

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**HISTORY**

**0470/4**

PAPER 4 Alternative to Coursework

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002**

1 hour

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 1 hour

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/ answer booklet.

Answer the questions on **one** Depth Study.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

---

**This question paper consists of 12 printed pages.**



**DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY 1918–45**

1 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

The new Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment has no other aim than to unite the nation behind the ideal of the national revolution. If this aim has been achieved then people can judge my methods if they wish: that would be unimportant, for the Ministry would then have achieved its goal.

*Josef Goebbels speaking in 1933.*

**Source B**

During the 1930s, I myself was to learn how easily one is taken in by an untruthful and censored press and radio in a totalitarian state. Though, unlike most Germans, I was able to read foreign newspapers every day and listened regularly to foreign broadcasts, my job meant the spending of many hours a day in reading through the German press, checking the German radio, consulting with Nazi officials and going to party meetings. It was worrying to find that a steady diet of bias and lies made an impression on one's mind and often misled it. It is difficult to escape the results of continuous propaganda.

*William Shirer, an American journalist, writing in 1959. Shirer had lived in Germany during the 1930s.*

**(a) (i)** Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Goebbels' attitude towards propaganda? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

**(ii)** Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Shirer was impressed by Nazi propaganda? Explain your answer. [7]

**(iii)** Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence on how the Nazis controlled the German people? Explain your answer. [7]

**(b) (i)** Name **two** media that Goebbels promoted using propaganda. [2]

**(ii)** How did the Nazis use education to spread their ideas? [4]

**(iii)** Why were the Nuremberg rallies effective? [6]

**(iv)** Was propaganda a more effective way of keeping the support of the German people than terror? Explain your answer. [8]

**DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

2 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

	1922	1925
Grain harvest (millions of tonnes)	22	73
Number of cattle (in millions)	46	62
Number of pigs (in millions)	12	22
Number of horses (in millions)	22	27

*Agricultural statistics during the NEP.*

**Source B**

There was not a scrap of food in the country. We had only 100 grams of bread a day. Then suddenly they announced the NEP. Cafes, restaurants, started opening. Factories went back into private hands. It was capitalism. In my eyes what was happening was the very thing I had struggled against.

*A Bolshevik supporter, remembering in 1980 the introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1921.*

**(a) (i)** Study Source A.

What does the source tell you about the NEP? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

**(ii)** Study Source B.

How far does the source prove that the NEP was capitalism? Explain your answer. [7]

**(iii)** Study both sources.

Is one source more useful than the other as evidence of the success of the NEP? Explain your answer. [7]

**(b) (i)** Give **two** examples of industries that remained in government control during the NEP. [2]

**(ii)** Describe the main features of War Communism. [4]

**(iii)** Why was the Kronstadt Rising, March 1921, so important? [6]

**(iv)** How far was the NEP successful in solving the economic problems of the USSR by 1928? Explain your answer. [8]

**DEPTH STUDY C: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1919-41**

**3** Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

For 12 years this nation suffered with hear-nothing, see-nothing, do-nothing governments. Big businessmen had come to think that they controlled the government of the United States. Never before in all our history have these forces been united against one candidate as they are today. They are united in their hate for me — and I welcome their hatred.

*From a speech by FD Roosevelt during the 1936 election campaign.*

**(a) (i)** Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about Roosevelt's attitude towards big businessmen? Explain your answer with reference to the source. [6]

**(ii)** Study Source B (opposite).

How far does this cartoon criticise the New Deal? Explain your answer with reference to the cartoon. [7]

**(iii)** Study both sources.

Which source is the more useful as evidence of the attitude of 'big businessmen' to FD Roosevelt? Explain your answer. [7]

**(b) (i)** Name **two** measures of the New Deal which were declared unconstitutional by the US Supreme Court. [2]

**(ii)** On what grounds was FD Roosevelt attacked by Father Coughlin? [4]

**(iii)** Why was Senator Huey Long of Louisiana a threat to FD Roosevelt? [6]

**(iv)** How far had FD Roosevelt lost the support of the American people by 1938? Explain your answer. [8]

Source B

# BUSINESS

**General Motors' Net for 1935 Indicated at \$3.65 a Share, Highest Earnings Since 1929**

Final Quarter Income Seen  
Lifting Total for Year to \$167,200,000.

