

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 3 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **4HI1/01R**

History

Level 1/2

Paper 1: Depth Studies

You must have:

Questions and Extracts Booklet

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **any two** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Answer **TWO** questions.

You should spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Indicate your first question choice on this page. You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 6.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number:

Question 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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(Total for Question = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS





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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Monday 3 June 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **4HI1/01R**

History

Level 1/2

Paper 1: Depth Studies

Questions and Extracts Booklet

You must have:

Answer Booklet

Turn over ►

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CONTENTS

Each option below contains one question, split into several parts.
Answer **TWO** complete questions.

Answer the questions in the Answer Booklet.

- 1 The French Revolution, c1780–99
- 2 Development of a nation: unification of Italy, 1848–70
- 3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45
- 4 Colonial rule and the nationalist challenge in India, 1919–47
- 5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53
- 6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72
- 7 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–74
- 8 South Africa: from union to the end of apartheid, 1948–94

Answer TWO questions.

You should spend about 45 minutes on each question.

1 The French Revolution, c1780–99

Study Extract A.

Extract A: From *A History of the French Revolution*, published in 2002.

Despite Louis's plans being made in secret, his attempted escape was not successful. He only reached Varennes before he was brought back to Paris in disgrace. As a consequence of his actions Parisians began to talk, for the first time, of the idea of a republic. The king had shown his unreliability and a 'constitutional monarchy' was now unworkable. The Assembly voted to suspend the authority of the king and many petitions were sent to the Assembly, demanding the king be removed and put on trial.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of Louis's flight to Varennes?

You **must** use Extract A to explain your answer.

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of France's involvement in the American War of Independence on France.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The French Revolution was driven mainly by the Sans Culottes in the years 1789–92.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Sans Culottes
- the Jacobins.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

- (c) (ii) 'The most significant impact of the Terror on France, in the years 1792–94, was attacks on religion.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- attacks on religion
- the impact on French citizens.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

2 Development of a nation: unification of Italy, 1848–70

Study Extract B.

Extract B: From *A History of Italy*, published in 2008.

Piedmontese troops arrived in the Crimea in early 1855 but many soldiers were soon infected with the deadly disease cholera. Nevertheless, the Piedmontese army did not disgrace itself and played a significant role in the victory over the Russians at Chernaya Rechka on 16 August. This led directly to the fall of Sebastopol. The battle won the Piedmontese army the respect and gratitude of its allies. Cavour's attendance at the Peace Conference in Paris was a sign of Piedmont's growing strength and influence. This also demonstrated the support Piedmont now had from Britain and France.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Piedmont's role in the Crimean War?

You **must** use Extract B to explain your answer.

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the appointment of Cavour as the Prime Minister of Piedmont on the development of the state of Piedmont.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'Poor leadership was the main reason why the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states failed.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- poor leadership
- lack of support.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

- (c) (ii) 'In the years 1859–60, Cavour had the most significant impact on the process of Italian Unification.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Cavour
- Garibaldi.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)

3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45

Study Extract C.

Extract C: From *Germany 1858–1990*, published in 2001.

Hitler believed he could overthrow the Weimar government by leading a *putsch*. However, Hitler's impatience, poor planning and poor organisation led to failure. He had overestimated support for an uprising. Crucially, Hitler could not rely on the total support of the Bavarian army. Moreover, Hitler had gone too far to be able to stop the *putsch*, having already worked his supporters up to fever-pitch excitement. What followed was a disaster for the Nazis. Sixteen Stormtroopers were killed, Hitler was sent to prison and the Nazi Party was banned.

(a) What impression does the author give about the failure of the Munich Putsch?

You **must** use Extract C to explain your answer.

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the French occupation of the Ruhr on Germany.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The Reichstag Fire was the main reason why the Nazis were able to set up a dictatorship in the years 1933–34.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Reichstag Fire
- the Enabling Act.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

- (c) (ii) 'Allied bombing had the most significant impact on the German home front during the Second World War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Allied bombing
- rationing.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)

4 Colonial rule and the nationalist challenge in India, 1919 – 47

Study Extract D.

Extract D: From *A History of India* published in 2010.

The Rowlatt Acts were unjustified as they included controls such as imprisonment without trial or jury. The Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah resigned in protest, and the Acts were fiercely opposed by every Indian member of the Legislative Council. The Acts upset a wide range of public opinion in India. The Acts also made it very clear that the British Government was prepared to use force to crush opposition and that the British had no intention of relaxing their grip on India.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Rowlatt Acts?

