



Cambridge O Level

HISTORY

2147/12

Paper 1

October/November 2023

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.

SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

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

- 1** Revolutionary events spread across Europe in 1848–49.
- (a) What happened in Vienna in March 1848? [4]
 - (b) Why did Louis Philippe abdicate? [6]
 - (c) 'Liberal ideas were more important than nationalism in causing the 1848 revolutions in the Austrian Empire.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Early attempts to unify Italy met with failure.
- (a) What were Mazzini's aims for Italy? [4]
 - (b) Why did Cavour make an agreement with Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858? [6]
 - (c) 'Charles Albert was responsible for the failure of the 1848 revolution in Italy.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** Many factors contributed to the unification of Germany.
- (a) What did Prussia gain from the Treaty of Prague? [4]
 - (b) Why was Prussia able to defeat Austria in 1866? [6]
 - (c) 'The main reason for France's defeat in the war of 1870 was Prussia's economic power.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** The issue of slavery caused tension in the USA.
- (a) Describe the actions of John Brown in supporting the abolitionist cause. [4]
 - (b) Why did some states support slavery? [6]
 - (c) 'Secession was the main cause of the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 Negotiating the Paris peace settlement was a difficult task.
- (a) Describe the treatment of Turkey in the peace settlement. [4]
 - (b) Why did Wilson and Clemenceau want different things from the peace settlement? [6]
 - (c) 'Lloyd George wanted Germany to be treated harshly in the peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 The League of Nations faced many difficult situations.
- (a) Describe the League's reaction to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. [4]
 - (b) Why did the League fail to give effective support to Haile Selassie? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the League was a success in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 Relationships between the Allied powers deteriorated rapidly from 1945.
- (a) What methods did Stalin use to gain control over Eastern European states by 1948? [4]
 - (b) Why was Berlin a cause of tension between the Allied powers? [6]
 - (c) 'The main reason for Stalin's policy towards Eastern Europe was his fear of invasion from the West.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 Tension between Iraq and Kuwait led to war in 1990.
- (a) Describe Operation Desert Storm. [4]
 - (b) Why did Iraqi civilians suffer because of the First Gulf War? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the cost of the war with Iran was the main reason for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990? 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 had reached a stalemate by the end of 1914.
- (a) What happened when Germany invaded Belgium in August 1914? [4]
 - (b) Why was the ‘race to the sea’ important for the future of the war? [6]
 - (c) ‘The Battle of Mons was the most important battle on the Western Front in 1914.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** Germany faced difficulties at home and on the battlefield in 1918.
- (a) Describe what happened at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven towards the end of 1918. [4]
 - (b) Why did the USA decide to join the war on the side of the Entente powers? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the German offensive of 1918 failed because of the weakness of German forces? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45

- 11** The Nazi Party tried to win support in a number of ways.
- (a) What was the SA? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Munich Putsch take place? [6]
 - (c) 'Goebbels was responsible for the increasing popularity of the Nazi Party before 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** The Nazis used repression to control the German people.
- (a) What impact did Kristallnacht have on the Jews? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nazis want the support of young people? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that terror was more important than propaganda in controlling the German people? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41

13 The Bolsheviks seized power in 1917.

- (a) Who were the Mensheviks? [4]
- (b) Why did the Provisional Government lack popular support? [6]
- (c) 'Lenin was more important than Trotsky in the Bolshevik victory in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

14 Stalin's regime brought about far-reaching economic and social change.

- (a) What was the impact of the first Five-Year Plan on industry? [4]
- (b) Why were women important to Stalin's plans for the Soviet Union? [6]
- (c) 'Collectivisation was a disaster.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41

- 15** Some sectors of the US economy grew dramatically in the 1920s.
- (a) Describe how the motor car industry developed in the 1920s. [4]
 - (b) Why did hire purchase and mass marketing help to drive the boom? [6]
 - (c) 'Traditional industries did **not** benefit from the boom.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The Wall Street Crash had economic causes and political and social consequences.
- (a) Describe the 1932 election campaign. [4]
 - (b) Why did the Bonus Marchers cause damage to Hoover's reputation? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that overproduction caused the Wall Street Crash? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990

- 17** The 1950s and 1960s brought many changes to China.
- (a) What was the Agrarian Reform Law of 1950? [4]
 - (b) Why were healthcare reforms important to Mao? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the introduction of communes was a success for China? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** The 1950s and 1960s were characterised by changing international relations.
- (a) What were the main international issues facing Communist China when the Civil War ended? [4]
 - (b) Why did relations between China and India change in the 1950s and 1960s? [6]
 - (c) How far did ideological differences explain the changing relationship between China and the USSR in the 1950s and 1960s? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 19** There were many attempts to strengthen apartheid over the years.
- (a) What were Verwoerd's aims in creating Bantustans? [4]
 - (b) Why was the Sabotage Act passed in 1962? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the Pass Laws were the most important element of the apartheid system? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** It was difficult to achieve a peaceful transition of power.
- (a) What was Joe Slovo's role in helping to bring apartheid to an end? [4]
 - (b) Why did white extremist groups challenge government policies during the 1980s? [6]
 - (c) 'The greatest threat to the transition to majority rule was de Klerk's failure to control the security forces.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945

- 21** There was much tension between Israel and its neighbours.
- (a) Describe the role of the USA in the Suez Crisis. [4]
 - (b) Why did war break out in June 1967? [6]
 - (c) 'Israel was successful in the Yom Kippur War because the Arab states made mistakes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** Attempting to reach a peace settlement has been difficult.
- (a) What was the First Intifada? [4]
 - (b) Why were the Oslo Accords agreed in the 1990s? [6]
 - (c) 'Divisions between Palestinians have been the main reason for the failure to reach a peace settlement.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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.