The report of the General Motors for the final quarter of 1935 showed a net income of \$41,600,000, or the equivalent of \$3.65 a share on the common stock of that period. The figures, due next Monday, compare with \$24,000,000, or \$2.10 a share, for the same quarter in 1934. The company's earnings for the year are expected to reach \$167,200,000, or \$3.65 a share on the common stock.

**HERALD TRIBUNE**  
**January Stock Dealings Reach High Since '29**  
67,201,745 Shares Traded; Sales of \$476,137,000 In Bonds Record Figure

**DIVIDEND RAISED BY WESTINGHOUSE**

**BIG 1935 PROFITS IN MOTOR FIELD**

**U. S. STEEL EARNS \$1,084,917 IN YEAR**

First Net Profit Since 1931 Compares With 1934 Loss of \$21,687,780.

By the Associated Press  
NEW YORK, January 28—For the first year since 1931 the United States Steel Corp. operated at a profit. The earnings report for 1935 showed net income last year of \$1,084,917, compared with a net loss of \$21,687,780 in 1934.

**DUPONT PROFIT \$5.04 ON STOCK**

Earnings Largest Since 1929—Motors' Dividend and Rise in Sales Factors.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Inc. earned \$5.04 a share on the common stock last year. The largest earnings since 1929 were available for dividend in 1934. The company's preliminary report for 1935 shows a net profit of \$21,687,780.

**Southern Pacific Nets \$2,346,590 Last Year, Best Showing Since 1930**

**REPUBLIC STEEL NET \$4,455,734**

Company Shows First Profit Since Organization of the Company in 1930.

Republic Steel Corp. and its subsidiaries had a net profit of \$4,455,734 after all charges last year, according to a report issued today. This was directed to the shareholders in its report on the company's operations for the year. The company's earnings for the year are expected to reach \$4,455,734, or \$4.46 a share on the common stock.

**Metropolitan Life Increases Assets To \$4,234,802,511**

By the Associated Press  
NEW YORK, January 27—Total assets of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. increased \$27,604,260 during 1935 to \$4,234,802,511. The company's annual convention opened today.

**PASSENGER INCOME HIGHEST SINCE 1932**

149 Class I Roads Report

**BETHLEHEM STEEL EARNS \$4,231,253**

Preliminary Report for 1935 Shows Equivalent of \$4.59 a Share on Preferred.

**TOP PROFIT SINCE 1930**

**BOO-HOO—THE NEW DEAL IS RUINING THE COUNTRY!**



A cartoon published in a US newspaper in 1936.

### DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-c.1990

4 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

#### Source A

With a smile and a bow, armed communist soldiers asked directions to where they were to sleep. The people were amazed but pleased. This must have been the first time in Tientsin's history that uniformed soldiers used all the forms of Chinese courtesy. This behaviour continued and there was no looting or stealing.

*A German, living in Tientsin in 1948, comments on Mao's army.*

#### Source B

We have become so convinced of the hopelessness of the existing government that we feel the sooner it is removed the better. Since the communists are the only people capable of making changes, we are willing to support them as the lesser of two evils.

*A Chinese university teacher speaking in 1948.*

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the communist army? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show that the Chinese Communist Party would be welcomed as the new rulers of China? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the fall of the Nationalist government (GMD) in 1949? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** groups in China who supported Jiang Jieshi and the GMD in 1946. [2]

(ii) Describe **two** ways in which Jiang Jieshi showed himself to be a poor leader. [4]

(iii) Why did the peasants give the Chinese Communist Party their support during the Civil War? [6]

(iv) How far was the defeat of Jiang Jieshi in the Civil War a consequence of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [8]

## DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

5 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

### Source A

Profits from gold production rose from £12 million in 1932 to £30 million in 1940. By 1937 over a quarter of government income came from gold taxes.

The value of all goods manufactured in South Africa doubled between 1932 and 1939. New mines producing copper, manganese and chrome for export and iron ore, coal and cement limestone for the home market were started with foreign investment.

*From a British school textbook, 1993.*

### Source B

In the 1930s the South African government invested heavily in industry. The great new iron and steel corporation (ISCOR) was protected by high customs duties (tariffs). The state railway agreed to use only ISCOR iron and steel. The state electricity supply (ESCOM) expanded rapidly. By 1940 the government had set up the Industrial Development Corporation to use state investment to build up basic industries.

