

**Paper Reference(s) 4HI1/01**

**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**

**History**

**Level 1/2**

**Paper 1: Depth Studies**

**Monday 3 June 2019 – Morning**

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

**QUESTIONS AND EXTRACTS BOOKLET**

## **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 The French Revolution, published in 1982.**

**Throughout the autumn and winter of 1793 the Convention carried out the Terror without stopping. The Committee of Public Safety insisted that the Terror was vitally necessary to stamp out both royalists and federalists during a time of crisis in the Revolution. As the blade of the dreaded guillotine fell, nearly 14,000 executions took place on the instructions of fanatical and savage revolutionaries. Many people went to bed in constant fear of death. Thousands of innocent people suffered unnecessarily, many sentenced on the strength of dubious evidence given by people who were either jealous or seeking revenge.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Terror in France?**

**You MUST use Extract A to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Enlightenment on France in the years 1780–87. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason for the failure of the constitutional monarchy in France in the years 1791–92.’**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **the war with Austria and Prussia**
- **the King’s flight to Varennes.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'Before 1799, the Directory's main achievement was in dealing with internal threats.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **dealing with internal threats**
- **dealing with the economy.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 1 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**2 Development of a nation: unification of Italy, 1848–70****Study Extract B.**

**EXTRACT B: From The Unification of Italy 1815–70,  
published in 2008.**

**On 11 May 1860 Garibaldi landed in Sicily and encountered very little resistance. Garibaldi's Thousand may well have been poorly armed with out-of-date weapons, but they were experienced and well trained by Garibaldi who was a first-rate military commander. Their first encounter with opposition at Calatafimi on 15 May, resulted in a sensational victory for Garibaldi's troops. Palermo was taken later in the month, with the island of Sicily completely conquered by the end of July. This enabled Garibaldi to act as the undisputed ruler of Sicily.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily in 1860?**

**You MUST use Extract B to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Pact of Plombières on Italy. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'Economic problems were the main reason for revolutions in the Italian states in 1848.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **economic problems**
- **the reforms of Pope Pius IX.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'Cavour played the most significant role in the development of Piedmont in the years 1848–54.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **the role of Cavour**
- **the role of King Victor Emmanuel II.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 2 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45****Study Extract C.**

**EXTRACT C: From A History of Germany, published in 2000.**

**At the end of 1922, the French took the law into their own hands and occupied the Ruhr, with Belgian support. French engineers, backed by 60,000 French and Belgian soldiers, were sent into the Ruhr to maintain the production of coal. The French and Belgian authorities arrested mine owners. They expelled Germans working in a number of non-essential industries from the area. French soldiers savagely beat German workers and even executed some of them. The whole of Germany was outraged by the occupation.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about the French occupation of the Ruhr?**

**You MUST use Extract C to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Locarno Treaties on Germany. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'Party reorganisation was the main reason why the Nazi Party survived in the years 1924–28.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Party reorganisation**
- **the impact of the Munich Putsch.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'It was Nazi employment policies that had the most significant impact on German families in the years 1933–39.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Nazi employment policies**
- **Nazi education policies.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 3 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

##### **Study Extract D.**

**EXTRACT D: From Britain and the Nationalist Challenge in India 1900–47, published in 2010.**

The Cripps Mission's purpose was to solve India's political problems by granting India dominion status. However, this proved to be impossible. Viceroy Linlithgow was unimpressed. He feared that the British government would impose some sort of settlement against his will, and that this settlement would limit his powers. Moreover, what Cripps had to offer was not what Congress wanted to hear. Gandhi was furious, telling Cripps to 'take the first plane home'. Congress rejected the proposals as they would not accept a situation where states were allowed to opt out of a united India.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Cripps Mission?**

**You MUST use Extract D to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of Direct Action on British rule in India. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The impact of the First World War on India was the main reason for the growth of nationalism in the years 1919–20.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **the impact of the First World War**
- **the Amritsar Massacre.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'It was Gandhi who made the most significant contribution to the challenge to British rule in India in the years 1927–39.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Gandhi**
- **Jinnah.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 4 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53****Study Extract E.**

