

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Friday 16 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper

reference

4WHI1/01R

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 1982.

In the 1780s, the financial situation in France meant that the country was spending more than it was earning. France's prolonged involvement in the American Revolution made the finances worse. The government had a sizeable army and navy to maintain, which drained the treasury. Moreover, the typical extravagance of the monarchy made things even worse. There were enormous costs associated with the upkeep of King Louis XVI's luxurious palace at Versailles and the wasteful spending of Queen Marie Antoinette added to the growing debt.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the financial situation in France in the 1780s?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the role of the Sans Culottes on the French Revolution in the years 1791–92.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1793–94, the main impact of the Terror was the attack on the Catholic Church.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Catholic Church
- the elimination of the Girondins.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the fall of the Directory (1799) was the role of Napoleon Bonaparte.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Directory weaknesses.

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 1989.

After the 1848 Revolutions, there were many revolutionaries who were extremely disappointed. In Sicily, Neapolitan rule had been re-established. The Two Sicilies were forced to reunite under an even harsher regime than before. In the Papal States, the Roman Republic had been completely destroyed and the Pope restored to power. The hope of some revolutionaries for Papal support for national unity had been shattered. Venetia and Lombardy had not been able to gain independence from Austrian rule. They remained as firmly under Austrian control as ever. Even Piedmont had been defeated by the Austrians.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of unification on Italy in the years after 1861.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'Economic expansion was the most important feature of Piedmont's development in the years 1849–54.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- economic expansion
- Church reform.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The actions taken by France was the main reason for the defeat of Austria in 1859.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the actions taken by France
- Garibaldi.

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 1999.

The months that followed the Kapp Putsch (March 1920) were ones of considerable disorder. As a result, right-wing extremists incited mob violence and carried out assassinations. Paramilitary-type private armies such as the *Stahlhelm* and the *Freikorps* were responsible for this terror. *Freikorps*' violence was random and their attitude was to kill anyone who stood in their way. Victims of the terror included Matthias Erzberger, Walther Rathenau and several other left-wing leaders. Few of those responsible for such crimes were brought to justice.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Weimar Republic in 1920?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the opposition to Hitler on the Third Reich in the years 1939–45.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1923–29, the main reason for the recovery of Germany was the Locarno Treaties.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Locarno Treaties (1925)
- the *Rentenmark* (1923).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1933–39, it was Nazi education policies that had the most significant impact on the lives of the German people.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Nazi education policies
- Nazi policies to reduce unemployment.

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 2010.

Gandhi was determined to challenge the British salt tax. At the end of his march, he picked up a piece of sea salt from the shore. Gandhi then issued a public statement, confessing that he had broken the law. He urged Indians everywhere to follow his example by helping themselves to the natural salt found along the seashore. They did. Across India, thousands of peasants followed Gandhi's advice and broke the law to collect the salt they needed in their daily life. It was like a declaration of war against the tax and the British who collected it.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the reasons for Gandhi's Salt March (1930)?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the First World War on India in 1919.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1920–27, Gandhi was the main driving force behind the rise of Indian nationalism.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gandhi
- the Hunter Report (1920) on Amritsar.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The impact of the 'Quit India' campaign was the main reason why India gained independence.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 'Quit India' campaign
- the British Labour Government (1945).

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 2008.

Stalin was well aware that the Russians were fighting for their homeland, not for communism. Therefore, Stalin turned to traditional nationalism in order to mobilise his people. He called on the Russian people to defend the 'Motherland'. The war was named the 'Great Patriotic War'. Stalin's appeal to patriotism clearly inspired the Russian people in their endurance and resistance. The people of cities such as Leningrad never surrendered despite starvation, exhaustion and severe Russian winters.

The Soviet victory in 1945 represented a heroic achievement. Stalin had pushed his people to the limit. However, in winning, Stalin had gained a tremendous prize.

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

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Stalin's policies on living conditions in towns in the Soviet Union.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for collectivisation, in the years 1928–41, was to remove the kulaks.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the kulaks
- industrialisation.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant method used to control political opposition to Stalin's rule in the 1930s and 1940s was NKVD terror.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- NKVD terror
- purges.

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.

European leaders met at the Paris Conference of 1948 to discuss the Marshall Plan. Many European countries were keen to receive Marshall Aid. However, representatives from the Soviet Union walked out of the conference, claiming that the Americans were trying to split Europe into 'two camps'. Stalin also insisted that Eastern European countries in the Soviet 'sphere of influence' refuse the help offered by America. By contrast, 16 other countries, including Britain and France, welcomed the offer. They saw it as a way of rebuilding their economies and defeating communism in their own countries.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Marshall Plan?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of disagreements during the Second World War on Superpower relations.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The most significant development in the Cold War, in the 1950s, was the Soviet invasion of Hungary.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Soviet invasion of Hungary
- the nuclear arms race.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the crisis over Berlin, in the 1960s, was the refugee problem.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the refugee problem
- 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 2015.

Malcolm X believed that non-violent protest was outdated. In his words, it was the ballot (the vote) or the bullet. It was this slogan that attracted people's attention, even though he said that he didn't support violence except in self-defence.

Malcolm X believed white people should not be involved in the civil rights movement. He did not believe white politicians would ever do more than they were forced to do to improve Black Americans' civil rights. Malcolm X thought Martin Luther King's attempts to win over white politicians in the hope of getting legislation passed were useless.

(a) What impression does the author give about Malcolm X?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the anti-Vietnam War movement on the USA.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the Red Scare, in the years c1945–54, was the Cold War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Cold War
- the Hiss and Rosenberg cases.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main consequence, in the 1950s, of civil rights protests was desegregation within transport.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- desegregation within transport
- education.

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.

At first, the crowd at Sharpeville was relaxed and friendly. The mood changed, however, when police reinforcements arrived, including armoured vehicles with machine guns. There were about 200 white policemen with rifles, and a similar number of black policemen with clubs. They came from outside the area and were led by a very aggressive regional chief of police, Lieutenant Colonel Pienaar. By this time, the police were nervous. They claimed later, incorrectly, that they had faced an angry crowd of 20,000. These police reinforcements seemed to have started the shooting by police in which at least 69 were killed.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the policing at Sharpeville?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Hendrik Verwoerd's policies on South Africa in the years 1955–59.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason why resistance to apartheid developed, in the years 1948–54, was hostility to the Group Areas Act (1950).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Group Areas Act (1950)
- prohibitions on mixed marriages.

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

(16)

OR

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

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- FW de Klerk
- Nelson Mandela.

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 **4WHI1/01R**

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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Chosen question number:

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

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