

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 18 May 2023

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4HI1/01R

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 2002.

Necker's policies had an immediate positive impact. He started major reform of the French taxation system at a time of severe financial difficulties, which had been made worse by the War of American Independence. He produced the first ever publication of royal accounts in 1781, the *Compte Rendu*. This made lenders more confident, which allowed Necker to get even more loans without having to increase taxes. This made him very popular with the Third Estate. They also liked the way that he revealed the unfair use of taxpayers' money.

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

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the work of the Committee of Public Safety on France in the years 1793–94.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The impact of the war with Austria and Prussia was the main reason why France became a Republic in 1792.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- war with Austria and Prussia
- coup of August 1792.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main achievement of the Directory was dealing with the royalist challenge.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the royalist challenge
- financial measures.

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 2021.

King Victor Emmanuel II courageously defended his father's constitution, the *Statuto*, put in place after the 1848 revolutions. Victor Emmanuel stubbornly and proudly defended the revolutionary Italian tricolour flag, which the Austrians wanted to replace with the traditional blue flag of Piedmont. He then faced the seemingly impossible task of achieving peace with Austria, which he did by paying them 65 million francs. For these actions he deservedly earned for himself a reputation as the defender of Italian freedom. Many called him 'the Honest King'.

- (a) What impression does the author give about King Victor Emmanuel II in the years 1848–49?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Cavour's Church policies on Piedmont in the years 1852–57.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1854–59, the most significant event that contributed towards Italian independence was the Austrian War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Austrian War
- the Crimean War.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason why there were obstacles to Italian unification in the years 1861–70 was "Piedmontisation".'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- 'Piedmontisation'
- the Pope.

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 1991.

The leaders of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) hoped that the Kaiser would abdicate his leadership of Germany. The Kaiser did not accept that he had to abdicate. So, on 7 November 1918, the party leaders adopted a stronger approach. They threatened to withdraw support from the government unless the Kaiser abdicated within twenty-four hours. The leaders of the SDP had concluded that abdication was the only way of avoiding a bloody civil war. They threatened to call a general strike of workers unless the Kaiser abdicated, which he did on 9 November 1918.

(a) What impression does the author give about the abdication of the Kaiser in 1918?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of Nazi rule on education in Germany in the years 1933–39.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The role of von Hindenburg was the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- von Hindenburg
- Nazi propaganda.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1939–45, the most significant feature of war on the Home Front in Germany and the occupied territories was Nazi policies towards Jews.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Nazi policies towards Jews
- 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 2001.

In September 1939, the Viceroy announced that India was at war with Germany. This made it very clear that India, whether it liked it or not, was still part of the British Empire. To make matters worse, Indian nationalist leaders had not even been consulted about this. Their angry response was that India would only fight in the war if India was an independent nation. This was ignored by the Viceroy, which resulted in the elected Congress ministries resigning. The Muslim League also condemned the Viceroy's action.

- (a) What impression does the author give about India's entry into the Second World War?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the activities of the Muslim League on its relations with Congress in the years 1924–29.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1919–20, the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India was the Government of India Act (1919).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Government of India Act (1919)
- the impact of the First World War.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'It was Gandhi's Salt March that had the most significant impact on British rule in India in the 1930s before the outbreak of the Second World War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gandhi's Salt March (1930)
- the elections of 1937.

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 *A History of the USSR 1924–41*, published in 2008.

One of the most crucial instances during the leadership struggle was when Stalin's colleagues decided not to publish Lenin's testament. This contained a very unfavourable criticism of Stalin. The testament described the rough way in which he treated comrades, and included a call to remove Stalin from his leading positions in the party. If Stalin's rivals had published the testament, it would probably have been the end of Stalin's career. However, Trotsky and his colleagues decided against publication. Stalin realised that he had had a lucky escape and went on to take advantage of his good fortune.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the decision by Stalin's leadership rivals not to publish Lenin's testament?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the gulag camps on the Soviet Union.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of Stalin's policies on life in the countryside, in the years 1924–41, was increased political control.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- political control
- collectivisation.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the programme of industrialisation under Stalin was the failings of the NEP.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the failings of the NEP
- communist ideas.

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 1943–91*, published in 2009.

President Nixon made a historic visit to Moscow in 1972. He made it clear that he did not see the war that was going on in Vietnam as an obstacle to achieving détente, even though the Soviet Union was supplying arms to America's enemies. Brezhnev was also seeking improved relations. He was keen to trade US technology for Soviet grain sales. Nixon agreed to take part in a European security conference, and Brezhnev agreed to help negotiate to end the Vietnam War. Such progress was remarkable because, only a decade earlier, the Superpowers had almost been at war.

- (a) What impression does the author give about relations between the USA and the Soviet Union?

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

(6)

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

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the Berlin Crisis (1948–49) was the division of Germany.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the division of Germany
- Superpower rivalry.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for changes in Superpower relations in the 1950s was the arms race.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the arms race
- the Korean War.

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 *American History 1860–1990*, published in 2002.

The methods used by Martin Luther King in the 1960s were important. Three great civil rights campaigns were started and dominated by King, and were significant in helping bring about important legislation from Congress.

Marches in Birmingham (1963) helped persuade President Kennedy to introduce civil rights legislation to Congress.

The March on Washington (1963) was a heart-warming demonstration that both blacks and whites believed in the 'American Dream'. The march helped bring about the Civil Rights Act.

King's Selma campaign contributed to the Voting Rights Act, after which the numbers of blacks voting in the South increased dramatically.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the methods used by Martin Luther King in the 1960s?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Red Scare on the USA.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the growth of the women's movement, in the years 1963–73, was the contribution made by Betty Friedan.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Betty Friedan
- Eleanor Roosevelt.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant event in increasing support for civil rights in the 1950s was the death of Emmett Till.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Emmett Till
- the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

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.

When the ban on the ANC was lifted in 1990, it had only a tiny, secret membership. In spite of this, it was trying to become the majority party in South Africa. The ANC hoped to recruit 2 million members by 1992 but failed significantly to achieve this. Young, angry blacks were unsure if the ANC was militant enough for them. Yet, at the same time, Mandela struggled to control the militants within the ANC. Often his call for non-violence was not listened to, especially when ANC members were being regularly attacked by Inkatha (the Zulu organisation) and the police.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the situation faced by the ANC after it was unbanned in 1990?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the State of Emergency (1985–90) on South Africa.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for opposition to apartheid, in the years 1955–78, was the Sharpeville massacre.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Sharpeville
- international reaction.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1950–59, the main consequence of the apartheid laws was an increase in geographical segregation.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- geographical segregation
- changes to education.

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

4HI1/01R

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

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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