

**Paper Reference(s) 4HI1/01**  
**Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**

**History**

**Level 1/2**

**PAPER 1: Depth Studies**

**Wednesday 15 May 2024 – Morning**

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**Questions and Extracts Booklet**

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

**Y75824A**



**Pearson**

# CONTENTS

Each option below contains one question, split into several parts.

Answer TWO complete questions.

Answer the questions in the Answer Booklet.

	PAGE
1 The French Revolution, c1780–99	3–6
2 Development of a nation: unification of Italy, 1848–70	7–10
3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45	11–14
4 Colonial rule and the nationalist challenge in India, 1919–47	15–18
5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53	19–22
6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72	23–26
7 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–74	27–30
8 South Africa: from union to the end of apartheid, 1948–94	31–34

Turn over

**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.**

Napoleon had plenty of opponents to his rule when he was appointed as First Consul. Those who still supported the ideas of the Jacobins wanted a democratic republic and were horrified by Napoleon gaining power. These opponents regarded Napoleon as a dictator who would rule for his own gain and not for that of the people. They believed this was a betrayal of the revolutionary principles. Other opponents, such as Royalists, wanted a return to the Bourbon monarchy and hated Napoleon continuing with changes brought in during the revolution.

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**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**1 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the appointment of Napoleon as First Consul?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the Terror in France on religion.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

1 continued.

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The main long-term cause of the French Revolution was the unpopularity of Marie Antoinette.’**

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

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

- Marie Antoinette
- the Enlightenment.

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**1 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘In the years 1791–92, the most significant event of the revolution was the King’s flight to Varennes.’**

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

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

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

**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 2008.**

The development of the Piedmontese economy was very significant in the process of Italian unification. **5**

Cavour saw Piedmont as a leader in developing a national ‘Italian’ economic identity that would free the Italian peninsula from the influence of Austria. Piedmont had a thriving modern textile industry based on the manufacture of wool, silk and cotton. **10**

These industries employed well over 100,000 workers. Piedmont was also the leader in the development of communications. Cavour recognised the benefits of railways and he enthusiastically encouraged and financed a large-scale railway building programme. **15**

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**2 continued.**

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

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

**(6 marks)**

**(b) Explain TWO effects of Mazzini's revolt in 1848 on Italian unity.**

**(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**



**2 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The main reason for the defeat of Austria in 1859 was the role of the French.’**

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

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

- **the role of the French**
- **Austrian military weakness.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**2 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘In the years 1859–61, Garibaldi played the most significant part in the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy.’**

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

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

- Garibaldi**
- Cavour.**

**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.**

**During 1918 and 1919, German workers were angered by economic problems. In the industrial areas of Germany, there were many protests and uprisings. However, the wave of protests was uncoordinated and did not lead to the changes that workers wanted. The Spartacists were few in number, poorly organised and easily crushed by the Freikorps. The Communist Party lacked strong leadership, a clear strategy and a tightly organised structure. They also lacked support and commitment. Eventually, a mixture of government armed force and promises defeated the unrest.**

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**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**3 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about protest in Germany in the years 1918–19?**

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

**(6 marks)**

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the Great Depression on Germany in the years 1929–33.**

**(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**3 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The most significant method of control used by the Nazis in Germany, in the years 1933–39, was the use of propaganda.’**

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

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

- propaganda**
- the Gestapo.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**3 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The main reason for the weakening of the Third Reich, in the years 1939–45, was the growth of opposition to Hitler’.**

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

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

- opposition to Hitler**
- allied bombing of Germany.**

**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 2002.**

Wavell wished for an agreement on an Indian government based on national unity. This did not happen at the Simla Conference. Wavell proposed an Executive Council, chosen in a way that would give a balance of representatives from the main communities in India. From the start of the Conference to its finish this proposal was rejected. Also, Jinnah was unyielding and insisted that all the fifteen Muslims on the new Council should be chosen by the League. Wavell refused to change and he ignored Jinnah's demands. Wavell's hope of national unity was ruined.

