

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

**History**

**Level 1/2**

**PAPER 1: Depth Studies**

**Questions and Extracts Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

**Y70449A**

# 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

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**continued.**

- 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 2020.**

**During the Grande Peur people gathered on the village green or square to take instructions from their local leaders. They were told to attack potential counter-revolutionaries. Then large groups of peasants, sometimes entire villages, would gather up weapons and go in search of targets. Their violence was not random, they deliberately targeted people and buildings representing feudal authority. It was not**

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**bloodthirsty as fewer than 20 people were reported killed during July and August. However, the damage to private property was extensive.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the Grande Peur?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of Napoleon becoming the 'First Consul' on France.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**1 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The most significant reform by the Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789–91, was reform of the Church.’**

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

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

- reform of the Church**
- financial reform.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**1 continued.**

**OR**

**(ii) 'The role of Robespierre was the main reason for the Terror in the years 1793–94.'**

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

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

- **the role of Robespierre**
- **the elimination of the Girondins.**

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

**(Total for Question 1 = 30 marks)**

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**Turn over**

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

### **Study Extract B.**

**EXTRACT B: From *A History of Italy*,  
published in 2020.**

**The Second Battle of Custozza cost nearly 2,000 lives and left another 7,000 wounded men from both sides in agony on the battlefield. The Italian army was still struggling to combine the armed forces of the formerly separate states. The army was poorly trained, poorly equipped, and exceedingly poorly led. When the battle started the generals divided the Italian army into two fighting forces, which turned out to be disastrous. Austria's victory had been won for them by the inadequate decision-making of the generals in the Italian army.**

**(continued on the next page)**



**2 continued.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Second Battle of Custozza?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of economic development on Piedmont in the years 1849–54.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**2 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘Opposition to Austrian rule was the main reason for the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states.’**

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

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

- Austrian rule**
- economic problems.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**2 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘Garibaldi played the most significant role in the process of Italian unification in the years 1859–60.’**

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

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

- the role of Garibaldi**
- the role of the great powers.**

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

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

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**Turn over**

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

**Study Extract C.**

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

**Stresemann's international policies were aimed at restoring Germany's position as a European power but achieved nothing. The Locarno Treaties benefitted only the French. Membership of the League of Nations actually weakened Germany. Stresemann's actions did nothing to change the fact that Germany was still regarded as a minor European power. Even the proposed Young Plan succeeded only in making Hitler better known as a politician. Stresemann's international policies never won the support of most Germans and failed to restore German pride.**

**(continued on the next page)**

**3 continued.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about Stresemann's international policies in the years 1924–29?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Second World War on the German Home Front in the years 1939–45.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**3 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The French occupation of the Ruhr was the main reason why the Weimar Republic had problems in the years 1919–23.’**

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

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

- **the French occupation of the Ruhr**
- **reactions to the Treaty of Versailles.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**3 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) 'The most significant impact of Nazi policies towards German people, in the years 1933–39, was on the Jews.'**

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

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

- **Nazi policies towards the Jews**
- **Nazi policies towards the young.**

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

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

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**Turn over**

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

**Study Extract D.**

**EXTRACT D: From *A History of India*, published in 1994.**

**The 1935 Government of India Act was a poor attempt to share power. It was intended that the Act would protect British interests. At the same time, it would give the provinces of India a legislative assembly and governor. However, when the Act was passed, it pleased almost no one. It was hated by most Indian politicians and even by a significant group of British MPs. The Act provided only a temporary solution to the problem of British rule in India, and an extremely poor one at that.**

**(continued on the next page)**



**4 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the Government of India Act (1935)?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the outcome of the elections of 1937 on India.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**4 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The main reason for growing opposition to British rule in India, in the years 1919–27, was the Amritsar Massacre.’**

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

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

- the Amritsar Massacre**
- Congress.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**4 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘In the years 1940–47, it was the Lahore Declaration (1940) that was the most significant development on the way to the partition of India.’**

