



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2147/01

Paper 1

For examination from 2020

SPECIMEN PAPER

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 **10** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

- 1** In 1848–49 revolutions across Europe failed.
- (a) Describe how the Hungarian Revolution had ended by 1849. [4]
 - (b) Why were attempts to unify Germany in 1848–49 unsuccessful? [6]
 - (c) ‘The revolutions across Europe in 1848–49 failed because revolutionaries were not united in their aims.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Bismarck was important to German unification.
- (a) What actions were taken to improve the strength of the Prussian army in the 1860s? [4]
 - (b) Why was there a war between Prussia and France in July 1870? [6]
 - (c) ‘Bismarck was successful because he was prepared to use force.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Differences existed between the Northern and Southern states of the United States.
- (a) What were the terms of the 1850 Compromise? [4]
 - (b) Why was the South committed to slavery? [6]
 - (c) How beneficial to the South was reconstruction? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** European imperialism produced varying results.
- (a) What economic advantages were gained by European countries from expanding their empires? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Indian Mutiny take place? [6]
 - (c) In Africa, was the nature of British imperialism different to that of other countries? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 The treatment of Germany and its allies at Versailles brought fierce criticism.
- (a) What features of the Treaty of Versailles were shared by the other peace treaties of 1919–20? [4]
 - (b) Why were the German people unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles? [6]
 - (c) Who was more satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles: Clemenceau or Lloyd George? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 Hitler took advantage of opportunities.
- (a) What were the consequences of the Spanish Civil War for peace in Europe? [4]
 - (b) Why did Hitler take Germany out of the League of Nations in 1933? [6]
 - (c) 'The policy of appeasement played a greater part in the outbreak of war in 1939 than did the Nazi-Soviet Pact.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 The United States' policy of containment was tested in Vietnam.
- (a) What was the 'domino effect' in relation to Vietnam? [4]
 - (b) Why did Nixon find it difficult to withdraw from Vietnam? [6]
 - (c) 'In Vietnam, Kennedy was more successful than Johnson.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 From 1956 Soviet control of Eastern Europe was under threat.
- (a) Describe the methods of control exercised by the Soviet Union over Hungary before the 1956 uprising. [4]
 - (b) Why was Solidarity successful? [6]
 - (c) 'The Berlin Wall was more advantageous to the Western allies than to the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

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

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

- 9** Fighting on the Western Front brought great loss of life.
- (a) What problems occurred when tanks were first used in battle? [4]
 - (b) Why were aircraft important to military commanders on the Western Front? [6]
 - (c) How far does General Haig deserve to be remembered as the ‘Butcher of the Somme’? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Fighting took place on fronts other than the Western Front.
- (a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk? [4]
 - (b) Why did Russia leave the war in 1918? [6]
 - (c) ‘The main reason for British men joining the armed forces was patriotism.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 11** The Nazis dealt with opposition to their regime.
- (a) What were concentration camps? [4]
 - (b) Why did Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) occur? [6]
 - (c) 'By the end of the 1930s, Hitler's control of Germany was based on oppression.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Life in Germany changed when the Nazis were in control.
- (a) What was the 'Final Solution'? [4]
 - (b) Why were some women unhappy with life under the Nazi regime? [6]
 - (c) 'The standard of living in Germany improved under the Nazis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Tsarist Regime had collapsed by 1917.

- (a) What part did religion play in the Tsarist autocracy? [4]
- (b) Why was there continuing discontent with Tsarist rule after the 1905 Revolution and up to the outbreak of war in 1914? [6]
- (c) How important was the First World War in the downfall of Tsar Nicholas II? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Once in power, Stalin consolidated his position.

- (a) What was the 'cult of Stalin'? [4]
- (b) Why were the Purges disastrous for the Soviet Union? [6]
- (c) 'It was Stalin's use of his power within the Communist Party that ensured his success in the leadership contest.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

- 15** In the 1920s, the US economy grew.
- (a) What policies did Republican governments follow in the 1920s to encourage industrial growth? [4]
 - (b) Why was the development of assembly-line production important for the growth of the economy? [6]
 - (c) ‘The lives of all Americans improved in the boom years.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The New Deal, although appreciated by many, attracted opposition.
- (a) Describe the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). [4]
 - (b) Why was there a Second New Deal in 1935? [6]
 - (c) ‘Republican opposition was a greater threat to the New Deal than was the Supreme Court.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

- 17** During the 1930s and 1940s Chiang Kai-shek was under threat.
- (a) Describe the Communist base at Jiangxi. [4]
 - (b) Why did Chiang Kai-shek plan the extermination campaigns of 1930–34? [6]
 - (c) 'It was the war with Japan that weakened the Nationalist government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** China's relations with other countries were often unstable.
- (a) In what ways did China's relations with India between 1951 and 1965 affect Tibet? [4]
 - (b) Why was there a tense relationship between China and the United States before 1970? [6]
 - (c) 'The most important reason for China becoming a world power by 1976 was its admittance to the United Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 19** By 1948, South Africa was becoming increasingly segregated.
- (a) What changes during the Second World War were resented by some white people? [4]
 - (b) Why were National Party policies appealing to Afrikaner voters in 1948? [6]
 - (c) How far had segregation been established by 1940? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** The contribution of individuals was important to the ending of minority rule in South Africa.
- (a) In what ways did Desmond Tutu show his opposition to apartheid? [4]
 - (b) Why were the actions of Chief Buthelezi controversial? [6]
 - (c) 'De Klerk introduced changes in 1990 because he did not have any choice.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

- 21** Nasser became a hero of the Arab world.
- (a) Describe how Nasser took over the Suez Canal. [4]
 - (b) Why was Israel concerned about Nasser becoming President of Egypt? [6]
 - (c) How successful was Israel during the Suez Crisis? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** From 1948, unrest in the Middle East has been almost continuous.
- (a) To where, in 1948–49, did Palestinian refugees flee? [4]
 - (b) Why would Israel not allow Palestinian refugees to return to their homes in Israel? [6]
 - (c) How important was the first Intifada? Explain your answer. [10]

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