

# Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

## History

Level 1/2

**Paper 1: Depth Studies**

Sample assessment materials for first teaching  
September 2017

**Questions and Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference

**4HI1/01**

**You will need:**

Answer Booklet

Turn over ►

S53587A

©2016 Pearson Education Ltd.



**PEARSON**

**BLANK PAGE**

## 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 the French Revolution*, published in 1965.

The crowd captured the Bastille and cut off the head of the Marquis de Launay, the governor. The attackers were astonished to find so few prisoners. Many believed there were others hidden in some secret dungeon. On 18 July, each of the four jailers was questioned separately. They confirmed that when the Bastille was stormed on 14 July 1789, it contained only seven prisoners. There were four forgers, a count, whose family had wanted him locked up, and two other men, one of whom was an Englishman. Despite this, many people were excited by this victory.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the capture of the Bastille (July 1789)?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Directory on France.

(8)

**EITHER**

(c) 'The main long-term cause of the French Revolution was the Enlightenment.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Enlightenment
- taxation.

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

**OR**

(ii) 'The worst effect of revolutionary terror in the years 1792–96 was the execution of Louis XVI.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the execution of Louis XVI (1793)
- the White Terror (1794–96).

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

**(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 Europe*, published in 1981.

Cavour claimed to believe in a 'free Church in a free state' in Piedmont. However, he might better have said that he believed in a church which was under the control of the state. The previous prime minister had already reduced some of the powers of the church. Cavour's reforms were more extreme. The Law of Convents was introduced in 1855, abolishing the religious orders which he thought made no practical contribution to society. The law also reduced the income of the higher clergy. Pope Pius IX attacked the law as 'greatly against the good of human society'.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Cavour's reforms of the church in Piedmont?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the involvement of Piedmont in the Crimean War on Italian unification.

(8)

**EITHER**

(c) 'The Pact of Plombières was the main reason for the defeat of Austria in 1859.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Pact of Plombières
- Austrian weakness.

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

**OR**

(ii) 'The leadership of Garibaldi was the main reason that the invasion of Naples and Sicily in 1860 was a success.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the leadership of Garibaldi
- the uprising in Sicily.

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

**(Total for Question 2 = 30 marks)**

### 3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45

Study Extract C.

**Extract C:** From *A History of Germany 1918–39*, published in 2009.

The Nazis used a number of dubious methods to keep down the unemployment statistics. The official statistics did not include unmarried men under 25 who were pushed into National Labour schemes. The figures also excluded women who had been dismissed from their jobs or who gave up work to get married. Also not included in the official unemployment statistics were opponents of the regime being held in concentration camps. The Nazis also boosted the total number of those that were employed by registering part-time workers as being fully employed.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Nazi policies regarding employment?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of hyperinflation on Germany.

(8)



**EITHER**

(c) 'The Depression was the main reason that Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Depression
- the role of the Sturmabteilung (SA).

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

**OR**

(ii) 'It was the Nuremberg Laws that had the worst impact on life for the Jews in Germany in the years 1933–39.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- shop boycotts
- the Nuremberg Laws.

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

**(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)**

#### 4 Colonial rule and the nationalist challenge in India, 1919–47

Study Extract D.

**Extract D:** From *A Modern World History*, published in 2001.

The decision of Congress to support the non-violent 'Quit India' campaign was a mistake. Almost immediately demonstrations began in many Indian cities. The demonstrations had very serious effects. About 30,000 troops were sent in to restore order and there were more than 1,000 deaths. The British responded by arresting many leading members of Congress, including Gandhi. Most of those arrested remained in prison until 1944. Even more serious for Congress was the fact that it was declared illegal. From 1942 to 1944, Congress virtually ceased to exist.

(a) What impression does the author give about the 'Quit India' campaign of 1942?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Government of India Act (1935) on India.

(8)

**EITHER**

(c) 'The main reason for growing opposition to British rule in India in the years 1919–29 was the activities of Gandhi.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Amritsar massacre
- activities of Gandhi.

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

**OR**

(ii) 'The main reason for the partition of India was the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy of India.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- communal violence
- Mountbatten.

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

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

## 5 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–53

Study Extract E.

