

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**Friday 16 May 2025**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

**Paper
reference****4HI1/01****History****Level 1/2****PAPER 1: Depth Studies****Questions and Extracts Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the Answer Booklet.***Turn over* ►**P76475A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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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.

The Enlightenment in France had some writers, called the *philosophes*, who condemned the *ancien régime* and the inequality it represented. They challenged the power and privilege of the Church. They believed that more could be done to improve the daily lives of ordinary people living in France. The *philosophes* criticised the idea that the King was appointed by God and also the claim that he was God's representative on earth. They believed that the King should use his powers more effectively in an attempt to improve the wealth and happiness of the people he governed.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the *philosophes* in France?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Tennis Court Oath on France in 1789.

(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 2023.

Without Giuseppe Garibaldi, the southern Italian states would not have been part of the unification process. In 1860, Garibaldi organised an army (referred to as the 'Thousand') to take control of the southern part of the Italian peninsula. They landed first in Sicily and then moved onwards into Naples. Garibaldi and his men easily overthrew the Bourbon monarchy and handed over the southern territories to Victor Emmanuel II, King of Piedmont-Sardinia. As a result, in early 1861, a national parliament met and proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy, with Victor Emmanuel II as its King.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the role of Garibaldi in the unification of Italy?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Pact of Plombières on 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.

The Great Depression after 1929, brought about a massive economic crisis for the Weimar Republic, which it found difficult to deal with. Within the government there was little agreement about how to tackle growing unemployment and the desperate poverty that many Germans were now experiencing. All that Brüning's reduction of government spending achieved was to lose him the support of the unemployed. He earned the nickname 'hunger chancellor'. Little was done to prevent banks from collapsing. The government's problems helped the violent extremist parties, who had success in regional and national elections.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the response of the Weimar Government to the Great Depression?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Reichstag Fire on the Nazi Party.

(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 2010.

The reason for sending Mountbatten to negotiate the final stages of India's independence was that he was totally different from any of the previous Viceroys. His sheer determination to be seen as a man of action brought a refreshing change to Indian politics. He consulted with as many people as possible. He was seen as the man who could overcome the problems created by the disagreements between Congress and the Muslim League. In meetings with Gandhi, Nehru and other Congress leaders, Mountbatten's charm and flattery worked, as did his determination to find a solution.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Mountbatten's role in India's independence?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Second World War on 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 modern world, published in 2016.

Stalin was a skilled politician, and he planned his bid for power carefully. He made great efforts to link himself to Lenin wherever possible. Stalin tricked Trotsky, who was away in southern Russia, by giving him the wrong date for Lenin's funeral. When Trotsky did not attend, Stalin could portray himself as chief mourner and Lenin's closest friend. Stalin also used his power within the Communist Party. He took on many boring but important jobs. He used these jobs to place his supporters into important posts and transfer supporters of his rivals to out-of-the-way positions.

- (a) What impression does the author give about how Stalin was able to be successful in his leadership bid?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Stalin's policies on ethnic minorities in 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 modern Europe, published in 2015.

During the war, the West and the Soviet Union put aside their differences in order to fight the common enemy, Germany. At the end of the war, however, these differences became increasingly evident.

By 1945, the Soviet Army was in occupation of most of Eastern Europe, and there was little the West could do about it. The Potsdam Conference in July/August 1945 achieved little. President Truman left the Conference alarmed about the failure of Stalin to keep to what had been agreed at Yalta. Truman and British leaders feared that Stalin was determined to expand communism.

- (a) What impression does the author give about relations between the Soviet Union and the West at the end of the Second World War?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence 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 America, published in 2007.

Courageous individuals took great personal risks to challenge segregation. The Montgomery Bus Boycott is a good example. On 1 December 1955, Mrs Rosa Parks, a black American dressmaker, refused to give up her bus seat to a white man. In many southern communities, including Montgomery, the law required black Americans to give up their seat to a white person when requested. So, Mrs Parks was arrested. Her actions brought about a remarkable unity. For months, black Americans formed carpools, hitchhiked or simply walked. The boycotters finally won a federal case they had against bus segregation.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the contribution of Rosa Parks to the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Watergate scandal on US politics.

(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 2014.

The ANC leadership tried unsuccessfully to manage protesters in the early 1950s. The Defiance Campaign provided an opportunity for people to express their deep frustrations. When extensive rioting broke out in several areas, the ANC called off the national campaign, fearing that the anger of the people was getting out of hand. This was shown when police opened fire on a meeting in November 1952. Around 250 black people were massacred, far more than the official death toll of nine. The ANC emphasised that the rioters and lawless youths were not part of its organisation.

- (a) What impression does the author give about resistance to apartheid in the early 1950s?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of de Klerk's reforms on South Africa in the 1990s.

(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 PAPER = 60 MARKS

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Acknowledgements

Extract A taken from Source: 'France in Revolution 1776-1830', Sally Waller, Heinemann 2002

Extract B taken from Source: <https://history.state.gov/>

Extract C taken from Source: 'Germany in Transition 1918-1939', Steve Waugh, John Wright, R. Paul Evans, Hodder Education 2017

Extract D taken from Source: 'Britain and the Nationalist Challenge in India 1900-47', Rosemary Rees, Pearson 2010

Extract E taken from Source: 'Modern World History', Modern World History, John Murray (Publishers) Ltd, Ben Walsh 1996, 2001

Extract F taken from Source: 'Modern European History 1890-1990', Alan Farmer, Hodder & Stoughton Ltd, Alan farmer, 2000

Extract G taken from Source: 'America: A Narrative History', George Tindall and David Shi, W.W Norton & Company, Inc, 7th Edition, published 2007

Extract H taken from Source: 'Apartheid, 1948-1994', Saul Dubow, OUP 2014

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Friday 16 May 2025

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **4HI1/01**

History

Level 1/2

PAPER 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.

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(Total for Question = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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