Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

HISTORY **2147/11**

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.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

1 Italy faced many difficulties before it achieved unification.

(a) Describe relations between Austria and the Italian states by early 1848. [4]

(b) Why did Cavour resign in 1859? [6]

(c) How important was Garibaldi's Sicilian campaign to Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Early attempts to establish a united German state failed.

(a) Describe Frederick William IV's attitude towards revolutionary events in Prussia in 1848. [4]

(b) Why was the Zollverein important? [6]

(c) How important was the Treaty of Olmütz? Explain your answer. [10]

3 Before the American Civil War, tensions between slave and free states increased.

(a) What was abolitionism? [4]

(b) Why was the annexation of Texas controversial? [6]

(c) 'The 1850 Compromise was a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 Many factors contributed to the growth of tension between the Great Powers in the years before the First World War.

(a) What was the Black Hand? [4]

(b) Why did the Alliance System develop in Europe? [6]

(c) 'Colonial rivalry was the most important cause of tension between Britain and Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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Option B: The twentieth century

5 The League of Nations struggled to achieve all of its aims.

(a) What was the League of Nations' Slavery Commission? [4]

(b) Why did Japan invade Manchuria in 1931? [6]

(c) 'Its decision-making procedures were the most serious weakness of the League of Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

6 Hitler became convinced that he could achieve his aims in foreign policy.

(a) What were the terms of the Nazi–Soviet Pact? [4]

(b) Why was German involvement in the Spanish Civil War important to Hitler? [6]

(c) 'Fear of communism was the main reason for the adoption of the policy of appeasement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 The Cuban Missile Crisis was a serious threat to world peace.

(a) Who was Fidel Castro? [4]

(b) Why did the United States object to the Soviet Union placing nuclear missiles on Cuba? [6]

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

8 The Soviet Union had a difficult task in maintaining control over Eastern Europe.

(a) Describe events in Gdansk in August 1980. [4]

(b) Why did Solidarity grow rapidly from its formation until late 1981? [6]

(c) 'The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe was brought about by discontent with Soviet control.' 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 start of the First World War did not go according to plan for Germany.

(a) What was the Schlieffen Plan? [4]

(b) Why did trench warfare develop on the Western Front? [6]

(c) Which was more important to the failure of the Schlieffen Plan: the mobilisation of Russian forces or the resistance of Belgium? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The war was fought on many fronts.

(a) What was meant by the term 'unrestricted U-boat warfare'? [4]

(b) Why was the Battle of Jutland important? [6]

(c) How far do you agree that poor military leadership was the reason Russia withdrew from the war? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

11 The Weimar Republic faced many challenges and enjoyed some successes.

(a) Who was Friedrich Ebert? [4]

(b) Why was proportional representation seen by many as a weakness of the Weimar Constitution? [6]

(c) 'Stresemann's most important achievement was to improve Germany's standing in foreign relations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazi regime had firm ideas about how society should be structured.

(a) Describe Hitler's vision of the 'perfect' family. [4]

(b) Why did many members of the working class benefit from Nazi rule? [6]

(c) How successful were Nazi policies in winning the support of young people? Explain your answer. [10]

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Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

13 The Provisional Government inherited a difficult situation in 1917.

(a) What happened during the July Days? [4]

(b) Why was the Kornilov Affair important to the Bolsheviks? [6]

(c) Which was the more serious problem facing the Provisional Government: the land issue or the war? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's policies changed Soviet society and the economy.

(a) What were the aims for industry of the Five-Year Plans? [4]

(b) Why was central planning important to Stalin's economic policy? [6]

(c) 'The policy of Russification was a success for Stalin.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

15 American society in the 1920s seemed to be tolerant in some ways but intolerant in others.

(a) Describe the development of leisure activities in the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why was Prohibition difficult to enforce? [6]

(c) 'Fear of communism was the main reason for restrictions being placed on immigration to the United States.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 Some Americans questioned the effectiveness of the New Deal.

(a) Describe measures taken by the New Deal to help farmers. [4]

(b) Why did Huey Long criticise the New Deal? [6]

(c) 'Saving the banks was the most important achievement of the New Deal.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

17 Germany had successes in the early part of the war.

(a) Describe Germany's invasion of France. [4]

(b) Why was Germany unable to conquer the USSR by the end of 1941? [6]

(c) 'The evacuation from Dunkirk was more important than the Battle of Britain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Civilians across Europe faced many hardships during the war.

(a) Describe the Allied bombing of German cities in 1943–45. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis build extermination camps in Poland? [6]

(c) How important was the French resistance movement? Explain your answer. [10]

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