*From South African government information, 1990.*

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What impression does this source give of the South African economy in the 1930s? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source show the extent of government involvement in the South African economy of the 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence about the development of the South African economy in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Name **two** major South African exports which suffered as a result of the worldwide depression in the 1930s. [2]

(ii) In what ways were workers recruited for the expansion of the Rand mines in the 1930s? [4]

(iii) Why did the Hertzog-Smuts government pass the 1937 Marketing Act? [6]

(iv) To what extent did all South Africans benefit from the economic growth of the 1930s? Explain your answer. [8]

**DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945–c.1994**

6 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

WAKE UP!

DO YOU KNOW the facts about the torture and brutality used against political prisoners in Israel?

OR that Arabs were held in prison without charge?

OR that the great annual Moslem pilgrimage to Jerusalem has been stopped

AND that nine million Arab Christians are denied entry to Jerusalem?

DO YOU KNOW that Arab land and property are seized without compensation?

OR that homes have been demolished with their occupants inside?

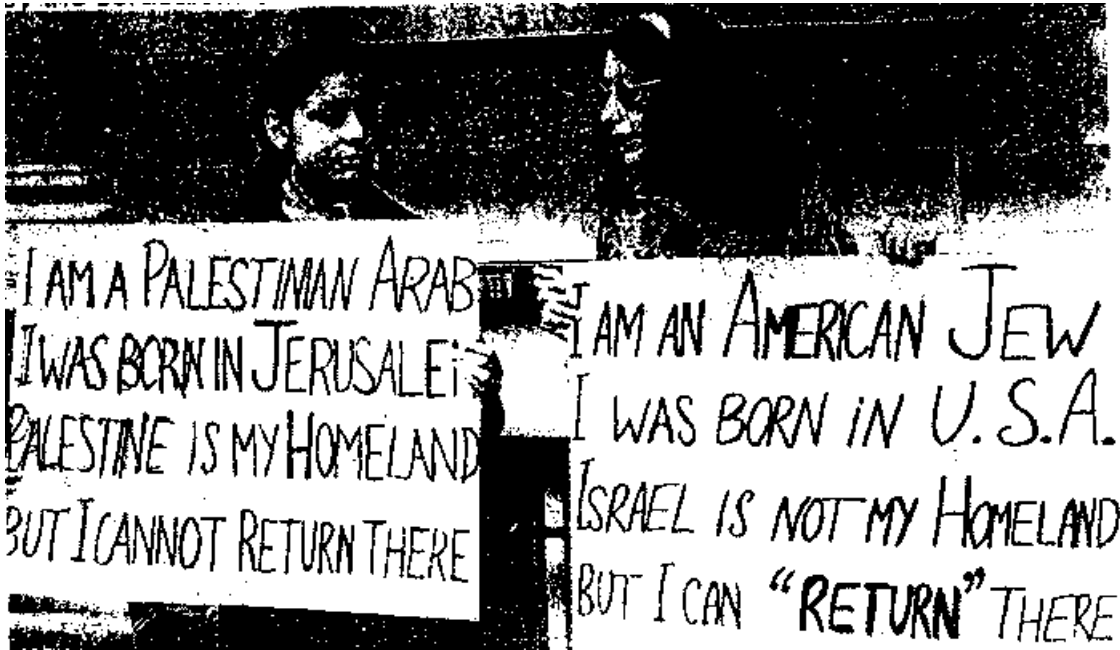
HAVE YOU LEARNT about the contempt under Zionism for Christian and Moslem holy places?

AND DO YOU CARE?

THEN JOIN THE JERUSALEM COMMITTEE.

