



Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY

0470/13

Paper 1 Structured Questions

October/November 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.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Option A: The nineteenth century

- 1** France was gripped by revolutionary activity in 1848.
- (a) What were the National Workshops in Paris in 1848? [4]
 - (b) Why had Louis Philippe become unpopular with many of the French by 1848? [6]
 - (c) 'The 1848 revolution in France was a failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** Italian unification depended on the work of many individuals.
- (a) What was the role of Victor Emmanuel II in Italian unification? [4]
 - (b) Why was there tension between Cavour and Garibaldi? [6]
 - (c) 'Napoleon III was a hindrance to Italian unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** The involvement of the United States in Cuba was important in many ways.
- (a) Describe the sinking of the USS Maine. [4]
 - (b) Why was there a debate in the United States in the 1890s over imperialism? [6]
 - (c) 'The most important consequence of the Spanish–American War for the United States was economic gain.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** A range of different factors contributed to the outbreak of the First World War.
- (a) Describe Kaiser William II's aims in foreign policy. [4]
 - (b) Why did Britain and Japan form an alliance in 1902? [6]
 - (c) 'Germany was responsible for turning the July crisis of 1914 into a European war.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: The twentieth century

- 5 Many Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles.
- (a) What happened to the Rhineland as a result of the Treaty of Versailles? [4]
 - (b) Why was the loss of Danzig important to Germany? [6]
 - (c) 'The Big Three agreed to punish Germany severely.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 The League of Nations attempted to keep the peace in the 1920s.
- (a) What was the League's policy of collective security? [4]
 - (b) Why were Britain and France important to the League? [6]
 - (c) 'The League of Nations achieved its aims in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 In 1945 it did not take long for tensions to emerge between the wartime Allies.
- (a) What was agreed about the future of Germany at Yalta? [4]
 - (b) Why did the relationship between the Allies deteriorate between Yalta and Potsdam? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the Soviet Union caused the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 Soviet control over Eastern Europe faced many challenges.
- (a) Who was Imre Nagy? [4]
 - (b) Why was Czechoslovakia invaded by Soviet troops in 1968? [6]
 - (c) 'Solidarity was to blame for the declining influence of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe after 1985.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Depth study A: The First World War, 1914–18

- 9 Life in the trenches was dangerous for many reasons.
- (a) Describe the use of poison gas on the Western Front. [4]
 - (b) Why was the use of machine guns important on the Western Front? [6]
 - (c) 'The Battle of the Somme was fought to relieve pressure on Verdun.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 Germany faced difficulties on the home front and the battlefield in 1918.
- (a) Describe the actions taken by Germany which led to the United States becoming involved in the First World War. [4]
 - (b) Why were there widespread disturbances across Germany in 1918? [6]
 - (c) How important were Allied tactics in securing the defeat of the German offensive of 1918? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

- 11 The Weimar Republic had some successes in the 1920s.
- (a) Describe how Stresemann improved Germany's international position. [4]
 - (b) Why were the 1920s a period of cultural achievement in Germany? [6]
 - (c) How far do you agree that the main challenge facing the Weimar government up to 1923 was political extremism? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 The Nazis gained significant support in the 1930s.
- (a) What was the SA? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Nazis become the largest party in the Reichstag in June 1932? [6]
 - (c) 'Securing the support of the army was the most important factor in Hitler's consolidation of power, 1933–34.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

- 13** It took a long time for the Bolsheviks to establish control over Russia.
- (a) Who were the 'Whites'? [4]
 - (b) Why was the policy of War Communism important? [6]
 - (c) 'The Provisional Government lost power because of its mistakes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Once Stalin had gained power, he used many methods to maintain control.
- (a) What were the 'show trials'? [4]
 - (b) Why was the development of a personality cult important to Stalin? [6]
 - (c) How surprising was it that Trotsky did **not** become leader of the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]

Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

- 15** The 1920s saw unprecedented economic growth but not all Americans benefited.
- (a) What new consumer products became available as a result of the boom? [4]
 - (b) Why did some American women **not** benefit from the boom? [6]
 - (c) How important were Republican economic policies for the development of the boom? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The New Deal tried to help the US economy, but its measures were not always popular or effective.
- (a) What was the Emergency Banking Act? [4]
 - (b) Why did the Supreme Court oppose some parts of the New Deal? [6]
 - (c) 'The New Deal was a success in helping farmers.' 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** At first, German forces made rapid advances across Europe.
- (a) Describe the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. [4]
 - (b) Why did the British evacuate their troops from Dunkirk in 1940? [6]
 - (c) How important was the Battle of Stalingrad in bringing about the defeat of Germany in the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18** Civilians suffered great hardships as a result of war.
- (a) Describe the activities of the French resistance. [4]
 - (b) Why did the war lead to radicalisation of Nazi policies towards the Jews? [6]
 - (c) ‘The most important reason for Allied bombing in 1943–45 was to damage German industry.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

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