Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

HISTORY **2147/13**

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

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.

DC (EV) 354575
© UCLES 2025

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]

© UCLES 2025

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]

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]

© UCLES 2025

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]

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]

© UCLES 2025

BLANK PAGE

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.

© UCLES 2025