

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE**Thursday 16 November 2023**

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* ►**P74643A**©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.
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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 France, published in 2019.

Louis XVI saw himself as a reforming monarch but lacked the determination to complete anything properly. He allowed the reforms of Turgot and promoted Necker to be finance minister, but he consistently failed to take a strong role in government. The result was that his government lacked a clear direction and was divided by groups fighting amongst themselves. Louis was unable to unite his court. He was unwilling to listen to nobles he disliked, which meant many nobles failed to attend court. His rule was based on simply refusing to reply to people with whom he disagreed.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Louis XVI?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Grande Peur on France in 1789.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The most significant achievement of the Constituent Assembly, in the years 1789–91, was the introduction of the 1791 Constitution.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 1791 Constitution
- the new legal system.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'Economic problems were the main reason for the Terror in the years 1793–94.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- economic problems
- military defeats.

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 2010.

After 1861, the north and south remained divided politically, socially and economically. There were significant differences in language, currency, weights and measures, legal codes and taxation. The feeling among the people in the south was that they were second-class citizens in an Italy dominated by the north. This created bitter resentment in the south. Among the people in the north there was a persistent feeling that they had done the work to create Italy. They felt they continued to keep the economy strong and yet still had to support the lazy and backward southern provinces.

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

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the battles of Magenta and Solferino on the progress towards Italian unification.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The most significant feature of the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states was Mazzini's revolt against Rome.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Mazzini's revolt against Rome
- uprisings in Sicily.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the development of Piedmont, in the years 1849–54, was the reduction of the influence of the Church.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the reduction of the influence of the Church
- the *connubio*.

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 2015.

During the years 1933–39, many Germans refused to give their total support to the Nazi government. This was shown by the fact that some people left the Nazi Party. Other people refused to give the 'Heil Hitler' greeting and salute. Some German people protested against Nazi control of schools and churches. Some told jokes about the Führer, while others listened to foreign radio stations or danced to American jazz music. Widespread complaining among the German people showed that many Germans did not always fully support the Nazi regime.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Nazi rule in the years 1933–39?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Second World War on the role of women in Germany.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason why the Treaty of Versailles was disliked by many Germans was that Germany had to pay reparations.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- reparations
- the loss of land.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main achievement of Stresemann, in the years 1924–29, was the Locarno Treaties.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Locarno Treaties
- the Dawes Plan.

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.

A meeting started in the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. Between 15,000 to 50,000 people were there and they were certainly unarmed. Some were playing cards, throwing dice, gossiping and generally relaxing in the warm sun. Speeches were made and poems recited. Then the unbelievable happened. Without a word of warning, infantrymen, under the command of General Dyer, fired repeatedly into the crowd. There was absolute chaos as thousands tried to escape. Then, just as suddenly, Dyer and his men left. They left the injured to look after themselves.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the Amritsar Massacre?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Gandhi's campaigns in the 1920s on Indian nationalism.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the Second World War on India in the years 1939–45 was increased support for independence.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- support for independence
- economic impact.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'Communal violence was the main reason why India was partitioned.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- communal violence
- the Princely States.

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 Russia*, published in 2008.

The Moscow Show Trials were the first time Stalin had placed well-known Communists on trial. Torture, sleep deprivation and questioning were continued relentlessly until the defendants confessed. Evidence was faked by the NKVD. In the second Show Trial, one of the defendants 'confessed' to murdering Kirov at a time when the defendant was already in prison. The Trials ruthlessly eliminated the last surviving Communists who could claim to have been close to Lenin. The Trials therefore removed those who had positions of authority that were independent of Stalin.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Stalin's use of the Moscow Show Trials of 1936–38?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Gosplan on industry in the Soviet Union in the years 1924–41.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The person with the strongest claim in the leadership struggle of 1924–29 was Trotsky.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Trotsky
- Stalin.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the Soviet Union's success in driving back the German invasion during the Second World War was Soviet war production.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- war production
- support from wartime allies.

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 2001.

The Potsdam Conference was dominated by rivalry and suspicion between Stalin and Truman. Neither seemed able to appreciate the other's point of view. Stalin wanted to severely weaken Germany to protect the Soviet Union against future threats. Truman felt this would be a serious mistake. Stalin wanted substantial war-damage payments from Germany; Truman strongly resisted this demand. They also disagreed over Soviet policy in eastern Europe. Previously, the Allies had agreed that Stalin could set up pro-Soviet governments in eastern Europe. But, at Potsdam, Truman was very unhappy about this and soon adopted a 'get tough' attitude towards Stalin.

- (a) What impression does the author give about relations between Stalin and Truman at Potsdam?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Marshall Plan on the Cold War.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 was the negative international reaction.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the negative international reaction
- Soviet control.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the crisis that took place in Czechoslovakia in 1968 was the actions of the Soviet Union.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the actions of the Soviet Union
- Dubček.

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 an article on the life of Phyllis Schlafly.

Phyllis Schlafly was a tireless activist who mobilised countless stay-at-home mothers. Schlafly influenced conservative Christian women, a group previously not interested in politics. She personally taught these women how to resist changes proposed by the women's movement. Schlafly instructed them in everything from how to speak to the press and run telephone campaigns, to how to dress and smile for the camera. She persuaded like-minded Americans to join her struggle against the women's movement. Above all, Schlafly convinced many women that the feminists in the women's movement hated the traditional way of life that most American women still lived.

- (a) What impression does the author give about Phyllis Schlafly?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Emmett Till case on civil rights in the 1950s.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the Red Scare was an increase in the importance of Senator McCarthy.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Senator McCarthy
- anti-communist investigations.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the growth of Black Power in the 1960s was disappointment with the achievements of previous civil rights campaigns.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- previous civil rights campaigns
- Stokely Carmichael.

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 Africa, published in 2000.

When the South African government created the Bantustans, government money was used to offer tremendous incentives to white businesses to invest in the Bantustans. The rulers of the Bantustans had big salaries and plentiful opportunities to make more money. However, very few jobs were created for the black workers who lived there. Life for people in the Bantustans was tough, with poverty, disease and malnutrition. In the midst of a country whose white population had one of the highest standards of living in the world, the majority in the Bantustans lived like people in the poorest countries in the world.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact the Bantustans had on South Africans?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Nelson Mandela's release from prison in 1990 on South Africa.

(8)

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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason why the Nationalists won the 1948 election was that they proposed to introduce apartheid.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- apartheid
- the United Party.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant feature of Botha's rule in South Africa (1978–90) was the increase in violent resistance.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the increase in violent resistance
- Botha's reforms.

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

(16)

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 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				

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 16 November 2023

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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. 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

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

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