

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Friday 16 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4WHI1/01

History (Modular)

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

Depth Studies

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.

During the Terror there were many acts of savagery across France. In Nantes, government officials killed hundreds of prisoners by tying them up in sealed barges, which were then sunk in the River Loire. Monks and nuns were tied together and drowned. In Toulon, 800 people were shot without trial and a further 292 were beheaded by the guillotine. Lyons, France's second city, was set on fire by its fanatical government officials. Suspect citizens were placed in front of cannons and shot into previously dug graves.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Terror in France?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the storming of the Bastille on the Revolution in France.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1791–92, the main reason why constitutional monarchy failed in France was the impact of war with Austria and Prussia.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the war with Austria and Prussia
- the National Convention.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main achievement of the Directory's rule of France, in the years 1795–98, was dealing with internal threats.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- internal threats
- the economy.

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.

After 1861, in the southern areas of Italy, there was resentment that unification seemed to benefit only the rich land-owning classes. In particular, unification did not improve poor living conditions, especially among the lower classes. This led to the revival of brigandage and to the Brigands War. Brigands were bandits who lived in the mountains. They launched vicious attacks against the new Italian authorities, who they regarded as foreigners. They also attacked the upper class. The fighting lasted until 1865; it was fought with great brutality and resulted in more deaths than the wars of unification did.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Italian unification after 1861?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Orsini Affair on progress towards Italian unification.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'Economic difficulties were the main reason for revolutions in the Italian states in 1848.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- economic difficulties
- uprisings in Sicily.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1848–54, King Victor Emmanuel II played the most significant role in the development of Piedmont.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- King Victor Emmanuel II
- 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 2017.

Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*) in 1924 while he was imprisoned in Landsberg Castle. This was his plan for the revival of the Nazi Party. The NSDAP was reborn in February 1925, two months after Hitler's release from prison. Throughout the year he ensured that the party was reorganised, centralised and efficiently run. At the Bamberg Conference in February 1926, Hitler ensured that party members pledged complete obedience to him and demanded absolute devotion to the 'Programme of 1920'. In 1926, he established the Hitler Youth and the Nazi Students' Association to gain the support of the young.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the reorganisation of the Nazi Party in the years 1924–26?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Nuremberg Laws (1935) on the lives of Jewish people living in Germany.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'Hyperinflation was the main reason why the governments of 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:

- hyperinflation
- the Treaty of Versailles.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'During the Second World War the most significant impact on the German Home Front came from Allied bombing.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Allied bombing
- 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 2004.

Britain announced, in June 1947, that Indian independence would begin and British rule would end on 15 August 1947. That meant that Britain had only seven weeks to deal with the issues involved in partitioning British India. There was the significant issue of drawing acceptable boundaries between Muslim and non-Muslim areas. It was difficult to decide what to do with the Princely States in such a short time. It was left undecided what the division of assets (army, civil service and finance) was to be.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the partition of India in 1947?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Chandra Bose on British rule in India.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the growth of Indian nationalism, in the years 1919–20, was the impact of the First World War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the First World War
- the Rowlatt Acts.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1921–37, the Muslim League played the most significant role in the growth of Indian nationalism.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Muslim League
- the Simon Commission (1928).

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 Soviet Union, published in 1987.

The changes to education in the Soviet Union caused great upheaval. Young Communists attacked middle-class students and teachers; many teachers lost their jobs. Traditional schooling was replaced with social and political work, and formal tests were replaced by students assessing their own progress. The result was poorly disciplined children. Their education was heavily indoctrinated but lacking in the basic skills required by the industries of the Five-Year Plans.

As a result of these problems, in 1931, the Central Committee of the Communist Party was forced to order a shift back to more traditional education.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the changes to education in the Soviet Union?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the cult of personality on the Soviet Union.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of collectivisation was changes to living conditions in the countryside.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- living conditions
- kulaks.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the setbacks experienced by the Soviet Union, in the years 1941–42, was the purge of the armed forces.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the purge of the armed forces
- Stalin's leadership.

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 superpower relations, published in 2009.

When the SALT talks resumed, after being delayed by American anger at Soviet rearmament, the talks were slow and lengthy. It was hard to convince the other side to limit weapons production. Neither side was willing to agree on limiting the newer, more advanced weapons. The USA was especially unwilling to give way on offensive nuclear weapons. They thought they held the advantage in this group of weapons and could win an arms race with them. It was not until 1972 that both sides were ready to sign a final agreement.

(a) What impression does the author give about the SALT talks?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the nuclear arms race on the Cold War in the 1950s.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the Berlin Crisis of 1948–49 was the actions of the Soviet Union.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Soviet actions
- Bizonia.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main consequence of the construction of the Berlin Wall (1961) was a reduction in Cold War tension.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the reduction in Cold War tension
- relations between East and West Germany.

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 2009.

Once the civil rights movement began its actions in the 1950s, Ku Klux Klan groups were re-established to challenge the movement. People were intimidated and houses were bombed by Klansmen. In just one city, Atlanta, over 40 homes were bombed in 1951–52. Many murders were never reported. Even some leaders of the civil rights movement were brutally murdered. Black Americans did not expect to get proper justice as they could not vote and juries were often all white. Klansmen had close links with the local police and government, and used these links to continue their intimidation.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the activities of the Ku Klux Klan?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Martin Luther King's contribution to the civil rights campaign in the 1960s.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) 'The main reason for the downfall of McCarthy was the media.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the media
- the army.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) 'The main consequence of the women's movement was the creation of opposition to their own movement.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- opposition
- legal changes.

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.

All political parties agreed that the election result in 1994 was fair, reflecting the level of support the different parties had. The ANC won almost two-thirds of the votes, including those of the great majority of non-Zulu-speaking Africans.

Support for parties that had long been against the multiracial approach greatly reduced, e.g. the Pan Africanist Congress only received one per cent of the vote. Support for the right-wing Afrikaner Freedom Front also dropped significantly.

Voters clearly rejected the hostility such parties had shown towards multiracialism in the lead-up to the elections. Voters also rejected the continued violence of such parties.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the multiracial election in 1994?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Pass System on South Africa.

(8)

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 role played by the ANC.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the ANC
- Black Consciousness.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant opposition to apartheid, in the years 1978–90, came from the United Democratic Front (UDF).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the UDF
- the ANC.

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

(16)

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR UNIT = 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 (Modular)

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 unit 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.

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



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Question 3

Question 6

Question 8

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