

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 18 May 2023

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4HI1/01

History

Level 1/2

PAPER 1: Depth Studies

Questions and Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the 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 France*, published in 1982.

The Committee of Public Safety was determined to find enemies of the Revolution everywhere, even where they did not exist. The Committee dismissed Army Generals and some were unjustly accused of sympathising with the King. They were then sentenced to death and guillotined on the basis of little evidence. The leaders of the uprising in the region of the Vendée were denounced as traitors by the Committee who sent troops to kill them. It even began the policy of mass conscription of French citizens into the revolutionary army.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the work of the Committee of Public Safety in the years 1792–94?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the White Terror on France.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main long-term cause of the French Revolution, in the years 1780–87, was the privileges of the Three Estates.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Three Estates
- poor harvests.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the year 1789, the most significant event of the revolution was the Tennis Court Oath.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Tennis Court Oath (20 June)
- the meeting of the Estates General (5 May).

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 2000.

In 1861 a new Kingdom of Italy came into existence, but Garibaldi was unhappy with how it operated. He had hoped it would deliver radical reform and social change. He was soon disappointed. He opposed Cavour in parliament. He accused the government of poor treatment of the volunteer soldiers who had succeeded in conquering half the country and had given it to the king. Moreover, he condemned the inefficient administration of the provinces that he had conquered. He was also concerned that the power of the Church had not been reduced.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Garibaldi's view of the new Kingdom of Italy?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the defeat of Austria (1859) on the process of Italian unification.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states was the weakening of Austrian dominance.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the weakening of Austrian dominance
- liberal constitutions.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for progress in Piedmont, in the years 1849–54, was the building of railways.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the railways
- financial reform.

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 *A History of Germany* published in 2000.

The unsuspecting victims of this night of terror, known as the Night of the Long Knives, were the leaders of the SA, Hitler's own storm troopers. Now in power, Hitler felt that he no longer needed them. The dazed SA leaders were savagely pulled from their beds, taken to Nazi headquarters and gunned down in cold blood. The leader of the SA, Röhm, was one of those killed in the slaughter. Hitler proudly defended these extreme actions to the Reichstag and took full responsibility.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Night of the Long Knives (1934)?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the German Revolution (1918–19) on Germany.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the recovery of Germany, in the years 1924–29, was US loans.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- US loans
- the Locarno Treaties.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant impact of the Great Depression on Germany, in the years 1929–33, was increased support for the Nazis.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- support for the Nazis
- unemployment.

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 2021.

Chandra Bose's actions were all about his own personal ambition and not his loyalty to India. He attacked Mahatma Gandhi as a confused, excessively religious old man whose peaceful ideas would not benefit India. Chandra Bose organised terrorist gangs of men and ordered them to carry out acts of destruction. They wrecked trains, burnt buildings and massacred women who tried to defend their children. He openly encouraged massacres in Bombay and Malabar. His supporters attacked police, drenched them in oil and burnt them alive.

(a) What impression does the author give about Chandra Bose?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Government of India Act (1919) on India.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1920–28, it was the work of Gandhi that had the most significant impact on British rule in India.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gandhi
- the Simon Commission (1928).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'Direct Action was the main reason why British rule in India ended in 1947.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Direct Action
- Mountbatten.

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 *European History 1890–1990*, published in 2001.

The German invasion of the USSR in June 1941, and the rapid advance initially made by the attackers, caused chaos in the Soviet Union. Before 1941 had ended, German troops occupied large amounts of territory. This was very costly, especially in combination with the Soviet's scorched earth policy, by which anything of potential use to the Germans was destroyed by the Soviet forces themselves. A third of industrial production alone was lost, and there were crippling losses in terms of the soldiers and civilians killed or captured.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of the German invasion on the Soviet Union?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Stalin's position as General Secretary on the leadership struggle in the years 1924–29.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The most significant method Stalin used to control the Soviet Union, in the years 1929–53, was the purges.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- purges
- NKVD.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the Great Famine (1932–33) was collectivisation.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- collectivisation
- export of grain.

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 *Modern World History*, published in 2001.

Stalin felt the USA's actions over western Germany were trying to provoke the Soviet Union. He was powerless to do anything about the reorganisation of the western zones, or the new currency, but he felt he could stamp his authority on Berlin. In June 1948, Stalin blocked all the vital roads, railways and canals. Stalin believed that this would force the Allies out of Berlin and make Berlin entirely dependent on the USSR. It was a clever plan. If US tanks did try to ram the roadblocks or railway blocks, it could be seen as an aggressive act of war.

- (a) What impression does the author give about why Stalin decided to blockade Berlin?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Tehran Conference on relations between the Soviet Union and the West.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The most significant development in the Cold War during the 1950s was the Korean War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Korean War
- the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for changes in Superpower relations in the 1960s was the Cuban Missile Crisis.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Cuban Missile Crisis
- the U2 incident.

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*, published in 2010.

McCarthy was essentially a minor politician who seized his moment to achieve national fame. The Republicans were very angry over Truman's unexpected election victory in 1948. McCarthy, a Republican who had few real friends even in his own party, took the opportunity. He used the Red Scare against President Truman and the Democrats in order to attract attention to himself. It brought him a popularity and coverage he had never had before. Once a Republican became president, McCarthy's days were numbered. The press withdrew their approval, and his influence declined.

(a) What impression does the author give about McCarthy?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the new laws that were introduced as a result of the Watergate Scandal.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason why progress was made in the civil rights of black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s was federal government action.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- federal government action
- Martin Luther King.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant feature of the student protest movement in the years 1960–74 was the anti-Vietnam War movement.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the anti-Vietnam War movement
- Students for a Democratic Society.

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

(16)

(Total for Question 7 = 30 marks)

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

Study Extract H.

Extract H: From *A History of South Africa since 1948*, published in 2000.

Although Afrikaners were a majority of the whites in South Africa, 1948 was the first time they succeeded in forming a real Afrikaner government. There was a sense of surprise throughout South Africa when the Nationalists unexpectedly won the general election of May 1948. Their majority over the United Party was tiny but they now fully controlled the country. Dr Daniel Malan became Prime Minister, and appointed a cabinet made up entirely of Afrikaners. The Nationalist victory was a shock. It emphasised that there was a new ruling party and blacks would now be kept under control.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Nationalist victory of 1948?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of Hendrik Verwoerd's policies on South Africa.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason why the State of Emergency was put in place, in the years 1985–90, was PW Botha's policies.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- PW Botha's policies
- township unrest.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant act undertaken in the dismantling of apartheid, in the years 1990–94, was the release of Nelson Mandela.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Nelson Mandela
- repeal of apartheid laws.

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

(16)

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 18 May 2023

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4HI1/01

History

Level 1/2

PAPER 1: Depth Studies

Answer Booklet

You must have:

Questions and Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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(a) continued)

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(c)(i) **OR** (c)(ii)

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((c)(i) **OR** (c)(ii) continued)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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