



**CAMBRIDGE**  
International Education

# Syllabus

## Cambridge IGCSE™ History 0470

Use this syllabus for exams in 2027 and 2028.  
Exams are available in the June and November series.  
Exams are also available in the March series in India.



### Version 1

For the purposes of screen readers, any mention in this document of Cambridge IGCSE refers to Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education.

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## Why choose Cambridge?

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We work with schools worldwide to build an education that shapes knowledge, understanding and skills. Together, we give learners the confidence they need to thrive and make a positive impact in a changing world.

As part of the University of Cambridge, we offer a globally trusted and flexible framework for education from age 3 to 19, informed by research, experience, and listening to educators.

With recognised qualifications, high-quality resources, comprehensive support and valuable insights, we help schools prepare every student for the opportunities and challenges ahead.

### Qualifications that are recognised and valued worldwide

From the world's top-ranked universities to local higher education institutions, Cambridge qualifications open doors to a world of opportunities.

### Setting a global standard

With over 160 years of experience in delivering fair, valid and reliable assessments to students worldwide, we offer a global, recognised performance standard for international education.

### Your path, your way

Schools can adapt our curriculum, high-quality teaching and learning resources and flexible assessments to their local context. Our aligned offer helps Cambridge schools support every learner to reach their potential and thrive.

### Learning with lasting impact

Cambridge learners build subject knowledge and conceptual understanding, and develop a broad range of skills, learning habits and attributes to help make them ready for the world.

### Improving learning outcomes through data-led insight and action

Our trusted baseline and diagnostic assessments, together with our insights and evaluation service, help schools turn data into knowledge and actionable insights, to inform teaching decisions and improve learner outcomes.

### Bringing together a community of experts

We bring together the collective knowledge of experts and our diverse community of educators worldwide, supporting them to learn from one another and share ideas and information.

### Tackling the climate crisis together

We believe that education is key to tackling the climate crisis. Together with Cambridge schools, we can empower young people with the skills and knowledge to take action on climate change, helping them be ready for the world.

### **School feedback: 'We think the Cambridge curriculum is superb preparation for university.'**

**Feedback from:** Christoph Guttentag, Dean of Undergraduate Admissions, Duke University, USA

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## **Important: Changes to this syllabus**

The latest syllabus is version 1, published September 2024. There are no significant changes which affect teaching.

Any textbooks endorsed to support the syllabus for examination from 2024 are still suitable for use with this syllabus.

# 1 Why choose this syllabus?

## Key benefits

Cambridge IGCSE is the world's most popular international qualification for 14 to 16 year olds, although it can be taken by students at any age. Taught by over 5000 schools in 150 countries, it is tried, tested and trusted.

Students can choose from 70 subjects in any combination, including 30 languages.

Our programmes promote a thorough knowledge and understanding of a subject and help to develop the skills learners need for their next steps in education or employment.

**Cambridge IGCSE History** offers students the opportunity to study world history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It encourages learners to raise questions and to develop and deploy historical skills, knowledge and understanding in order to provide historical explanations. Learners explore history from a diversity of perspectives, including social, economical, cultural and political.

Our approach in Cambridge IGCSE History encourages learners to be:

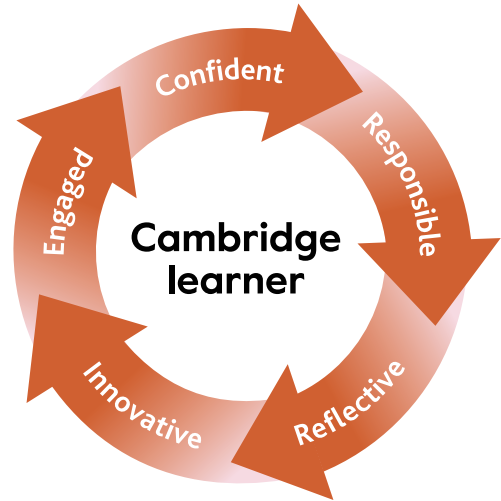
**confident**, exploring historical concepts such as cause and consequence, change and continuity, and similarity and difference

**responsible**, appreciating historical evidence and how to use it

**reflective**, gaining a greater understanding of international issues and inter-relationships

**innovative**, learning how to present clear, logical arguments

**engaged**, developing an interest in and enthusiasm for learning about and understanding the past.



**School feedback:** ‘The strength of Cambridge IGCSE qualifications is internationally recognised and has provided an international pathway for our students to continue their studies around the world.’

**Feedback from:** Gary Tan, Head of Schools and CEO, Raffles Group of Schools, Indonesia

## Qualifications that are recognised and valued worldwide

Cambridge qualifications prepare and equip learners with the skills they need to thrive at university and beyond. The world's best higher education institutions recognise our qualifications and value the critical thinking skills, independent research abilities and deep subject knowledge that Cambridge learners bring.

We continually work with universities and colleges in every part of the world to ensure that they understand and accept our qualifications. Cambridge IGCSE provides a springboard to the Cambridge Advanced stage, as well as other post-16 routes. The combination of knowledge and skills in Cambridge IGCSE History gives learners a solid foundation for further study. Candidates who achieve grades A\* to C are well prepared to follow a wide range of courses including Cambridge International AS & A Level History.

Many universities require a combination of Cambridge International AS & A Levels and Cambridge IGCSEs or equivalent to meet their entry requirements.

UK ENIC, the national agency in the UK for the recognition and comparison of international qualifications and skills, has carried out an independent benchmarking study of Cambridge IGCSE and found it to be comparable to the standard of the GCSE in the UK. This means students can be confident that their Cambridge IGCSE qualifications are accepted as equivalent to UK GCSEs by leading universities worldwide.

Learn more at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/recognition](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/recognition)

**School feedback:** 'Cambridge IGCSE is one of the most sought-after and recognised qualifications in the world. It is very popular in Egypt because it provides the perfect preparation for success at advanced level programmes.'

**Feedback from:** Managing Director of British School of Egypt BSE

## Supporting teachers

We believe education works best when teaching and learning are closely aligned to the curriculum, resources and assessment. Our high-quality teaching support helps to maximise teaching time and enables teachers to engage learners of all backgrounds and abilities.

We aim to provide the following support for each Cambridge qualification:

- Syllabus
- Specimen question papers and mark schemes
- Specimen paper answers
- Schemes of Work
- Example candidate responses
- Past papers and mark schemes
- Principal examiner reports for teachers

These resources are available on the School Support Hub at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support), our secure online site for Cambridge teachers. Your exams officer can provide you with a login.