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**Turn over**

**4 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the Simla Conference?**

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

**(6 marks)**

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the Lahore Resolution (1940) on the way in which Indian independence developed.**

**(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**



**4 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) 'In the years 1919–29, the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India was the Amritsar Massacre.'**

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

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

- **the Amritsar Massacre**
- **the Simon Commission.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**4 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The most significant event affecting British rule of India, in the years 1930–39, was Gandhi’s Salt March.’**

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

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

- **Gandhi’s Salt March (1930)**
- **the Round Table Conferences.**

**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 Russia, published in 2008.**

**Stakhanov was portrayed as a remarkable example to all Russian workers. The message of the Stakhanovite movement was simple – work hard and you will be rewarded. Stakhanov himself was rewarded with one-month’s wages, a new apartment with a telephone, and tickets to cinemas, clubs and holiday resorts. Meetings were organised at which workers were encouraged to be like Stakhanov. Industrial bosses kept records of production totals. Workers who exceeded their targets were rewarded with better living conditions and significant financial bonuses. Stakhanov’s legend inspired workers across the USSR and in doing so increased the pace of production.**

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**Turn over**

**5 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the Stakhanovite movement?**

**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 Union.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**5 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The main reason for the purges of the 1930s was Stalin’s insecurity.’**

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

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

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

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

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**Turn over**

**5 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘In the years 1924–41, other than changes to people’s working lives, the most significant changes to life in the Soviet Union were experienced by women.’**

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

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

- **women’s lives**
- **ethnic minorities.**

**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 United States, published in 2001.**

Once he became president in 1969, Richard Nixon made efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Nixon recognised that the huge cost of the Cold War and the arms race had become an unbearable burden on the USA. Nixon was dealing with rising prices and urgent domestic issues. He concluded that unless something was done, the USA, the world's richest nation, could experience bankruptcy. By 1969, it was also clear that neither the Soviet Union nor the USA could hope to win a nuclear war, yet both sides continued to spend billions of dollars on military research and development.

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**6 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about why President Nixon tried to improve relations with the Soviet Union?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the Korean War on the Cold War.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**



**6 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

**(c) (i) ‘The most significant feature of the Cold War, in the years 1945–49, was the ideological differences between the superpowers.’**

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

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

- **ideological differences**
- **Stalin’s actions.**

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

**(16 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**6 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The main reason for the crisis that developed over Cuba was the actions of the USA.’**

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

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

- **the actions of the USA**
- **Khrushchev.**

**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 A history of the United States, published in 2007.**

The Freedom Riders knew they were risking their lives and some suffered serious injuries. One bus was firebombed outside Anniston, Alabama. Riders were badly beaten in Birmingham. In Montgomery, a thousand whites attacked riders with baseball bats and steel bars. Police stayed away.

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News of the savage and violent attacks made headlines worldwide. The severity of the violence forced many respectable southerners to recognise there was racial discrimination and hatred in their society, and to challenge this. The attacks on the Freedom Riders in Alabama pushed a reluctant President Kennedy to send federal marshals to safeguard Freedom Riders.

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Turn over

**7 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the experiences of the Freedom Riders?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of Martin Luther King's actions on civil rights in the 1950s.  
(8 marks)**

**(continued on the next page)**

**7 continued.**

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) ‘The main reason for the growth of protest movements in the years 1962–74 was ideas about women’s rights.’**

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

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

- ideas about women’s rights**
- Vietnam.**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**7 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘The most significant feature of the Watergate Scandal was the impact on the presidency.’**

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

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

- **the presidency**
- **new laws.**

**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, published in 2000.**

At last, boycotts and sanctions had begun to take effect in a major way. As things in South Africa deteriorated in the 1980s, business leaders lost confidence in Botha. US bankers had had enough. Banks and international businesses gave way to years of pressure from their shareholders and withdrew from South Africa. Important South African business leaders began to meet with the ANC. The international value of the rand sank by 35 per cent. White South Africans suffered: their incomes fell sharply. They could not travel abroad or buy imported goods so easily.

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Turn over

**8 continued.**

**(a) What impression does the author give about the impact of international boycotts and sanctions on South Africa?**

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

**(b) Explain TWO effects of the Bantu Self-Government Act (1959) 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 resistance to the Nationalist Government, in the years 1948–54, was the Population Registration Act (1950).’**

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

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

- the Population Registration Act (1950)**
- the Group Areas Act (1950).**

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

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**8 continued.**

**OR**

- (ii) ‘In the years 1955–78, Black Consciousness provided the most significant resistance to apartheid.’**

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

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

- Black Consciousness**
- 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**