**Extract E:** From an article in an online magazine published in 2008 about the Stakhanovite movement.

After Stalin's death in 1953, the artificial nature of the Stakhanovite Movement was acknowledged. Despite the enormous publicity surrounding Stakhanovites and their achievements, they were unpopular among ordinary people. Workers, who had not been favoured with the best conditions and consequently struggled to fulfil their targets, expressed resentment towards the favoured Stakhanovites and even physically attacked them. Supervisors and engineers were only too well aware that the provision of favourable conditions for Stakhanovites created disruptions in production and problems in supplies. These opponents, also, on occasions, 'sabotaged' the movement.

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

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Show Trials of 1936 on the Soviet Union.

(8)

**EITHER**

(c) 'The main reason that Stalin won the leadership struggle of 1924–29 was his position as General Secretary of the Communist Party.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- position as General Secretary
- Trotsky.

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

**OR**

(ii) 'The main effect of collectivisation on the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41 was the removal of the kulaks.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the kulaks
- Motor Tractor Stations.

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

**(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)**

## 6 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–72

Study Extract F.

**Extract F:** From *A History of the USA*, published in 1980.

On 31 October 1956, Nagy announced that Hungary was leaving the Warsaw Pact. Russian tanks crushed the Hungarian rebels. America had encouraged the Hungarian uprising. However, President Eisenhower did not even consider giving military support to the Hungarians. Even if there had not been the Suez Crisis, he would not have intervened. Under no circumstances would Eisenhower risk the outbreak of World War III for Eastern Europe. Liberation, the idea that the USA would fight for freedom, was just an empty word. However deep Eisenhower's hatred of communism was, his fear of nuclear war was deeper.

- (a) What impression does the author give about US support for the Hungarian uprising of 1956?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Berlin Crisis of 1948–49 on superpower relations.

(8)

**EITHER**

(c) 'The main reason for worsening relations between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1945–47 was Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Soviet expansion
- US policy of containment.

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

**OR**

(ii) 'The building of the Berlin Wall was the most serious crisis between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1960–68.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the building of the Berlin Wall (1961)
- the Cuban Missiles Crisis (1962).

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

**(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 USA*, published in 2010.

The women's liberation movement had far more radical aims than the National Organisation for Women (NOW). The movement was determined to get as much publicity as possible. For example, they burned their bras, as the bras were seen as a symbol of male domination. Burning their bras in public brought ridicule to the movement and made it increasingly difficult for men and other women to take the whole issue seriously. They were a distraction from the key issues of the women's movement which were: equal pay and better job opportunities.

(a) What impression does the author give about the women's liberation movement?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Washington Peace March (1963) on the USA.

(8)



**EITHER**

(c) 'The main reason for progress in the civil rights movement in the 1950s was the role of Martin Luther King.'

(i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Martin Luther King
- events at Little Rock High School (1957).

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

**OR**

(ii) 'The main achievement of the student movement was the setting up of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Students for a Democratic Society
- the Vietnam War.

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

**(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 2000.

The government arrested large numbers of people that took part in the Defiance Campaign, accusing them of treason. The Treason Trial that followed was badly organised and dragged on for years. While they were in jail together, the accused were able to meet and plan. Eventually the government was unable to prove any of the charges and the accused were acquitted. It was a kind of victory because the Freedom Charter got enormous publicity for the aims of the movement.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Treason Trial of 1956–61?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Group Areas Act (1950) on South Africa.

(8)

**EITHER**

- (c) 'The main effect of the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 was to encourage the 'Spear of the Nation' campaign.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

- (i) How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 'Spear of the Nation' campaign
- international reaction.

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

**OR**

- (ii) 'The main reason for relaxation in apartheid in the years 1980–91 was the work of President P W Botha.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- President P W Botha
- sanctions.

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

---

**(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)**

---

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**



Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b>	Centre Number
<b>International GCSE</b>	Candidate Number
<h1>History</h1> <h2>Level 1/2</h2> <h3>Paper 1: Depth Studies</h3>	
Sample assessment materials for first teaching September 2017 <b>Time: 1 hour 30 minutes</b>	Paper Reference <b>4HI1/01</b>
<b>You must have:</b> Questions and Extracts Booklet	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.

Turn over ►

S53587A

©2016 Pearson Education Ltd.



**PEARSON**









DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**(Total for Question = 30 marks)**

Indicate your second question choice on this page.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number:   **Question 1**    **Question 2**    **Question 3**   
   **Question 4**    **Question 5**    **Question 6**   
   **Question 7**    **Question 8**

(a) .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(c)(i) **OR** (c)(ii)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

**(Total for Question = 30 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**