Additional teaching & learning resources are also available for many syllabuses and vary according to the nature of the subject and the structure of the assessment of each syllabus. These can include ready-built lesson materials, digital resources and multimedia for the classroom and homework, guidance on assessment and much more. Beyond the resources available on the Schools Support Hub, a wide range of endorsed textbooks and associated teaching and learning support are available from Cambridge at [www.cambridge.org/education](http://www.cambridge.org/education) and from other publishers. Resources vary according to the nature of the subject and the structure of the assessment of each syllabus.

You can also contact our global Cambridge community or talk to a senior examiner on our discussion forums.

Sign up for email notifications about changes to syllabuses, including new and revised products and services, at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/syllabusupdates](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/syllabusupdates)

## Professional development

Find the next step on your professional development journey.

- **Introduction courses** – An introduction to Cambridge programmes and qualifications. For teachers who are new to Cambridge programmes or new to a specific syllabus.
- **Focus on Teaching courses** – These are for teachers who want to explore a specific area of teaching and learning within a syllabus or programme.
- **Focus on Assessment courses** – These are for teachers who want to understand the assessment of a syllabus in greater depth.
- **Marking workshops** – These workshops help you become more familiar with what examiners are looking for, and provide an opportunity to raise questions and share your experiences of the syllabus.
- **Enrichment Professional Development** – Transform your approach to teaching with our Enrichment workshops. Each workshop focuses on a specific area of teaching and learning practice.
- **Cambridge Professional Development Qualifications (PDQs)** – Practice-based programmes that transform professional learning for practicing teachers. Available at Certificate and Diploma level.

For more information visit [www.cambridgeinternational.org/support-for-teachers](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support-for-teachers)

### Supporting exams officers

We provide comprehensive support and guidance for all Cambridge exams officers. Find out more at: [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)



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## 2 Syllabus overview

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### Aims

The aims describe the purposes of a course based on this syllabus.

The aims are to enable students to develop:

- an interest in and enthusiasm for learning about the past
- knowledge and understanding of individuals, people and societies in the past
- knowledge that is rooted in an understanding of the nature and use of historical evidence
- an understanding of key historical concepts: cause and consequence, change and continuity, and similarity and difference
- an understanding of international issues in history
- historical skills, including investigation, analysis, evaluation and communication skills
- a sound basis for further study and the pursuit of personal interest.

We are an education organisation and politically neutral. The contents of this syllabus, examination papers and associated materials do not endorse any political view. We endeavour to treat all aspects of the exam process neutrally.



## Content overview

All candidates study Core content in **either** Option A **or** Option B.

### Either:

Option A

#### **The nineteenth century: the development of modern nation states, 1848–1914**

The content focuses on the following key questions:

- Were the revolutions of 1848 important?
- How was Italy unified?
- How was Germany unified?
- Why was there a civil war in the United States and what were its results?
- Why, and with what effects, did nations gain and expand their overseas empires in the nineteenth century?
- What caused the First World War?

### or:

Option B

#### **The twentieth century: international relations since 1919**

The content focuses on the following key questions:

- Was the Treaty of Versailles fair?
- To what extent was the League of Nations a success?
- How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939?
- Who was to blame for the Cold War?
- How effectively did the United States contain the spread of communism?
- How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948–c.1989?

In addition, all candidates must also study **at least one** of the following depth studies:

- A The First World War, 1914–18
- B Germany, 1918–45
- C Russia, 1905–41
- D The United States, 1919–41
- E The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945



## Assessment overview

All candidates take three components. All candidates take Paper 1 and Paper 2 and **either** Component 3 **or** Paper 4. Candidates will be eligible for grades A\* to G.

### All candidates take:

**Paper 1** 2 hours  
Structured Questions 40%  
60 marks

- Candidates answer **two** questions from Section A (Core content) and **one** question from Section B (Depth studies).
- All questions are in the form of structured essays, split into three parts: (a), (b) and (c).

Externally assessed

### and:

**Paper 2** 1 hour 45 minutes  
Document Questions 30%  
40 marks

- Candidates answer **one** question on **one** prescribed topic taken from Section A (Core content).
- Candidates are presented with a range of source materials relating to each prescribed topic.
- The prescribed topics change in each exam series – see section 4.

Externally assessed

### All candidates take either:

**Component 3**  
Coursework 30%  
40 marks

- Candidates produce **one** piece of extended writing based on a depth study from the syllabus or a depth study devised by the centre.

Internally assessed and externally moderated

### or:

**Paper 4** 1 hour  
Alternative to Coursework 30%  
40 marks

- Candidates answer **one** question on a depth study.
- All questions are in the form of structured essays, split into two parts: (a) and (b).

Externally assessed

Information on availability is in the **Before you start** section.

Check the samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples) for submission information, forms and deadlines for Component 3.

## Assessment objectives

The assessment objectives (AOs) are:

### AO1

An ability to recall, select, organise and deploy knowledge of the syllabus content.

### AO2

An ability to construct historical explanations using an understanding of:

- cause and consequence, change and continuity, similarity and difference
- the motives, emotions, intentions and beliefs of people in the past.

### AO3

An ability to understand, interpret, evaluate and use a range of sources as evidence, in their historical context.

## Weighting for assessment objectives

The approximate weightings allocated to each of the assessment objectives (AOs) are summarised below.

### Assessment objectives as a percentage of the qualification

Assessment objective	Weighting in IGCSE %
AO1	30
AO2	45
AO3	25
Total	100

### Assessment objectives as a percentage of each component

Assessment objective	Weighting in components %		
	Paper 1	Paper 2	Component 3 and Paper 4
AO1	33	20	38
AO2	67	0	62
AO3	0	80	0
Total	100	100	100

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## 3 Subject content

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This syllabus gives you the flexibility to design a course that will interest, challenge and engage your learners. Where appropriate you are responsible for selecting resources and examples, topics and subject contexts to support your learners' study. These should be appropriate for the learners' age, cultural background and learning context as well as complying with your school policies and local legal requirements.

The syllabus gives candidates taking Component 3 the opportunity to study a centre-devised depth study for Coursework. This gives you the flexibility to choose topics to suit your school's context and candidates' interests. Guidance is available on our School Support Hub: [www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support)

All candidates study Core content in either:

Option A **The nineteenth century: the development of modern nation states, 1848–1914**

or:

Option B **The twentieth century: international relations since 1919.**

In addition, all candidates must also study at least one of the Depth studies.

The Core content and Depth studies are structured around a series of key questions, focus points, and specified content:

- Key questions define the over-arching issues.
- Focus points identify the issues that enable candidates to gain an understanding of the key question.
- Specified content provides guidance on what needs to be studied for each key question.

Candidates will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of the key questions using knowledge of relevant historical examples.