**EXTRACT E: From A History of The Twentieth Century, published in 2009.**

**Trotsky had substantial claims to the leadership of the USSR. He had carried out the actual Bolshevik takeover of Petrograd in 1917. Trotsky had also led the Red Army to victory in the Russian Civil War. He was a brilliant leader and toured Russia in a special train to direct troop movements and keep up morale. Trotsky was clever; he was able to gain enthusiastic support when he spoke, and he was a powerful writer. Trotsky supported Karl Marx's original aim to spread communism to all the developed countries.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about Trotsky's suitability to be leader of the USSR?**

**You MUST use Extract E to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the German invasion during the Second World War on the Soviet people. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the purges of the 1930s was Kirov's murder.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Kirov's murder**
- **Stalin's insecurity.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'The main consequence of Stalin's policies on life in the Soviet Union was that they led to a decline in living conditions.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **a decline in living conditions**
- **the persecution of ethnic minorities.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 5 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72****Study Extract F.**

**EXTRACT F: From Superpower Relations 1944–1990, published in 2009.**

One key tension between the Soviet Union and its allies at the Tehran Conference was over when a Second Front against Germany should be launched. Stalin was primarily concerned with the Soviet Union's security. The Soviet Union had experienced the vast majority of the fighting against Germany and had suffered severe losses. To Stalin, the need to open up a Second Front in Western Europe to relieve the pressure on the USSR was an urgent necessity. Yet Britain and the USA's refusal to do so, until the time was right, led Stalin to be suspicious of their motives.

- (a) What impression does the author give about relations between the allies at the Tehran Conference?

**You MUST use Extract F to explain your answer.**  
**(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the thaw in relations between the USA and the Soviet Union from 1963 on the Cold War. (8 marks)

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The main reason for the development of the Cold War, in the years 1945–49, was the actions of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe.’**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Soviet actions in Eastern Europe**
- **the Truman Doctrine.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'The most significant development in the Cold War, in the 1950s, was the Soviet invasion of Hungary.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **the Soviet invasion of Hungary**
- **the nuclear arms race.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 6 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**7 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–74****Study Extract G.**

**EXTRACT G: From American History 1860–1990,  
published in 2002.**

The USA was gripped by the fear of Communism, which affected all areas of public life. Senator Joseph McCarthy was the most infamous ‘witch-hunter’. His anti-communist activities led to a new word in America, ‘McCarthyism’. McCarthy used his privileged position as a Senator to name names. Most of those named were investigated and cleared. Yet for four years McCarthy and his supporters continued to make allegations about individuals and to carry out investigations into government groups. Honourable men such as President Truman’s former Secretary of State, General Marshall, were unfairly accused.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of Senator McCarthy?**

**You MUST use Extract G to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Watergate scandal on US politics. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘Martin Luther King was the individual who made the biggest contribution to the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.’**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Martin Luther King**
- **Malcolm X.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**OR**

- (c) (ii) 'The main reason for the growth of protest movements in the years 1962–74 was the war in Vietnam.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **war in Vietnam**
- **the Berkeley Free Speech Movement.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 7 = 30 MARKS)**

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**(Questions continue on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

**8 South Africa: from union to the end of apartheid, 1948–94**

**Study Extract H.**

**EXTRACT H: From The Twentieth Century World, published in 1998.**

**Botha's reforms did not work. Black Africans wanted equality, not a few changes. In 1983 the United Democratic Front (UDF) was set up to campaign against apartheid, and included many Whites. There was also opposition to the government from white extremists such as the AWB, which violently opposed any changes to the apartheid system.**

**As a result of Botha's reforms rioting became increasingly common, and divisions within the Black community also became evident. In places this led to horrific murders. Some areas of the country became almost ungovernable and Botha was forced to declare a state of emergency.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about the consequences of PW Botha's reforms?**

**You MUST use Extract H to explain your answer.  
(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Pass System on the black population. (8 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

**(Turn over)**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1955–78, the ANC provided the most significant resistance to apartheid.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **the ANC**
- **Black Consciousness.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(Question continues on next page)**

OR

- (c) (ii) 'The main reason for the repeal of apartheid in 1991 was the role played by FW de Klerk.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- FW de Klerk
- the impact of international opposition.

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

(16 marks)

**(TOTAL FOR QUESTION 8 = 30 MARKS)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**  
**END**