Weimar period had both achievements and challenges.

(a) Describe the cultural achievements of the Weimar period. [4]

(b) Why was Stresemann's foreign policy important for Germany? [6]

(c) 'The main threat to the Weimar Republic between 1918 and 1933 was economic collapse.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 Different groups had different experiences under Nazi rule.

(a) What was the Final Solution? [4]

(b) Why was there opposition in Germany to Hitler during the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'Nazi policies towards women were welcomed.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 The Tsar was constantly trying to deal with discontent.

(a) Describe what happened in the March Revolution of 1917. [4]

(b) Why did Stolypin introduce agricultural reforms in the years 1906 to 1911? [6]

(c) 'The Tsar survived the 1905 Revolution by promising reforms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 After their seizure of power, the Bolsheviks faced many challenges.

(a) Describe Trotsky's role in the Civil War. [4]

(b) Why was the New Economic Policy (NEP) important to Lenin? [6]

(c) 'Lenin was the main reason why the Bolsheviks were able to seize power in November 1917.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 The experiences of different US industries in the 1920s varied enormously.

(a) Describe the problems facing farming in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why did traditional industries struggle in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The use of mass production by US industry was responsible for the boom of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The years 1929 to 1932 were momentous ones for the USA.

(a) Describe Hoover's reactions to the Depression. [4]

(b) Why were many speculators ruined by the Wall Street Crash? [6]

(c) 'It was the Bonus Marchers who were responsible for Roosevelt's victory in the 1932 election.' How far do you agree with this statement? 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 By 1941, Germany was fighting on several fronts.

(a) Describe how Operation Sea Lion was meant to work. [4]

(b) Why was the Soviet Union able to defeat the German invasion? [6]

(c) 'Dunkirk was a disaster for Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Resistance to the Axis powers was strong in different parts of the world.

(a) Describe how the Germans reacted to the French Resistance. [4]

(b) Why did Allied bombing of German cities increase from 1943? [6]

(c) 'The resistance movement in Malaya caused serious problems for the Japanese.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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