## Core content: Option A

### The nineteenth century: the development of modern nation states, 1848–1914

The Core content in Option A focuses on six key questions:

- 1 Were the revolutions of 1848 important?
- 2 How was Italy unified?
- 3 How was Germany unified?
- 4 Why was there a civil war in the United States and what were its results?
- 5 Why, and with what effects, did nations gain and expand their overseas empires in the nineteenth century?
- 6 What caused the First World War?

#### 1 Were the revolutions of 1848 important?

##### Focus points

- Why had liberalism and nationalism grown in influence by 1848?
- Why were there so many revolutions in 1848?
- Did the revolutions have anything in common?
- Why did most of the revolutions fail?
- Did the revolutions change anything?

##### Specified content

- The nature of revolutions in 1848 and the influence of liberalism and nationalism
- Causes, events and results of revolutions in:
  - France
  - Italy
  - Germany
  - the Austrian Empire
- Reasons for the failure of the revolutions

#### 2 How was Italy unified?

##### Focus points

- Why was Italy not unified in 1848–49?
- How important was Garibaldi's contribution to unifying Italy?
- Did Cavour help or hinder the unification of Italy?
- How important for other European countries were moves towards Italian unification?

##### Specified content

- Austrian influence over Italy
- Italian nationalism and the role of Mazzini
- Events of 1848–49
- Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour: the agreement of Plombières, war with Austria in 1859
- Garibaldi and the invasion of Sicily and Naples
- The creation of the Kingdom of Italy, completion of unification by 1870

### 3 How was Germany unified?

#### Focus points

- Why was Germany not unified in 1848–50?
- How did Bismarck bring about Austria's defeat of 1866?
- How did Bismarck bring about France's defeat of 1870?
- How far was Bismarck responsible for the unification of Germany?

#### Specified content

- German nationalism
- The Zollverein
- The 1848 revolution in Prussia
- The setting up and eventual failure of the Frankfurt Parliament
- Re-establishment of Austrian influence in Germany by 1850
- Bismarck as Prussian Minister–President
- Bismarck's foreign policy to 1871:
  - Schleswig-Holstein
  - the Austro–Prussian War and its consequences
  - relations with France
  - the Spanish Succession and the Franco–Prussian War
  - the creation of the German empire

### 4 Why was there a civil war in the United States and what were its results?

#### Focus points

- How far did slavery cause the Civil War?
- What was the significance of Lincoln's election as president?
- Why was the North able to win the war?
- Did the war change anything?

#### Specified content

- Causes and consequences of the American Civil War, 1820–77:
  - differences between North and South
  - slavery, slave states and free states, abolitionism
  - the 1860 election and secession of the Southern states
  - reasons for the North's victory and the South's defeat
  - the role of Lincoln
  - reconstruction and the extent of its success

## 5 Why, and with what effects, did nations gain and expand their overseas empires in the nineteenth century?

### Focus points

- What were the motives behind European and US imperialism?
- How varied were the impacts of European imperialism on Africans?
- Why, and with what effects, did Indians resist British rule?
- Why, and with what effects, did the United States gain former Spanish colonies?

### Specified content

- Reasons for imperialism: economic, military, geopolitical, religious and cultural motives
- Europeans in Africa: case studies of French, British and Belgian imperialism, and their impacts on Africans:
  - the French model of assimilation and direct rule; Faidherbe and Senegal
  - the British model of indirect rule; Lugard and Nigeria
  - the Belgians and private imperialism; Leopold II and the Congo
- The British in India: the events of 1857 and the changes they brought to British rule
- Wars of independence in the Philippines and Cuba, the Spanish–American War and the Treaty of Paris:
  - the debate in the USA over US imperialism
  - the Philippines; consequences of American control on the Filipinos
  - American intervention in Cuba to 1906

## 6 What caused the First World War?

### Focus points

- Did the Alliance System and global diplomacy make war more likely or less likely?
- How far did colonial problems create tensions between the Great Powers?
- Why were problems in the Balkans so difficult for the Great Powers to solve?
- How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to war?

### Specified content

- The origins of the First World War, 1890–1914:
  - the Alliance System and the European diplomatic system
  - the 1902 Anglo–Japanese Alliance
  - the arms race
  - colonial rivalries
  - developments in the Balkans
  - the crisis of June–July 1914 and the outbreak of war

## Core content: Option B

### The twentieth century: international relations from 1919

The Core content in Option B focuses on six key questions:

- 1 Was the Treaty of Versailles fair?
- 2 To what extent was the League of Nations a success?
- 3 How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939?
- 4 Who was to blame for the Cold War?
- 5 How effectively did the United States contain the spread of communism?
- 6 How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948–c.1989?

#### 1 Was the Treaty of Versailles fair?

##### Focus points

- What were the motives and aims of the Big Three at Versailles?
- Why did the victors not get everything they wanted?
- What was the impact of the Treaty on Germany up to the end of 1923?
- Could the Treaty be justified at the time?

##### Specified content

- The roles of Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George in the peacemaking process
- The terms of the Treaty
- Social, economic and political impact of the Treaty in Germany to the end of 1923
- Contemporary opinions about the Treaty

## 2 To what extent was the League of Nations a success?

### Focus points

- How far did weaknesses in the League's organisation and membership make failure inevitable?
- How successful were the League's attempts at peacekeeping in the 1920s?
- How important was the League's humanitarian work?
- How far did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult in the 1930s?

### Specified content

- The structure, aims and membership of the League
- Successes and failures in peacekeeping during the 1920s:
  - Vilna 1920
  - Aaland Islands 1920–21
  - Corfu 1923
  - Bulgaria 1925
- The League's humanitarian work:
  - refugees
  - health
  - working conditions
  - slavery
- The League in the 1930s:
  - causes, events and consequences of the Manchurian crisis and of the Abyssinian crisis

## 3 How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939?

### Focus points

- What were the long-term consequences of the Treaty of Versailles?
- What were the consequences of the failures of the League of Nations in the 1930s?
- Was the policy of appeasement justified?
- How important was the Nazi–Soviet Pact?
- Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany in September 1939?

### Specified content

- Hitler's foreign policy aims
- Rearmament
- The Saar
- Remilitarisation of the Rhineland
- The Rome–Berlin Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact
- German and Italian involvement in the Spanish Civil War
- Anschluss with Austria
- The crisis over Czechoslovakia and the Munich Agreement
- The Polish crisis and the outbreak of war



#### 4 Who was to blame for the Cold War?

##### Focus points

- Why did the US–Soviet alliance begin to break down in 1945?
- How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?
- How did the United States react to Soviet expansionism?
- What were the consequences of the Berlin Blockade?
- Who was more to blame for starting the Cold War: the United States or the USSR?

