

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Wednesday 15 May 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4WHI1/01

History

Level 1/2

UNIT 1: Depth Studies

Questions and Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the Answer Booklet.

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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.

The Directory took charge of governing France at a very challenging time. There was war, economic crisis, political threat and the effects of the Terror. The Directory introduced some short-term financial measures and restored some indirect taxation, but these were extremely unpopular. Even the newly-
introduced currency lost its value. Politically, the Directory faced a surge of
royalist support and a threat from left-wing extremists. When the Directors
proposed laws, they could not insist that the Council of Ancients pass them. 5

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

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the execution of Louis XVI on France in the years 1792–93.

(8)



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)

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)

(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 2008.

When Cavour became Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852, he began a series of reforms of the Catholic Church. He thought the papacy was a natural supporter of Austria and 'the main cause of the misfortunes of Italy'. He targeted the vast land estates of the Catholic Church and their generous income of 5 million lira that they received from the state. He also introduced a bill that abolished those monastic orders that were not involved in education. The land they owned was confiscated without compensation. Cavour also drastically cut the income of the clergy. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of Cavour's policies towards the Catholic Church in Piedmont?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states on Italian unity.

(8)



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)

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)

(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 2001.

The French were looking for an excuse to take action against Germany. The excuse came in the unlikely form of telegraph poles. They were part of the timber Germany had agreed to provide to the Allies, and had not been delivered to France on time. Immediately, 100,000 French and Belgian troops 5 were sent into the Ruhr. They faced no opposition from German workers other than their refusal to work. However, there was also a great deal of bitterness between the former enemies and frequent outbreaks of violence and hostility. 13 German workers were killed.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the French occupation of the Ruhr?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the role of von Hindenburg on the rise of the Nazis in the years 1932–33.

(8)



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)

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)

(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.

Jinnah asked all Muslims to observe 16 August 1946, as 'Direct Action Day'. In Bengal, where the day was portrayed in newspapers as a public service holiday, communal violence broke out immediately. In Calcutta, there was absolute chaos. Three days later, 6,000 Calcutta citizens were dead and at least 20,000 seriously injured. Most of them were Muslim. The violence and destruction spread to Bombay and, by 1947, northern India was suffering from an undeclared civil war. Jinnah pleaded with his followers to stop, but violence continued. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about Direct Action?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Second World War on the economy of India.

(8)

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)

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)

(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53

Study Extract E.

Extract E: From a history of Russia, published in 2023.

Stalin's role was political and economic as well as military. He decided on military strategy and supervised all the big battles and operations. He was responsible for the country's mobilisation for total war. Stalin represented the USSR at meetings with allies. He motivated the Soviet people for a patriotic war of national defence. Stalin took the final decision on huge numbers of issues great and small, military, political and dealing with other countries. Many allied visitors during the war were astonished at this. He continued day after day, throughout four years of hostilities – a wonder of patience, determination, and attention.

10

- (a) What impression does the author give about Stalin's role in the Second World War?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the First and Second Five-year Plans on industry in the Soviet Union.

(8)



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)

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)

(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)

6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72

Study Extract F.

Extract F: From a history of the modern world, published in 2013.

Matyas Rakosi was Hungary's dictator from 1949 to 1956. He described himself as 'Stalin's best pupil' but the people of Hungary nicknamed him 'the bald butcher'. During Rakosi's rule, Hungarian coal, oil and wheat were shipped to the Soviet Union while Hungarian citizens were deprived of food. 5
Non-communist parties were abolished. Soviet officials controlled the government, the police and the army, and a reign of terror led to the execution of popular political leaders and their supporters. His harsh regime imprisoned 387,000 people and was responsible for more than 2,000 deaths.

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

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the SALT talks on the Cold War.

(8)

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)

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)

(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 2013.

The buses were carrying campaigners on a journey through the Deep South, to test whether facilities in bus stations were segregated. Earlier in their journey, the campaigners had received a severe beating when they ran into an angry crowd of white men.

5

One of the buses was attacked near Anniston. An undercover state investigator was forced to block the bus door with his body. Two policemen fired their pistols into the air to quieten the crowd of about 200 that had surrounded the bus. Somebody threw a fire bomb through the bus window. Twelve campaigners on the bus were hospitalised.

10

(a) What impression does the author give about the incident at Anniston?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects in the 1950s of the Supreme Court's decisions on civil rights.

(8)

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)

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)

(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, published in 2015.

The National Party policymakers made changes to education in the 1950s. They believed that expanding African education was essential for the changing labour market. The need for African workers in the factories and shops was increasing rapidly. Unskilled workers were no longer adequate to meet this changing demand. Some literacy, numeracy and ability in English and Afrikaans was seen as valuable in building an efficient black workforce. The state now provided a basic education for a greater number of people. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of changes to education in the 1950s?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of township unrest on South Africa in the 1980s.

(8)



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)

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)

(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				

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Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **4WHI1/01**

History

Level 1/2

UNIT 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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Question 4	☐	Question 5	☐	Question 6	☐
Question 7	☐	Question 8	☐		



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