Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

HISTORY **2147/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2022**

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 **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

1 Several individuals contributed to Italian unification.

(a) What was Pope Pius IX's Allocution of 1848? [4]

(b) Why was Napoleon III important to Italian unification? [6]

(c) Who contributed more to Italian unification, Mazzini or Garibaldi? Explain your answer. [10]

2 Prussia and Austria were rivals in Germany.

(a) Describe what happened in the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848–49. [4]

(b) Why did Frederick William IV react as he did to the disturbances in Berlin in March 1848? [6]

(c) How surprising was it that Prussia emerged as the dominant power in Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

3 British imperialism affected local people in different ways.

(a) What did Lugard achieve in Nigeria? [4]

(b) Why did the Chinese try to resist the British in the Opium Wars? [6]

(c) 'The British response to the Indian Mutiny was justified.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

4 The First World War had both long-term and short-term causes.

(a) What was the Triple Entente? [4]

(b) Why was the launching of the first dreadnought in 1906 important? [6]

(c) 'The Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was more important than Franz Ferdinand's assassination in bringing about the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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5 Nobody got everything they wanted from the peace treaties of 1919.

(a) What were the territorial terms of the Treaty of St Germain? [4]

(b) Why did Lloyd George not want to punish Germany harshly? [6]

(c) Who had to compromise more during the peace negotiations in Paris, Clemenceau or Wilson? Explain your answer. [10]

6 The League of Nations struggled to react effectively to major crises.

(a) Describe Germany's relationship with the League of Nations during the period 1920 to 1939. [4]

(b) Why did Haile Selassie speak to the Assembly of the League of Nations in June 1936? [6]

(c) 'The League of Nations did as much as it could in relation to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

7 Immediately after the Second World War relations between the Soviet Union and the United States were very difficult.

(a) What were the main disagreements at the Potsdam Conference? [4]

(b) Why did the blockade of Berlin fail? [6]

(c) 'Stalin's policies in Eastern Europe in the period 1945–49 were defensive.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

8 Iran and Iraq were not friendly neighbours.

(a) Describe the opposition to the Shah in Iran. [4]

(b) Why did Iraq invade Iran in 1980? [6]

(c) Was Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 surprising? Explain your answer. [10]

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SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this section.

DEPTH STUDY A: THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1914–18

9 Trench warfare dominated the Western Front for much of the war.

(a) What was 'shell shock'? [4]

(b) Why did trench warfare last so long? [6]

(c) 'Gas was the most important new weapon used in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

10 The First World War was fought on several fronts.

(a) Describe the impact of the war on civilian populations. [4]

(b) Why was the war at sea important? [6]

(c) 'The Eastern Front was more important than the Western Front in the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

11 German recovery after the First World War was at first slow.

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

(b) Why did Germany introduce a new currency in 1923? [6]

(c) 'The Revolution of 1918 was more important for Germany than the reaction of the people to the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

12 The Nazis used different policies towards different groups of people.

(a) What was the League of German Maidens (BDM)? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis make changes to the school curriculum? [6]

(c) 'Racial theories explain why minorities were persecuted in Nazi Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 From 1917 there were rapid changes in Russia.

(a) Describe how Trotsky contributed to the Communist victory in the Civil War. [4]

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

(c) 'The Provisional Government failed because of the Petrograd Soviet.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin was ruthless in achieving and keeping power.

(a) What weaknesses of Trotsky helped Stalin become leader of the USSR? [4]

(b) Why was Stalin's 'cult of personality' important? [6]

(c) 'The Purges were a disaster for Stalin and the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

15 The 1920s were not an easy time for many Americans.

(a) Describe ways in which the lives of many young women in cities changed during the 1920s. [4]

(b) Why were restrictions on immigration introduced in the 1920s? [6]

(c) 'The main problem caused by prohibition was corruption among the police and judges.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

16 The New Deal had to address many problems.

(a) Describe how the New Deal helped farmers. [4]

(b) Why was the banking system one of the first things Roosevelt focused on during the Hundred Days? [6]

(c) 'The New Deal was opposed because it increased the power of government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

17 From the late 1920s the Communists and Nationalists had differing views on the future of China.

(a) What happened at the Marco Polo Bridge in July 1937? [4]

(b) Why did the Communists go on the Long March? [6]

(c) 'It was the Second World War that brought about the Communist victory in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

18 Different policies were introduced in China.

(a) How did the Chinese people respond to the Hundred Flowers campaign? [4]

(b) Why did Deng Xiaoping think change was necessary in China? [6]

(c) How far was the Cultural Revolution a success? Explain your answer. [10]

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DEPTH STUDY F: SOUTH AFRICA, c.1940–c.1994

19 Many white South Africans benefited from the country's economic development.

(a) Describe the growth of manufacturing industries in South Africa up to 1945. [4]

(b) Why did the South African government support agriculture in the 1930s? [6]

(c) 'Land ownership was the most important issue facing black South Africans up to 1945.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

20 South Africans had a variety of experiences in the period 1966 to 1980.

(a) What new steps did the South African government take to tighten security in the period 1966 to 1980? [4]

(b) Why did the economic improvements of 1966 to 1980 not benefit all sections of South African society? [6]

(c) 'Black consciousness was the most important part of the anti-apartheid movement in the period 1966 to 1980.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

21 Jews and Arabs both had claims over Palestine.

(a) What were the Jewish objections to the United Nations' partition plan for Palestine? [4]

(b) Why was the future of Palestine important for Arabs at the end of the Second World War? [6]

(c) 'It was the Jewish insurgency in Palestine that persuaded Britain to withdraw.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

22 The issue of Palestinian refugees was affected by several different factors.

(a) Describe the impact of the 1967 war on the issue of Palestinian refugees. [4]

(b) Why did the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) use violent tactics? [6]

(c) 'The Palestinian refugee crisis of 1948–49 was caused by Israel expelling Palestinians.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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