##### Specified content

- The origins of the Cold War:
  - the 1945 summit conferences and the breakdown of the US–Soviet alliance in 1945–46
  - Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe to 1948, and American reactions to it
  - the occupation of Germany and the Berlin Blockade
  - NATO and the Warsaw Pact

#### 5 How effectively did the United States contain the spread of communism?

##### Focus points

This key question will be explored through case studies of the following:

- The United States and events in Korea, 1950–53
- The United States and events in Cuba, 1959–62
- American involvement in Vietnam, 1955–75

##### Specified content

- Case studies of:
  - American reactions to North Korea's invasion of South Korea, the involvement of the UN, the course of the war to 1953
  - American reactions to the Cuban Revolution, including the Missile Crisis and its aftermath
  - American involvement in the Vietnam War, including reasons for involvement, tactics and strategy, reasons for withdrawal

## 6 How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948–c.1989?

### Focus points

- Why was there opposition to Soviet control in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, and how did the USSR react to this opposition?
- How similar were events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968?
- Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961?
- What was the significance of Solidarity in Poland for the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe?
- How far was Gorbachev personally responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe?

### Specified content

- Soviet power in Eastern Europe:
  - resistance to Soviet power in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968)
  - the Berlin Wall
  - Solidarity in Poland
  - Gorbachev and the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe

## Depth studies

Candidates must study at least one of the following Depth studies:

- A The First World War, 1914–18
- B Germany, 1918–45
- C Russia, 1905–41
- D The United States, 1919–41
- E The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

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

#### 1 Why was there stalemate on the Western Front?

##### Focus points

- Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail?
- Why did a defensive war emerge by the end of 1914?
- What was living and fighting in the trenches like?
- How important were new methods of warfare?
- What was the significance of the Battles of Verdun and the Somme?

#### 2 To what extent was it a world war?

##### Focus points

- How important was the role of troops from the British Empire on the Western Front?
- What was the contribution of Indian and South African troops in Africa?
- What was the contribution of Japan to the Allied victory?
- How important was the Arab Revolt?

#### 3 How important were other fronts?

##### Focus points

- Who won the war at sea?
- Why did the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915 fail?
- How important was the Eastern Front?
- What was the impact of war on civilian populations?

#### 4 Why did Germany ask for an armistice in 1918?

##### Focus points

- What was the importance of America's entry into the war?
- Why was the German offensive of 1918 unsuccessful?
- Why did revolution break out in Germany in October 1918?
- Why was the Armistice signed?

### Specified content

- The Schlieffen Plan and how it worked in practice:
  - the German advance through Belgium and the impact of the British Expeditionary Force
  - the effect on the western front of Russian mobilisation
- The battles of Mons and the Marne, the race to the sea and the First Battle of Ypres:
  - the reaction to the stalemate: trenches and the development of a war of attrition
- The nature and problems of trench warfare
- The use and impact of developments such as tanks, machine guns, aircraft and gas
- The impact of the battles of Verdun and the Somme:
  - the leadership and tactics of Haig at the Battle of the Somme
- The role and experiences of British Empire troops on the Western Front:
  - Case study: Indian troops
  - Case study: Canadian troops
- The war in Africa:
  - Case study: German East Africa
  - Case study: South West Africa
- Contribution of Japan in Asia:
  - the siege of Tsingtao
  - naval assistance in securing the sea lanes
- The Arab Revolt
- The war at sea:
  - the Battle of Jutland and its consequences
  - the use of convoys and submarines and the U-boat campaign
- The reasons for, and results of, the Gallipoli campaign
- Events on the Eastern Front and the defeat of Russia
- The impact of war on civilian populations
- The German offensive of 1918 and the Allied advance:
  - the impact of American entry into the war
- Conditions in Germany towards the end of the war:
  - the Kiel Mutiny and German Revolution
  - the abdication of the Kaiser
- The Armistice

## Depth study B: Germany, 1918–45

### 1 Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

#### Focus points

- How did Germany emerge from defeat at the end of the First World War?
- What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?
- To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?
- What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

### 2 Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

#### Focus points

- What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?
- Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?
- Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?
- How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933–34?

### 3 The Nazi regime

#### (a) How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933–45?

##### Focus points

- How much opposition was there to the Nazi regime?
- How effectively did the Nazis deal with their political opponents?
- How did the Nazis use culture and the mass media to control the people?
- Why did the Nazis persecute many groups in German society?
- Was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state?

#### (b) What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

##### Focus points

- How did young people react to the Nazi regime?
- How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?
- Did most people in Germany benefit from Nazi rule?
- How did the coming of war change life in Nazi Germany?

### Specified content

- The Revolution of 1918 and the establishment of the Republic
- The Versailles Settlement and German reactions to it
- The Weimar Constitution, the main political divisions, the role of the army
- Political disorder, 1919–23:
  - threats from the left and the right
  - economic crises and hyper-inflation
  - the occupation of the Ruhr
- The Stresemann era:
  - economic achievements
  - foreign policy achievements
- Cultural achievements of the Weimar period
- The early years of the Nazi Party:
  - Nazi ideas and methods
  - the Munich Putsch
  - the roles of Hitler and other Nazi leaders
- The impact of the Depression on Germany:
  - political, economic and social crisis of 1930–33
  - reasons for the Nazis' rise to power
  - Hitler takes power
  - the Reichstag Fire and the election of 1933
- Nazi rule in Germany:
  - the Enabling Act
  - the Night of the Long Knives
  - the death of Hindenburg
  - the removal of opposition
  - methods of control and repression
  - use of culture and the mass media
- Economic policy including rearmament
- Different experiences of Nazi rule:
  - women and young people
  - anti-Semitism
  - persecution of minorities
  - opposition to Nazi rule
- Impact of the Second World War on Germany:
  - the conversion to a war economy
  - the Final Solution

## Depth study C: Russia, 1905–41

### 1 Why did the Tsarist regime collapse in 1917?

#### Focus points

- How well did the Tsarist regime deal with the difficulties of ruling Russia up to 1914?
- How did the Tsar survive the 1905 Revolution?
- How far was the Tsar weakened by the First World War?
- Why was the revolution of March 1917 successful?

### 2 How did the Bolsheviks gain power, and how did they consolidate their rule?

#### Focus points

- How effectively did the Provisional Government rule Russia in 1917?
- Why were the Bolsheviks able to seize power in November 1917?
- Why did the Bolsheviks win the Civil War?
- How far was the New Economic Policy a success?