You **must** use Extract D to explain your answer.

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Amritsar Massacre on attitudes to British rule in India.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

(c) (i) 'Indian Nationalism was driven mainly by Congress in the years 1920–27.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Congress
- the Muslim League.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

(c) (ii) 'The role of the Muslim League, in the years 1935–47, was the main reason for India being partitioned.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Muslim League in the years 1935–47
- the British Government in the years 1935–47.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53

Study Extract E.

Extract E: From *The USSR 1924–64*, published in 1990.

What was different about Stalin's programmes of collectivisation and industrialisation was their scale, speed and intensity. The Party Congress of 1926 took the momentous decision to begin the transformation from an agricultural country into an industrial one, capable of producing what it needed by its own efforts. Stalin turned that into reality. From 1928 onwards, the Soviet State centralised and controlled the nation's economy. Stalin was convinced the survival of Soviet Russia depended upon these major economic changes, which are often referred to by historians as Stalin's 'Revolution'.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Stalin's changes to the Soviet economy?

You **must** use Extract E to explain your answer.

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the purges of the 1930s on the USSR.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

(c) (i) 'The main rival to Stalin in the leadership struggle of 1924–29 was Trotsky.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Trotsky
- Zinoviev.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

(c) (ii) 'The Soviet Union's war production was the main reason for its success in driving back the German invasion in the Second World War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Soviet war production
- Stalingrad.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)

6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72

Study Extract F.

Extract F: From *International Relations 1919–1989*, published in 2001.

Truman was uncertain about Soviet intentions, and doubted that the USA and Soviet Union could remain friendly after the war. In April 1945 Truman spoke angrily to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov. Truman insisted that the Soviets must carry out the Yalta Agreement and allow free elections in Poland. He would not listen to Molotov's explanations. This was a major step towards the start of the Cold War. After only eleven days in power Truman had bossed around the USSR, an allied country which had contributed more in blood and agony than the USA had during the war.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Truman's attitude towards the Soviet Union?

You **must** use Extract F to explain your answer.

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Truman Doctrine on international relations.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the Soviet invasion of Hungary was that Soviet control was restored.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Soviet control
- international criticism.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

- (c) (ii) 'The main reason for the Cuban Missile Crisis was the actions of the USA.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the actions of the USA
- the Cuban Revolution.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 6 = 30 marks)

7 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–74

Study Extract G.

Extract G: From *A History of the United States since 1865*, published in 2007.

Gerald Ford, the nation's first unelected president, faced a distrustful nation. Ford felt the effects of Nixon's actions in the Watergate Scandal. The presidency was discredited; the nation's economy was in decline. Ford was an honourable man who tried to end 'the long national nightmare.' But when he issued a full pardon to Richard Nixon, his approval ratings declined sharply. Some suggested, though with no evidence, that he had made a deal with Nixon. During the course of his brief presidency, Ford was constantly mocked in political cartoons and comedy shows.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the situation Gerald Ford faced as president?

You **must** use Extract G to explain your answer.

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the women's liberation movement on the USA.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'Senator McCarthy's actions were the main reason why anti-communism grew in America in the years 1945–54.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Senator McCarthy's actions
- the Cold War.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

- (c) (ii) 'The most significant development in civil rights in the 1950s was the Montgomery Bus Boycott.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Brown versus Topeka (1954).

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 7 = 30 marks)

8 South Africa from union to apartheid, 1948–94

Study Extract H.

Extract H: From *South Africa 1948–2000*, published in 2001.

Hendrik Verwoerd's impossible plans for South Africa's future were seriously harmful. As far as the blacks were concerned, he was evil. Verwoerd was keen to appear to improve the image of apartheid in the eyes of the world. His solution was to offer to the blacks the apparent chance to develop as they wanted in their homelands, separately from the whites. These homelands could become completely independent nations, nicknamed 'Bantustans', but no other nations recognised them as independent states. They were far too small, with little economic or social strength.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Verwoerd's policy of creating Bantustans?

You **must** use Extract H to explain your answer.

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of de Klerk's reforms on South Africa.

(8)

Answer EITHER (c)(i) OR (c)(ii)

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The policies put forward by the Nationalists were the main reason why they took power in 1948.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the policies put forward by the Nationalists
- the electoral system.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

OR

- (c) (ii) 'The most significant opposition to apartheid in the years 1978–90 came from church leaders.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- opposition from church leaders
- the United Democratic Front (UDF).

You **must** also use information of your own.

(16)

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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