



# Cambridge O Level

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**HISTORY**

**2147/13**

Paper 1

**May/June 2022**

**2 hours**



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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## 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 [ ].

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This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**SECTION A: CORE CONTENT**

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

- 1** Several different factors contributed to Italian unification.
- (a) Describe what happened in Sicily in 1860. [4]
  - (b) Why was Cavour important to the achievement of Italian unification? [6]
  - (c) 'Rome was central to the Italian struggle for unification.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** The road to German unification was not always a smooth one.
- (a) What was the Convention of Gastein? [4]
  - (b) Why did Frederick William IV reject the offer by the Frankfurt Parliament of the position of Emperor of Germany? [6]
  - (c) 'Bismarck's approach to foreign policy in the period 1862–71 was to react to opportunities as they arose.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** European imperialism was rarely welcomed by the local people.
- (a) What happened to the British ship 'Arrow' and its crew in October 1856? [4]
  - (b) Why did the French use a policy of assimilation in Senegal? [6]
  - (c) 'The Boxers achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** Events after 1900 gradually took Europe closer to war.
- (a) What was the result of the Algeciras Conference of 1906? [4]
  - (b) Why were Serbian victories in the Balkans in 1912 and 1913 important? [6]
  - (c) 'German colonial ambitions were more important than the naval race as a cause of the First World War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 5 The victors of the war dominated the peace talks of 1919–20.
- (a) What happened to Germany's colonies in the Treaty of Versailles? [4]
  - (b) Why was Turkey treated harshly in the Treaty of Sèvres? [6]
  - (c) Who did Wilson find more difficult to deal with during the peace negotiations, Clemenceau or Lloyd George? Explain your answer. [10]
- 6 In the 1930s there was increasing instability.
- (a) Describe the increasing militarism of Italy in the 1930s. [4]
  - (b) Why was the Spanish Civil War important to Hitler? [6]
  - (c) Which was more to blame for war breaking out in September 1939, Germany or Britain? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 The United States reacted to communism in different parts of the world.
- (a) Describe how Eisenhower reacted to the Cuban revolution of 1959. [4]
  - (b) Why did the American policy of 'search and destroy' in Vietnam create problems? [6]
  - (c) Was the Korean War a defeat for North Korea? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 Both Iran and Iraq faced difficulties during the 1970s and 1980s.
- (a) Describe the consequences for Iraq of the Iran-Iraq War. [4]
  - (b) Why did the Kurds in Iraq resist the rule of Saddam Hussein? [6]
  - (c) 'The Revolution of 1979 in Iran was motivated by religion.' 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** Both conventional and new weapons were used in the First World War.
- (a) Describe the use and impact of gas on the Western Front. [4]
  - (b) Why were aircraft important on the Western Front? [6]
  - (c) 'The criticisms of Haig's leadership in the Battle of the Somme are justified.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** In the last years of the war, events began to go against Germany.
- (a) Describe the events in November 1918 that led to the Kaiser's abdication. [4]
  - (b) Why was the German introduction of unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917 important? [6]
  - (c) 'It was the Allies' use of new tactics that led to the German failure on the battlefield in 1918.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY B: GERMANY, 1918–45**

- 11** After an unsteady start, the Weimar Republic recovered.
- (a) Who was Rosa Luxemburg? [4]
  - (b) Why did Germans in the Ruhr begin passive resistance in 1923? [6]
  - (c) How important was Stresemann to the recovery of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12** Despite all the efforts of the Nazis they still faced some opposition.
- (a) Describe Nazi use of censorship. [4]
  - (b) Why was the Gestapo important in Nazi Germany? [6]
  - (c) 'The most important opposition to the Nazi regime came from young people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY C: RUSSIA, 1905–41**

- 13** After the abdication of the Tsar, the future of Russia hung in the balance.
- (a) Who was Kerensky? [4]
  - (b) Why was the mutiny at the Kronstadt Naval Base in 1921 important? [6]
  - (c) 'Trotsky was the main reason the Bolsheviks won the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14** Stalin's ideas and policies were different from Lenin's.
- (a) What did Stalin mean by 'Socialism in one country'? [4]
  - (b) Why was Lenin's Political Testament not published in the Soviet Union at the time of his death? [6]
  - (c) 'It was the Purges that gave Stalin control of the USSR.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY D: THE UNITED STATES, 1919–41**

- 15** The 1920s were a good time for many Americans.
- (a) Describe the problems faced by the coal industry in the 1920s. [4]
  - (b) Why was the motor car important in 1920s America? [6]
  - (c) 'Farmers benefited from the economic boom of the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 16** The 1932 presidential election followed a period of crisis in America.
- (a) What did Roosevelt promise the voters in the 1932 presidential election campaign? [4]
  - (b) Why did Wall Street crash in October 1929? [6]
  - (c) 'The reason why the Depression had such an impact on people's lives was Hoover's failure to deal with it.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY E: CHINA, c.1930–c.1990**

**17** The 1950s were years of change in China.

- (a) What were people's courts? [4]
- (b) Why was the first Five-Year Plan successful? [6]
- (c) 'The social reforms of the 1950s were more important than the introduction of communes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

**18** China's relations with other parts of the world changed frequently.

- (a) What were the results of Kissinger's visit to China in July 1971? [4]
- (b) Why was India important to China from the 1950s onwards? [6]
- (c) 'Relations between China and the USSR were good in the period 1950 to 1976.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]



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

- 19** The introduction of apartheid led to protest movements.
- (a) Describe the part played by women in the anti-apartheid protests. [4]
  - (b) Why was Mandela put on trial for treason in 1963–64? [6]
  - (c) 'Few South Africans benefited from the introduction of apartheid.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20** The end of apartheid came only after a long struggle.
- (a) Describe the part played by Archbishop Tutu in the ending of apartheid. [4]
  - (b) Why did de Klerk face opposition from some white South Africans during his discussions with Mandela in the early 1990s? [6]
  - (c) How far was Botha's policy of 'total strategy' in the 1980s a success? Explain your answer. [10]

**DEPTH STUDY G: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS SINCE 1945**

- 21** Once the Second World War had ended, the issue of Palestine had to be dealt with.
- (a) What were the Arab objections to the United Nations' partition plan for Palestine? [4]
  - (b) Why was Palestine important for the Jews at the end of the Second World War? [6]
  - (c) How far were British actions to blame for the crisis in Palestine after the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22** Attempts to address the issue of Palestinian refugees have not been very effective.
- (a) Describe the impact on the Palestinians of Jewish West Bank settlements. [4]
  - (b) Why has the United Nations failed to solve the issue of Palestinian refugees? [6]
  - (c) How far have Arab states supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)? Explain your answer. [10]



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