### 3 How did Stalin gain and hold on to power?

#### Focus points

- Why did Stalin, and not Trotsky, emerge as Lenin's successor?
- Why did Stalin launch the Purges?
- What methods did Stalin use to control the Soviet Union?
- How complete was Stalin's control over the Soviet Union by 1941?

### 4 What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?

#### Focus points

- Why did Stalin introduce the Five-Year Plans?
- Why did Stalin introduce collectivisation?
- How successful were Stalin's economic changes?
- How were the Soviet people affected by these changes?

### Specified content

- The main features of Tsarist rule and Russian society before the First World War:
  - the 1905 Revolution and its aftermath
  - attempts at reform
- The First World War and its impact on the Russian people
- The March Revolution of 1917
- The Provisional Government and the Soviets, the growing power of revolutionary groups
- Reasons for the failure of the Provisional Government
- The Bolshevik seizure of power, the role of Lenin
- The main features of Bolshevik rule, the Civil War and War Communism, and reasons for the Bolshevik victory
- The Kronstadt Rising and the establishment of the New Economic Policy
- Lenin's death and the struggle for power
- Reasons for Stalin's emergence as leader by 1928
- Stalin's dictatorship:
  - use of terror
  - the Purges
  - propaganda and official culture
- Stalin's economic policies and their impact:
  - the modernisation of Soviet industry
  - the Five-Year Plans
  - collectivisation in agriculture
- Life in the Soviet Union:
  - the differing experiences of social groups
  - ethnic minorities and women



## Depth study D: The United States, 1919–41

### 1 How far did the US economy boom in the 1920s?

#### Focus points

- On what factors was the economic boom based?
- Why did some industries prosper while others did not?
- Why did agriculture not share in the prosperity?
- Did all Americans benefit from the boom?

### 2 How far did US society change in the 1920s?

#### Focus points

- What were the 'Roaring Twenties'?
- How widespread was intolerance in US society?
- Why was Prohibition introduced, and then later repealed?
- How far did the roles of women change during the 1920s?

### 3 What were the causes and consequences of the Wall Street Crash?

#### Focus points

- How far was speculation responsible for the Wall Street Crash?
- What impact did the Crash have on the economy?
- What were the social consequences of the Crash?
- Why did Roosevelt win the election of 1932?

### 4 How successful was the New Deal?

#### Focus points

- What was the New Deal as introduced in 1933?
- How far did the character of the New Deal change after 1933?
- Why did the New Deal encounter opposition?
- Why did unemployment persist despite the New Deal?
- Did the fact that the New Deal did not solve unemployment mean that it was a failure?

### Specified content

- The expansion of the US economy during the 1920s:
  - government policies
  - mass production in industries for cars and other consumer goods
  - the fortunes of older industries
  - the development of credit and hire purchase
  - the decline of agriculture
- Weaknesses in the economy by the late 1920s
- Society in the 1920s:
  - the ‘Roaring Twenties’
  - film and other media
  - Prohibition and gangsterism
  - restrictions on immigration, the ‘Red Scare’, religious intolerance
  - discrimination against Black Americans
  - the Ku Klux Klan
  - the changing roles of women
- The Wall Street Crash and its financial, economic and social effects
- The reaction of President Hoover to the Crash
- The presidential election of 1932; Hoover’s and Roosevelt’s programmes
- Roosevelt’s inauguration and the ‘Hundred Days’
- The New Deal legislation, the ‘alphabet agencies’ and their work, and the economic and social changes they caused
- Opposition to the New Deal:
  - the Republicans
  - the rich
  - business interests
  - the Supreme Court
  - radical critics like Huey Long
- The strengths and weaknesses of the New Deal programme in dealing with unemployment and the Depression

## Depth study E: The Second World War in Europe and the Asia–Pacific, 1939–c.1945

### 1 How did the Second World War in Europe develop?

#### Focus points

- To what extent had Nazi Germany gained control of Europe in 1940?
- Why was Germany unable to conquer Britain?
- Why did Hitler invade the Soviet Union in 1941?
- Why was the Battle of Stalingrad a turning point?

### 2 How did the Second World War in the Asia–Pacific develop?

#### Focus points

- How did US–Japanese relationships deteriorate?
- How successful was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?
- Why were the Japanese successful in the initial stages of the war?
- Why was the Battle of Midway a turning point?

### 3 What was the impact of war on civilian populations in Europe and the Asia–Pacific?

#### Focus points

- What was the impact on civilians of the bombing of Britain (1940–41) and Germany (1943–45)?
- How did Japanese control impact on peoples' lives?
- What were the experiences of civilian populations in Nazi-occupied Europe?
- How effective were resistance movements in Europe and the Asia–Pacific?

### 4 How did the Allies achieve victory over the Axis powers?

#### Focus points

- What was the importance of the Allied advance through Italy?
- Why was Nazi Germany on the point of collapse by April 1945?
- Why were the Allies able to achieve victory over Japan?
- How did the Allies consolidate their victories in Germany and Japan?

### Specified content

- Extent of German conquest of Europe 1940:
  - invasion of and surrender of France; Vichy government in France
  - Dunkirk
  - German plans to invade Britain (Operation Sea Lion)
  - the Battle of Britain and its consequences
- Operation Barbarossa and initial Nazi successes
- German defeat at Stalingrad and its impact
- The reasons for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and its consequences
- Reasons for initial Japanese military successes in Southeast Asia by early 1942:
  - Case study: Malaya and Singapore
- The Battle of Midway and its impact
- The impact of bombing on peoples' lives and morale in Europe:
  - the Blitz
  - Allied bombing of German cities
- The impact of Japanese control on people's lives:
  - Case study: Malaya and Singapore
- The impact of Nazi control in occupied Europe:
  - Case study: Poland, including circumstances leading to the Holocaust and its impact
- The methods and effectiveness of resistance movements in Malaya and in France
- The Allied invasion of Sicily and victory over German forces in Italy
- The collapse and surrender of Nazi Germany in 1945:
  - the D-Day landings and the advance to Germany
  - the Russian advance from the East
- The reasons for the defeat of Japan:
  - the battles of Guadalcanal and Okinawa
  - the US strategy of island-hopping
  - the bombing of Japan
  - the decision to use the atomic bomb and its consequences
- Consolidation of victory:
  - the Allied occupations and control of Germany and Japan
  - the war crimes trials in Nuremberg and Tokyo

**Faculty feedback:** 'Understanding how and why our climate is changing and providing the knowledge and skills to explore the challenges plays a key role in every student's education.'

**Feedback from:** Dr Amy Munro-Faure, Head of Education and Student Engagement of Cambridge Zero

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## 4 Details of the assessment

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### Paper 1 – Structured Questions

Written paper, 2 hours, 60 marks

This is a compulsory component.

