

**Paper Reference(s) 4HI1/1A**  
**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**

**History**

**Level 1/2**

**PAPER 1: Depth Studies**

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

**Questions and Extracts Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE ANSWER 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 plus some of your additional time allowance on each question.**

**1 The French Revolution, c1780–99**

**Study Extract A.**

**EXTRACT A: From *A History of France*, published in 2002.**

French Enlightenment thinkers believed that men could control their own lives. They thought that change was necessary to destroy the great social inequalities in France. These thinkers encouraged French people to challenge the privileges of the Church. By the 1780s these ideas had great influence in France. The number of people taking up careers in the Church declined, as did the number of published religious books and pamphlets. Enlightenment thinkers also challenged the King by complaining that he was abusing his power. This type of thinking strengthened the demand for revolutionary change.

**(continued on the next page)**

**1 continued.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about the influence of the Enlightenment in France?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the actions of Robespierre on the French Revolution in the years 1792–94.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**1 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1787–89, the main short-term cause of the French Revolution was the storming of the Bastille.'**

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

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

- **the storming of the Bastille**
- **the policies of Calonne.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

1 continued.

OR

(ii) 'The main problem facing the Directory, in the years 1795–99, was economic difficulties.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- economic difficulties
- the White Terror.

You **MUST** also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)

(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)

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

### **Study Extract B.**

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

In 1870, many significant issues facing Italy had still not been solved. The divisions between the north and south of Italy remained and, indeed, were made worse by bandits. The bandits lived in the forests and mountains and caused destruction and disorder whenever they wanted. Piedmont's legal and political systems dominated the new Italian state and many people resented this. There was little economic unity between the north and the south, despite some improvement in transport. The capture of Rome made division between the Church and State even greater.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the unification of Italy in 1870?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the 1848 Revolutions on Italy in the years 1848–49.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**2 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The Pact of Plombières was the most significant turning point on the way to Italian Unification in the years 1854–59.’**

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

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

- **the Pact of Plombières (1858)**
- **the Treaty of Villafranca (1859).**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**



**2 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) 'The actions of Garibaldi were the main reason for the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861.'**

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

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

- Garibaldi's actions**
- Victor Emmanuel II.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)**

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### **3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45**

**Study Extract C.**

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

The Nazis' attempt to force all women back into the home was weak and was not achieved. The number of women in all types of jobs significantly increased, because Germany's economic recovery created more opportunities. By 1939, the shortage of workers was a serious problem. This led to even more women returning to work. Overall, the Nazis' lack of decisive action and their half-hearted approach to the employment of women meant that very few women were actually forced to give up work.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Nazi policies towards women in employment?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of Allied bombing on Germany during the Second World War.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**3 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘Hyperinflation was the main reason why the Weimar Republic was weak in the years 1919–23.’**

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

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

- **hyperinflation**
- **the Weimar Constitution.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**3 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The main impact of the Great Depression on Germany, in the years 1929–33, was economic problems.’**

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

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

- **economic problems**
- **support for the Communist Party.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)**

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

**Study Extract D.**

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

India suffered as a consequence of the First World War. India had contributed a huge £146 million to the war, and about half of this had come from war loans. As a consequence, most ordinary Indians felt the effects of this through significantly increased taxation. They also had to struggle with shortages of fuel and rising prices. As a result of the war, the price of grain and imported goods rose massively. These price rises were made worse by the failure of monsoons to arrive in 1919, and this led to grain shortages and famine.

- (a) What impression does the author give about India in 1919?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of Gandhi's Satyagraha Campaign on nationalism in India in the 1920s.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**4 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘It was the Round Table Conferences that had the most significant impact on British rule in India in the years 1930–37.’**

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

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

- **the Round Table Conferences**
- **Gandhi’s Salt March.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

4 continued.

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason India was partitioned was the attitude of the British Labour Government.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the British Labour Government
- communal violence.

