

**Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 Certificate  
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**

# History

## Paper 1

Friday 16 May 2014 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**KH10/01**

**4H10/01**

**Questions and Sources Booklet.**

**Do not return this booklet with the Answer Booklet.**

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### Depth Studies

- **Answer two questions.**
- **Answer a maximum of one question from each group.**
- **Do not combine the following:**
  - Option 1 and Option 5
  - Option 2 and Option 4
  - Option 3 and Option 7

#### **Group A**

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### Depth Studies

Answer **TWO** questions.

You should spend about 45 minutes on each question.

#### 1: Development of a nation: Unification of Germany, 1848–71

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1862–71.

The meeting between Bismarck and Napoleon III at Biarritz	War with Denmark	The Battle of Sadowa (Königgrätz)	The Prussian budget crisis	The Proclamation of the German Empire
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

War with Denmark

**or**

The Battle of Sadowa (Königgrätz)

Explain **one** effect on the development of German unification of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why did the Frankfurt Assembly of 1848–49 fail to achieve the unification of Germany? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

The defeat of Austria was followed by the setting up, in 1867, of the North German Confederation. The Ems Telegram of 1870 provoked France into a declaration of war on Prussia. The southern states of Germany supported Prussia in the war against France that followed.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Bismarck was able to bring about the unification of Germany in the years 1867–71.

(10)

**(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)**

## 2: Development of a nation: Unification of Italy, 1852–70

- (a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1852–66.

Italian involvement in the Austro-Prussian War	Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily	Cavour becomes prime minister of Piedmont	The Battle of Magenta	Garibaldi's invasion of Naples
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either** Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily **or** Garibaldi's invasion of Naples

Explain **one** effect on the development of Italian unification of the event you have chosen.

(4)

- (c) Why was Cavour able to modernise Piedmont in the years 1852–58? Explain your answer.

(8)

- (d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

### Source: From a modern textbook

In 1858, France and Piedmont signed the secret Pact of Plombières. They agreed to go to war together against Austria. In the following year, combined French and Piedmontese forces defeated the Austrian armies. Austria withdrew from Lombardy, which was given to Piedmont.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Piedmont was able to defeat Austria in 1859.

(10)

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

### 3: Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881–1914

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1894–1907.

Bloody Sunday	The death of Alexander III	The split in the Social Democratic Party	The October Manifesto	The beginning of the third <i>duma</i>
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Bloody Sunday

**or**

The October Manifesto

Explain **one** effect on Russia of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why did the *dumas* achieve little in the years 1906–14? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Nicholas II faced opposition from many middle class people who wanted greater democracy in Russia. Two other groups were also opposed to the Tsar – the Socialist Revolutionaries and the Social Democratic Party. They believed that revolution was the answer to the problems of the peasants and town workers.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there was growing opposition to Nicholas II in the years 1894–1904.

(10)

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

#### 4: Development of dictatorship: Italy, 1918–43

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1921–43.

Removal of D'Annunzio from Fiume	The start of the Battle for Births	The Acerbo Electoral Law	Italian entry into the Second World War	Mussolini dismissed as prime minister
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Removal of D'Annunzio from Fiume

**or**

The Battle for Births

Explain **one** effect on Italy of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why did Mussolini and the Fascist Party lose support in Italy in the years 1940–43? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Mussolini appealed to many people because he promised to rescue Italy from weak government and the economic problems caused by the First World War. By the end of 1921 he had gained the support of businessmen and the Roman Catholic Church. Both groups feared a communist takeover.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why Mussolini and the Fascist Party gained support in Italy in the years 1919–22.

(10)

**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

### 5: Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1920–44.

The Nuremberg Laws	The Reichstag Fire	The Kapp uprising	Von Schleicher becomes Chancellor	The Stauffenberg Plot
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Kapp uprising

or

Von Schleicher becomes Chancellor

Explain **one** effect on Germany of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why were there changes to the position of women in Germany in the years 1933–45? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

In 1920, the Nazi Party announced a 25 point programme and support for the party steadily increased. The following year Hitler set up the *Sturmabteilung* (SA). The Munich Putsch of 1923 led to Hitler's arrest and imprisonment and a change in his tactics.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how the Nazi Party changed in the years 1920–28.

(10)

**(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)**

### 6: A world divided: International Relations between the wars, 1919–39

- (a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1920–39.

The Corfu incident	The Nazi-Soviet Pact	The Treaty of Trianon	The <i>Anschluss</i> with Austria	The Stresa Front
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either**

The Nazi-Soviet Pact

**or**

The *Anschluss* with Austria

Explain **one** effect on international relations of the event you have chosen.

(4)

- (c) Why was Hitler successful in challenging the Treaty of Versailles in the years 1933–36? Explain your answer.

(8)

- (d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

The League of Nations eventually condemned the Japanese invasion of Manchuria but did not impose economic sanctions. The League did introduce sanctions against Italy following Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia, however these did not include oil. In both crises, the League was weakened by the absence of the USA.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why the League of Nations failed to prevent aggression in Manchuria and Abyssinia in the 1930s.

(10)

**(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)**



## 7: Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924–53

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1928–46.

The beginning of the fourth Five-Year Plan	The assassination of Trotsky	Soviet victory in the Battle of Stalingrad	The purges of the leaders of the armed forces	The beginning of the first Five-Year Plan
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either** The purges of the leaders of the armed forces **or** The first Five-Year Plan

Explain **one** effect on the Soviet Union of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why was the Soviet Union able to survive the German invasion of 1941? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

At first, the countryside was in chaos due to strong opposition to collectivisation. Food production fell and there was a famine in 1932. By 1934, the kulaks had been removed and Stalin had introduced Motor Tractor Stations. By 1941, almost all agricultural land had been collectivised.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the effects of collectivisation on the Soviet Union in the years 1929–41.

(10)

**(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)**

### 8: A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62

- (a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1949–62.

The Soviet invasion of Hungary	The U2 incident	The setting up of the Federal Republic of Germany	The USA set up a naval blockade of Cuba	The beginning of the Korean War
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either** The Soviet invasion of Hungary **or** The USA set up a naval blockade of Cuba

Explain **one** effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the event you have chosen.

(4)

- (c) Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change in the years 1945–47? Explain your answer.

(8)

- (d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

In 1948, Stalin blocked all routes into West Berlin. The Allies retaliated with the Berlin airlift. In the years 1956–61, many East Germans moved to West Berlin. In 1961, Khrushchev, having failed to persuade the Allies to leave West Berlin, ordered the building of the Berlin Wall.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how events in Berlin in the years 1948–61 worsened relations between the superpowers.

(10)

**(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)**

### 9: A divided union: Civil rights in the USA, 1945–74

- (a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1954–74.

Nixon resigns as President	The assassination of Malcolm X	Brown v Topeka Board of Education decision	The setting up of the Black Panthers	The Washington peace march
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either** Brown v Topeka Board of Education decision **or** The Black Panthers

Explain **one** effect on the USA of the event you have chosen.

(4)

- (c) Why was there progress in the Civil Rights Movement in the years 1960–65? Explain your answer.

(8)

- (d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

**Source: From a modern textbook**

The student movement began with students wanting a greater say in how their universities and courses were run. The Civil Rights Movement and protest singers such as Bob Dylan encouraged further growth of the student movement. However, one issue above all others united student protest – the Vietnam War.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there were changes in the student movement in the USA in the 1960s.

(10)

**(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**

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