The paper is an externally set assessment, marked by Cambridge.

Candidates answer two questions from Section A and one question from Section B.

**Section A** contains eight questions. Candidates answer any **two** questions. Four questions will be set from the nineteenth century Core content in Option A and four questions will be set from the twentieth century Core content in Option B. In each option, two questions will be set from key questions 1–3 and two questions will be set from key questions 4–6.

**Section B** contains two questions on each of the five depth studies. Candidates answer **one** question.

All questions in Section A and Section B are in the form of structured essays, split into three parts: (a), (b) and (c).

All questions test assessment objectives AO1 and AO2.

### Paper 2 – Document Questions

Written paper, 1 hour 45 minutes, 40 marks

This is a compulsory component.

The paper is an externally set assessment, marked by Cambridge.

Candidates answer **one** question on either the prescribed topic from the Core content in Option A or the prescribed topic from the Core content in Option B. Each question has five parts.

Each question includes a range of source material relating to the prescribed topic, with a maximum of seven sources per question. The five question parts are based on the source material provided.

Each question tests assessment objectives AO1 and AO3.

**The prescribed topic changes in each exam series.**

**For examination in 2027, the prescribed topics are:**

Nineteenth century Core content (Option A):

- How was Germany unified? (*March exam – India only*)
- Why, and with what effects, did nations gain and expand their overseas empires in the nineteenth century? (*June exam*)
- Were the revolutions of 1848 important? (*November exam*)

Twentieth century Core content (Option B):

- Was the Treaty of Versailles fair? (*March exam – India only*)
- How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948–c.1989? (*June exam*)
- Was the Treaty of Versailles fair? (*November exam*)

**For examination in 2028, the prescribed topics are:**

Nineteenth century Core content (Option A):

- How was Italy unified? (*March exam – India only*)
- How was Italy unified? (*June exam*)
- What caused the First World War? (*November exam*)

Twentieth century Core content (Option B):

- Who was to blame for the Cold War? (*March exam – India only*)
- How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939? (*June exam*)
- Who was to blame for the Cold War? (*November exam*)

## Component 3 – Coursework

40 marks

This is an optional component. Candidates take either Component 3 or Paper 4.

The component is set and assessed internally by the centre, and externally moderated by Cambridge.

Coursework is an opportunity for teachers to introduce topics that are particularly relevant or of interest to their students. Coursework encourages independent learning. The skills developed through planning and delivering coursework support progression to higher-level studies.

Candidates produce one piece of extended writing, up to 2000 words in length, based on content taken from any of the depth studies. Centres can devise a depth study of their own, if they want to cover the history of countries not included in the current depth studies. Coursework set from syllabus depth studies and centre-devised depth studies must not overlap with any of the Core content in the syllabus. The coursework should be based on a single question and should not be broken down into sub-questions. The coursework must be focused on the issue of significance and must target assessment objectives AO1 and AO2.

See also the section *Guidance for centres on coursework* and the *Coursework Handbook*.

The *Coursework Handbook* for this syllabus may be found on our School Support Hub:  
[www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support)

## Paper 4 – Alternative to Coursework

Written paper, 1 hour, 40 marks

This is an optional component. Candidates take either Component 3 or Paper 4.

The paper is an externally set assessment, marked by Cambridge.

This paper contains two questions on each of the five depth studies. Candidates answer **one** question.

All questions are in the form of structured essays, split into two parts: (a) and (b).

Each part (a) question tests assessment objective AO1. Each part (b) question tests assessment objective AO2.

Answers to part (a) should give an account that takes a logical approach in describing the main characteristics and features of the development or event specified in the question.

Answers to part (b) should discuss the importance of the person/organisation/development/event specified in the question and how this importance can be assessed in different ways.

## Guidance for centres on coursework

General guidance on Component 3 Coursework is given below. For further detail, see the *Coursework Handbook* for this syllabus which is available on our School Support Hub:

**[www.cambridgeinternational.org/support](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/support)**

### The nature, setting and assessment of coursework

Candidates must complete one coursework assignment. This may be based on content taken from one of the syllabus depth studies or centres can devise a depth study of their own, if they want to cover topics not included in the syllabus depth studies. See the example questions below.

If centres are devising their own studies they should be within the date range covered by the syllabus and must not be based on the Core content in the syllabus. There must be sufficient debate within the topic and resources available.

All candidates are expected to:

- respond to a single question about the significance of an individual, group, organisation, development, place or event. The question should allow them to:
  - develop and support their own arguments and judgements
  - meet the requirements of assessment objectives AO1 and AO2
- investigate the question stated in the title they have chosen
- produce an extended piece of writing of up to 2000 words in length (any part of the answer beyond 2000 words will not be assessed)
- make critical use of a wide range of resources, referenced in footnotes and a bibliography.

The title of the essay should be evaluative, as shown in these example questions:

- How far was the New Deal a turning point in US history to 1941?
- ‘The work of Bletchley Park was very significant during the Second World War.’ Discuss.
- How far were the Camp David meetings a turning point for the Middle East?
- Assess the significance of the Parihaka community in New Zealand in the years 1866–81.

- How far was the Atlanta Compromise of 1895 a turning point for Black Americans?
- How significant was Juan Perón for Argentina?
- Assess the significance of the Seneca Falls Convention in the US by 1920.

## Supervising coursework

A general discussion on the progress of coursework is a natural part of the teacher–candidate relationship, as it is for other parts of the course. If plans and first drafts are completed under teacher supervision, you can be sure of the authenticity of the final coursework. Candidates can draft and redraft work, but you should only give brief summative comments on progress during this drafting phase.

Coursework must be a candidate's own, unaided work. Unless there is subject-specific guidance that says otherwise, you can support candidates by reviewing their work before it is handed in for final assessment. You can do this orally or through written feedback. Your advice should be kept at a general level so that the candidate leads the discussion and makes the suggestions for any amendments. You must not give detailed advice to individual candidates or groups of candidates on how their work can be improved to meet the assessment criteria. You should not correct or edit draft coursework.

For further information about supervising coursework, see the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

## Authenticity and academic honesty/avoidance of plagiarism

It is the centre's responsibility to make sure all assessed work is the candidate's original work. Candidates must **not** submit someone else's work as their own, or use material produced by someone else without citing and referencing it properly. You should make candidates aware of the academic conventions governing quotation and reference to the work of others, and teach candidates how to use them.

A candidate taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as their own is an example of plagiarism. It is your responsibility as a teacher to prevent plagiarism from happening and to detect it if it does happen. For more information, search for 'Preventing plagiarism – guidance for teachers' on our website at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/teachingandassessment](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/teachingandassessment)

For work submitted using our eSubmission portal, you must make a collective declaration of authenticity for the work of all candidates that you submit.

## Guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work as a whole and then make a judgement about which level is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level precisely and candidates do not have to meet all the requirements of a level before an answer can be placed in that level. A judgement may need to be made between two or more levels. In making this judgement, the question to be asked about an answer is 'does it match, e.g. Level 4 better than it matches Level 3?'

Once a best-fit level has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level description, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level description, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range (where middle marks are available).
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level description, award the lowest mark.



## Generic mark scheme for coursework

Level	Marks	Description
<b>Level 5</b>	<b>36–40</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates demonstrate and select and effectively deploy relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.</li> <li>• Candidates select a wide range of relevant information which is well organised and deployed effectively.</li> <li>• Candidates demonstrate excellent understanding of the significance of the key features, reasons, results or changes of societies, events, beliefs, people and situations studied with good awareness of the importance of inter-relationships and the broad context.</li> <li>• Candidates consistently produce relevant, effective, convincing and well-supported arguments and judgements.</li> <li>• Candidates produce conclusions that are entirely consistent with the rest of the answer and are effectively supported.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 4</b>	<b>27–35</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates demonstrate and select and effectively deploy mostly relevant and accurate contextual knowledge.</li> <li>• Candidates select a range of relevant information which is generally well organised and effectively deployed.</li> <li>• Candidates demonstrate a good understanding of the significance of the key features, reasons, results or changes of societies, events, beliefs, people and situations studied with good awareness of the broad context.</li> <li>• Candidates demonstrate some understanding of inter-relationships in the period studied.</li> <li>• In several places, candidates produce relevant, effective, convincing and well-supported arguments and judgements.</li> <li>• Candidates produce conclusions that are argued and supported.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3</b>	<b>18–26</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates demonstrate and select some relevant contextual knowledge and deploy it appropriately to address the question in several parts of the answer.</li> <li>• Candidates select and organise mostly relevant information which is sometimes deployed relevantly.</li> <li>• Candidates demonstrate a reasonable understanding of the key features, reasons, results or changes of societies, events, beliefs, people and situations studied with some awareness of the broad context.</li> <li>• Candidates produce structured descriptions and some reasonable explanations.</li> <li>• Candidates make some comparisons or links.</li> <li>• Candidates produce conclusions that are based on basic explanations with some support.</li> </ul>

Level	Marks	Description
<b>Level 2</b>	<b>9–17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates demonstrate some limited contextual knowledge.</li> <li>• Candidates select and organise some relevant information. This is deployed relevantly on a few occasions.</li> <li>• Candidates describe or narrate some relevant key features, identifying and describing some reasons, results and changes of societies, events, beliefs, people and situations studied but with limited awareness of the broad context.</li> <li>• Candidates demonstrate some ability to structure descriptions or narratives.</li> <li>• Candidates attempt some obvious comparisons or links.</li> <li>• Candidates assert relevant conclusions but these are not explained or supported.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 1</b>	<b>1–8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates demonstrate little relevant contextual knowledge.</li> <li>• Candidates demonstrate limited ability to select and organise information.</li> <li>• Candidates describe or narrate a few relevant key features. The work contains a little relevant information but this is not deployed relevantly in terms of answering the question.</li> </ul>
<b>Level 0</b>	<b>0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates submit no evidence or do not address the question.</li> </ul>

## Using the samples database

The samples database explains everything you need to know about administering coursework, speaking tests and examined coursework.

Use the database to find out:

- when and how to submit your marks for moderated coursework and non-coursework tests
- when and how to submit your candidates' work
- which forms to complete and return with your candidates' work.

The samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples) will ask you for:

- your country/territory
- the syllabus code (i.e. 0470 for this syllabus).

The database will then take you to the information you need, including dates and methods of submission of candidates' marks and work, as well as any forms you may need to complete.

## Recording and submitting candidates' marks and work

Please refer to the samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples) for information, dates and methods of submission of candidates' marks and work.

You should follow the instructions for Coursework 0470/03 on the samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples) about how to submit candidates' work and record candidates' marks.

For specific syllabuses and components, centres need to submit marks and work using our eSubmission portal (see the samples database for instructions for each coursework component). Further information is available in the *Administrative guide: Preparing and submitting work using eSubmission* at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

You should record marks on the relevant forms which you should download each year from the samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples). Follow the instructions on the forms to complete them. The marks on these forms must be identical to the marks you submit to Cambridge International.

## Internal moderation

If more than one teacher in your centre is marking internal assessments, you must make arrangements to moderate or standardise your teachers' marking so that all candidates are assessed to a common standard. (If only one teacher is marking internal assessments, no internal moderation is necessary.) You can find further information on the process of internal moderation on the samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples)

You should record the internally moderated marks for all candidates on the relevant forms from the samples database and submit these marks to Cambridge International according to the instructions set out in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment.

## External moderation

Cambridge International will externally moderate all internally assessed components.

- You must submit the marks of all candidates to Cambridge International.
- You must also submit the marked work of a sample of candidates to Cambridge International.

The sample you submit to Cambridge International should include examples of the marking of each teacher. The samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples) explains how the sample will be selected.

The samples database at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/samples) also provides details of how to submit the marks and work.

External moderators will produce a short report for each centre with feedback on your marking and administration of the assessment.

## Command words

Command words and their meanings help candidates know what is expected from them in the exams. The table below includes command words used in the assessment for this syllabus. The use of the command word will relate to the subject context.

Command word	What it means
<b>Describe</b>	state the points of a topic / give characteristics and main features
<b>Discuss</b>	write about issue(s) or topic(s) in depth in a structured way
<b>Explain</b>	set out purposes or reasons / make the relationships between things clear / say why and/or how and support with relevant evidence

Additional guidance, e.g. phrases such as ‘How far do you agree ...?’ and ‘Write an account ...?’ may also be seen in the assessment for this syllabus.

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## 5 What else you need to know

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This section is an overview of other information you need to know about this syllabus. It will help to share the administrative information with your exams officer so they know when you will need their support. Find more information about our administrative processes at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

### Before you start

#### Previous study

We recommend that learners starting this course should have studied a broad curriculum such as the Cambridge Lower Secondary programme or equivalent national educational framework.

We do not expect learners starting this course to have previously studied History.

#### Guided learning hours

We design Cambridge IGCSE syllabuses to require about 130 guided learning hours for each subject. This is for guidance only. The number of hours a learner needs to achieve the qualification may vary according to each school and the learners' previous experience of the subject.