*Published by the Jerusalem Committee in London, 1969.*

**Source B**



*Jews and Arabs demonstrate outside the Israeli Embassy in London, December 1973.*



**(a) (i)** Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about relations between Arabs and Israelis? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

**(ii)** Study Source B.

How far does this source show that Palestinians were discriminated against by Jews? Explain your answer. [7]

**(iii)** Study both sources.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other as evidence of the problems facing Israel? Explain your answer. [7]

**(b) (i)** Give **two** examples of cultural differences between the Palestinians and Israeli Jews. [2]

**(ii)** What were the main features of life in a kibbutz? [4]

**(iii)** Why has control of Jerusalem been so important to both the Arabs and to the Israelis? [6]

**(iv)** How far has American involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict made a peace settlement more difficult to find? Explain your answer. [8]

## DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

7 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

### Source A

What is to be done with all those who are employed in making and repairing turnpike roads? What is to become of the coach makers, the harness makers, innkeepers and horse breeders and dealers? Was Parliament aware of the smoke and noise, the hiss and whirl which these locomotive engines, passing at the rate of 10 or 12 miles per hour, will cause? Iron will be raised in price 100 per cent or become exhausted altogether. It will be the greatest nuisance, the most complete disturbance of quiet and comfort in all parts of the kingdom, that man has invented.

*From a speech about railways in the British parliament in the first part of the nineteenth century.*

### Source B

Canals are chiefly used for the following purposes: first, for carrying the produce of mines to the sea-shore, second, for carrying fuel and raw materials to some manufacturing towns and districts and exporting manufactured goods, thirdly, for carrying groceries and merchant goods for the consumption of the districts through which the canal passes.

*From a book written by Thomas Telford.*

(a) (i) Study Source A.

What can you tell from this source about the early railways? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]

(ii) Study Source B.

How far does this source explain the importance of canals? Explain your answer. [7]

(iii) Study both sources.

How useful are these sources for showing the changing nature of transport in early nineteenth-century Britain? Explain your answer. [7]

(b) (i) Give **two** disadvantages of canal transport. [2]

(ii) What improvements were made in developing rail transport between 1829 and 1845? [4]

(iii) Why did railways spread so rapidly in the middle of the nineteenth century? [6]

(iv) How far did railways replace roads and canals in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

## DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

8 Study the sources, and then answer the questions that follow.

### Source A

Some of the Europeans were shot down as they ran. Others, weakened by wounds or tiredness, were overtaken and killed. Others were mobbed and knocked on the head by peasants from neighbouring villages. More than one European, after being pursued for miles, was beaten to death.

*From an English eye-witness account of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny.*

### Source B

We are hanging them by the dozens. Every sepoy without a proof of loyalty is hanged at once. We are making good work of it.

*From a letter in an Anglo-Indian newspaper during the Indian Mutiny.*

### Source C

When the rebellion has been crushed, when every execution scaffold is red with blood; when the ground in front of every cannon is covered with rags and flesh and shattered bone – then talk of mercy. Then you may find some people to listen. Now is not the time.

*From a debate in a British university in 1857.*

- (a) (i) Study Source A.  
What can you tell about the early days of the Mutiny from this account? Support your answer with reference to the source. [6]
- (ii) Study Source C.  
To what extent does this source indicate that the British showed no mercy to the mutineers? Explain your answer. [7]
- (iii) Study all three sources.  
How useful are these sources as evidence about the Mutiny? Explain your answer. [7]
- (b) (i) Give **two** reasons why Indian army units mutinied in May 1857. [2]
- (ii) Describe how British rule affected Indians in the first half of the nineteenth century. [4]
- (iii) Why did the Mutiny fail to drive out the British? [6]
- (iv) Did the Indian Mutiny make life better or worse for the Indians? Explain your answer. [8]

---

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Depth Study A: Source A	White and Hadley. <i>Germany 1918–1949</i> . Published by Collins Educational.
Depth Study A: Source B	White and Hadley. <i>Germany 1918–1949</i> . Published by Collins Educational.
Depth Study B: Source A	Bryn O’Callaghan. <i>A History of the 20th Century</i> . Longmans.
Depth Study B: Source B	<i>Russia and the USSR</i> . Published by HarperCollins Publishers Ltd.
Depth Study D: Source A	Neil de Marco. <i>The World this Century</i> . Published by Collins Educational.
Depth Study D: Source B	Bryn O’Callaghan. <i>A History of the 20th Century</i> . Longmans.
Depth Study E: Source A	<i>A New History of Southern Africa</i> . © Reproduced by permission of MacMillan Education. 1993.
Depth Study E: Source B	<i>A New History of Southern Africa</i> . © Reproduced by permission of MacMillan Education. 1993.

Cambridge International Examinations has made every effort to trace copyright holders, but if we have inadvertently overlooked any we will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.