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

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

- Lahore Declaration (1940)**
- Mountbatten, Viceroy of India.**

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

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

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**Turn over**

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

**Study Extract E.**

**EXTRACT E: From A History of Modern Europe, published in 2000.**

**As General Secretary of the Communist Party, Joseph Stalin had enormous power. He was responsible for the appointment of thousands of officials, and so he was able to fill key posts with his own supporters. He was an able administrator, and particularly skilful on committees. Stalin was a superb politician, who possessed an excellent sense of timing, and gave the appearance of good humour. He also tried to appear as a moderate in the centre of the Party, who would appeal to all members.**

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**Turn over**

**5 continued.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about how Stalin was able to become leader of the Communist Party?**

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

**(6 marks)**

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Battle of Stalingrad on the Soviet Union.**

**(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**5 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The main reason for changes to the way of life in the Soviet Union, in the years 1924–41, was industrialisation.’**

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

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

- **industrialisation**
- **policies towards women.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**5 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) 'The most effective method of controlling the people of the Soviet Union in the 1930s was Stalin's cult of personality.'**

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

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

- **the cult of personality**
- **'socialist realism'.**

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

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

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**Turn over**

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

### **Study Extract F.**

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

**Matyas Rakosi emerged as leader of Hungary, and began to impose a dictatorship, calling himself a follower of Stalin. Rakosi used terror and brutality to keep control, killing an estimated 2000 people and imprisoning 200,000 political opponents. The secret police became a hated and dreaded part of Hungarian life. Religious teaching in schools was attacked in order to increase Rakosi's control, and the leader of the Hungarian Catholic Church was imprisoned for life in 1949. Rakosi's economic plans failed.**

**(continued on the next page)**



**Living standards, already poor, began to fall even further, and Hungary experienced its lowest agricultural output ever.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about Rakosi's rule in Hungary?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of ideological differences on relations between the Soviet Union and the West.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**6 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The main reason for the thaw in superpower relations from 1963 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**
- **nuclear weapons.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**6 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The main consequence of Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe in the years 1945–49 was the division of Europe into two rival groups.’**

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

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

- the division of Europe**
- the Marshall Plan.**

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

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

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**Turn over**

## **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 2001.**

**It was one thing in the 1950s for the Supreme Court to make a ruling that schools should be desegregated, but actually achieving desegregation in the Deep South was much more difficult. The Ku Klux Klan re-emerged and the privileged White Citizens' Councils campaigned. This showed that the South would put up a long and bitter fight against desegregation. Just as depressing was the sight of white politicians enthusiastically broadcasting their racist views. These politicians knew that, in the Deep South at this time, being racist was the best way to be re-elected.**

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**Turn over**

**7 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about segregation in the South?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the work of Betty Friedan on women's rights in the USA.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**7 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The main reason why anti-communism grew in the USA, in the years 1945–54, was the Hiss and Rosenberg cases.’**

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

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

- **the Hiss and Rosenberg cases**
- **Senator McCarthy.**

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

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**Turn over**

**7 continued.**

**OR**

**(ii) 'The main consequence of the Watergate scandal was new laws.'**

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

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

- **new laws**
- **Gerald Ford.**

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

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

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**Turn over**

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

**Study Extract H.**

**EXTRACT H: From A History of Twentieth Century South Africa, published in 2001.**

**Unrest was spreading nationally in 1985, and began to achieve its aim of making the country ungovernable. Militant youths were on the move, jog-trotting in large groups through the streets, making their cause harder to ignore. Government offices, police stations, and shops were burnt in the townships. In response, Botha moved large numbers of troops into the townships. Conflict worsened as the larger weapons of the authorities were countered by street barricades and petrol bombs. In a**

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**terrifying incident, captured on film in Cape Town, police hid themselves on a lorry, waited till they had been stoned, and then shot their attackers.**

- (a) What impression does the author give about the situation in the townships?**

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

- (b) Explain TWO effects of the Nationalist election victory in 1948 on South Africa.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**8 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The main reason for the growth of resistance to apartheid in the years 1955–78 was the work of the ANC.’**

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

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

- the ANC
- Sharpeville.

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**8 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) 'FW de Klerk made the most significant contribution to the dismantling of apartheid in the years 1990–94.'**

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

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

- FW de Klerk**
- the ANC.**

**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 OF PAPER**