#### Availability and timetables

All Cambridge schools are allocated to one of six administrative zones. Each zone has a specific timetable. Find your administrative zone at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/adminzone](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/adminzone)

You can view the timetable for your administrative zone at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/timetables](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/timetables)

You can enter candidates in the June and November exam series. If your school is in India, you can also enter your candidates in the March exam series.

Check you are using the syllabus for the year the candidate is taking the exam.

Private candidates can enter for this syllabus. Some components are not available to private candidates. For more information, please refer to the Cambridge Guide to Making Entries.

#### Combining with other syllabuses

Candidates can take this syllabus alongside other Cambridge International syllabuses in a single exam series. The only exceptions are:

- Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) History (0977)
- Cambridge O Level History (2147)
- Cambridge IGCSE American History (0409) (for centres in the United States)
- syllabuses with the same title at the same level.

Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) and Cambridge O Level syllabuses are at the same level.

## Group awards: Cambridge ICE

Cambridge ICE (International Certificate of Education) is a group award for Cambridge IGCSE. It encourages schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of learners who pass exams in a range of different subjects.

Learn more about Cambridge ICE at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/cambridgeice](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/cambridgeice)

## Making entries

Exams officers are responsible for submitting entries. We encourage them to work closely with you to make sure they enter the right number of candidates for the right combination of syllabus components. Entry option codes and instructions for submitting entries are in the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries*. Your exams officer has access to this guide.

## Exam administration

To keep our exams secure, we produce question papers for different areas of the world, known as administrative zones. We allocate all Cambridge schools to an administrative zone determined by their location. Each zone has a specific timetable.

Some of our syllabuses offer candidates different assessment options. An entry option code is used to identify the components the candidate will take relevant to the administrative zone and the available assessment options.

## Support for exams officers

We know how important exams officers are to the successful running of exams. We provide them with the support they need to make entries on time. Your exams officer will find this support, and guidance for all other phases of the Cambridge Exams Cycle, at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

## Retakes and carrying forward marks

Candidates can retake the whole qualification as many times as they want to. Information on retake entries is at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/retakes](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/retakes)

Candidates cannot resubmit, in whole or in part, coursework from a previous series for remarking. For information, refer to the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

Marks achieved in Component 3 Coursework can be carried forward to future series, subject to the requirements set out in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment and the *Carry-forward regulations supplement* at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

To confirm what entry options are available for this syllabus, refer to the *Cambridge Guide to Making Entries* for the relevant series. Regulations for carrying forward component marks can be found in the *Cambridge Handbook* for the relevant year of assessment at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

## Language

This syllabus and the related assessment materials are available in English only.

## Accessibility and equality

### Syllabus and assessment design

At Cambridge we recognise that our candidates have highly diverse socio-economic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds, and may also have a variety of protected characteristics. Protected characteristics include special educational needs and disability (SEND), religion and belief, and characteristics related to gender and identity.

We follow accessible design principles to make our syllabuses and assessment materials as accessible and inclusive as possible. We review language accessibility, visual resources, question layout and the contexts used in questions. Using this approach means that we give all candidates the fairest possible opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge, skills and understanding.

### Access arrangements

Our design principles aim to make sure our assessment materials are accessible for all candidates. To further minimise barriers faced by candidates with SEND, illness or injury, we offer a range of access arrangements and modified papers. This is the principal way in which we comply with our duty to make 'reasonable adjustments', as guided by the UK Equality Act 2010.

#### Important:

Requested access arrangements should be based on evidence of the candidate's barrier to taking an assessment and should also reflect their normal way of working. This is explained in section 1.3 of the *Cambridge Handbook* [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)

- For Cambridge to approve an access arrangement, we need to agree that it constitutes a reasonable adjustment and does not affect the security or integrity of the assessment.
- Details of our standard access arrangements and modified question papers are available in section 1.3 of the *Cambridge Handbook* [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)
- Centres are expected to check the availability of access arrangements and modified question papers at the start of the course. All applications should be made by the deadlines published in section 1.3 of the *Cambridge Handbook* [www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide](http://www.cambridgeinternational.org/eoguide)
- Contact us at the start of the course to find out if we can approve an access arrangement that is not included in the list of standard access arrangements.
- Candidates who cannot access parts of the assessment may be able to receive an award based on the parts they have completed.

## After the exam

### Grading and reporting

Grades A\*, A, B, C, D, E, F or G indicate the standard a candidate achieved at Cambridge IGCSE.

A\* is the highest and G is the lowest. 'Ungraded' means that the candidate's performance did not meet the standard required for grade G. 'Ungraded' is reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate.

In specific circumstances your candidates may see one of the following letters on their statement of results:

- Q (PENDING)
- X (NO RESULT).

These letters do not appear on the certificate.

On the statement of results, Cambridge IGCSE is shown as INTERNATIONAL GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (IGCSE).

On certificates, Cambridge IGCSE is shown as International General Certificate of Secondary Education.

## How students and teachers can use the grades

Assessment at Cambridge IGCSE has two purposes:

- 1 to measure learning and achievement  
The assessment confirms achievement and performance in relation to the knowledge, understanding and skills specified in the syllabus.
- 2 to show likely future success  
The outcomes help predict which students are well prepared for or likely to be successful in a particular course or career.  
The outcomes help students choose the most suitable course or career.



## Changes to this syllabus for 2027 and 2028

The syllabus has been updated. This is version 1, published September 2024.

**You must read the whole syllabus before planning your teaching programme.** We review our syllabuses regularly to make sure they continue to meet the needs of our schools. In updating this syllabus, we have made it easier for teachers and students to understand, keeping the familiar features that teachers and schools value.

There are no significant changes which affect teaching.

Any textbooks endorsed to support the syllabus for examination from 2024 are still suitable for use with this syllabus.



Syllabuses and specimen materials represent the final authority on the content and structure of all of our assessments.

With a Customer Services team available 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, and dedicated regional teams supporting schools in 160 countries, we understand your local context and are here to guide you so you can provide your learners with everything they need to prepare for Cambridge IGCSE.

### Quality management

We are committed to providing exceptional quality. In line with this commitment, our quality management system for the provision of international education programmes and qualifications for students aged 5 to 19 is independently certified as meeting the internationally recognised standard, ISO 9001:2015. Learn more at [www.cambridgeinternational.org/about-us/our-standards/](https://www.cambridgeinternational.org/about-us/our-standards/)



**School feedback:** ‘While studying Cambridge IGCSE and Cambridge International A Levels, students broaden their horizons through a global perspective and develop a lasting passion for learning.’

**Feedback from:** Zhai Xiaoning, Deputy Principal, The High School Affiliated to Renmin University of China

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