You **MUST** also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

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## **5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53**

### **Study Extract E.**

**EXTRACT E: From A History of the Soviet Union 1924–41, published in 2008.**

Some of the worst camps in the Gulag were in the north-east corner of Siberia, one of the most harsh and unwelcoming parts of the world. Temperatures for much of the winter were as low as minus 45 degrees centigrade. The death rate amongst prisoners was high. It was a constant struggle for survival, as professional criminals dominated the camps and bullied other prisoners without mercy. The prisoners were not protected by the camp authorities. Countless evil acts were committed by such criminals in Gulag camps. Thousands of prisoners were beaten to death by thieves.

- (a) What impression does the author give about conditions in the gulag camps?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of collectivisation on the Soviet Union.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**



**5 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The main reason for Stalin’s success in the leadership struggle of 1924–29 was the weaknesses of his opponents.’**

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

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

- **the weaknesses of his opponents**
- **Stalin’s position within the Communist Party.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**5 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The setbacks of 1941–42 were the most significant feature of the Second World War in the Soviet Union.’**

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

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

- **the setbacks of 1941–42**
- **Stalingrad.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)**

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## **6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72**

### **Study Extract F.**

**EXTRACT F: From A History of the Cold War, published in 2009.**

After the Cuban Missile Crisis, there was an attempt to improve relations and relax tension between the USA and the Soviet Union. This became known as *détente*. The threat of nuclear war had had a serious impact on all involved. Despite new and emerging crises in the 1960s, there were always attempts to maintain friendly relations. The Hotline between Washington and the Kremlin improved the speed of communication and the Test Ban Treaty showed a genuine willingness to look at the issue of nuclear weapons.

- (a) What impression does the author give about relations between the USA and the Soviet Union after the Cuban Missile Crisis?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of Churchill's 'iron curtain' speech on the development of the Cold War in the 1940s.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

6 continued.

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The most significant feature of the conferences in the years 1943–45 was disagreement over Poland.'**

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

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

- **disagreement over Poland**
- **tension between Stalin and Truman.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**6 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘Developments in Hungary were the main reason for changing relations between the Soviet Union and the Western powers in the 1950s.’**

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

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

- **Hungary**
- **the arms race.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(Total for Question 6 = 30 marks)**

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

### **Study Extract G.**

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

In the years 1964–68, there were around 300 race riots in the black city ghettos of the North, Midwest and West. For example, after Martin Luther King's assassination by a white racist, there were major riots in 100 cities, with 46 dead, 3,000 injured and 27,000 arrested. It needed 21,000 federal troops and 34,000 National Guardsmen to restore order. Property worth a total of \$145 million was damaged. Black ghettos in some cities had effectively become no-go areas for whites. The numbers involved and the damage done scared white Americans and frightened them away from supporting the civil rights movement.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of the race riots?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Montgomery Bus Boycott on civil rights in the 1950s.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

7 continued.

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main feature of the Red Scare was the false accusations that were made.'

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

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

- false accusations
- opposition to McCarthy.

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**7 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The main reason for the introduction of new laws to control US politics in the 1970s was the Watergate scandal.’**

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

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

- the Watergate scandal**
- the Vietnam War.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(Total for Question 7 = 30 marks)**

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

**Study Extract H.**

**EXTRACT H: From A History of South Africa 1948–2000, published in 2001.**

After the Freedom Charter was issued by various groups opposing apartheid, the government soon fought back. 156 people were arrested and charged with high treason in 1956. They included most of the leaders of the ANC and of the Indian community. Government lawyers tried repeatedly to prove that the Freedom Charter was communist, and that those arrested were planning a violent revolution. The government lawyers lacked the evidence to make their case. Charges against many of those accused were dropped early on. After five years, the rest of those who had been unfairly accused were released, without charge.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the case against those on trial for treason?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Bantu Education Act (1953) on South Africa.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**8 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The main consequence of the Nationalist Party’s victory in the 1948 elections, in the years before 1953, was geographical segregation.’**

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

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

- **geographical segregation**
- **prohibitions on mixed marriages.**

**You MUST also use information of your own.  
(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

8 continued.

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason why apartheid was reformed, in the years 1978–91, was the roles of the individual presidents, PW Botha and FW de Klerk.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- PW Botha and FW de Klerk
- international opposition to apartheid.

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**