

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper
reference

4HI1/1A

History

Level 1/2

PAPER 1: Depth Studies

Questions and Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the Answer Booklet.

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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 1993.

By 1799, France had some serious problems, but the Directory coped with them very well. It improved the country's administrative and financial systems. Despite having to govern during an economic depression, the Directory still increased prosperity in some areas. It stopped a significant royalist challenge in south-west France. The armies of the Directory won several significant military victories abroad against France's enemies. It is an exaggeration to claim that the French people needed Napoleon to end the chaos and restore law and order.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Directory in France?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the storming of the Bastille on the revolution in France.

(8)

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

- (c) (i) 'The main long-term cause of the French Revolution was the impact in France of involvement in the American War of Independence.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the American War of Independence
- Marie Antoinette.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant development in France, in the years 1792–94, was the execution of Louis XVI.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the execution of Louis XVI
- the Terror.

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 2004.

Mazzini strongly believed that to achieve an independent democratic nation, a national revolution was needed. He was elected to the revolutionary Triumvirate, the new government of the Roman Republic. This gave him the opportunity to achieve his dream of laying the foundations for a new democratic republican Italy, with Rome as its capital. However, he never got the chance to put his democratic reforms in place. French soldiers marched on Rome on 30 April 1849, and easily took control of the city. A dejected Mazzini left Italy for exile.

(a) What impression does the author give about Mazzini's aims?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Orsini Affair on the process of Italian unification.

(8)

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

- (c) (i) 'The main achievement of Cavour in Piedmont, in the years 1852–54, was to reduce the influence of the Church.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- reducing the influence of the Church
- the economy.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The problem of Rome was the main reason why there were obstacles to Italian unity after 1861.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the problem of Rome
- problems in the south.

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 2000.

The politicians of the Weimar Republic had no choice but to sign the Treaty of Versailles, even though there was little support for it amongst the German people. Von Hindenburg was advising a committee of the German Parliament about the treaty. Even he said it was shameful and should not be signed. The signing of the treaty was seen by many Germans as 'anti-patriotic' and as a 'stab in the back'. These accusations were widely accepted and this significantly damaged the Republic's reputation.

(a) What impression does the author give about reactions to the Treaty of Versailles?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Munich Putsch on the Nazi Party in the years 1923–28.

(8)

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

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the recovery of Germany, in the years 1924–29, was successes abroad.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- successes abroad
- the Dawes Plan.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant method of control used by the Nazis in Germany, in the years 1933–39, was censorship.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- censorship
- police state.

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 2001.

The British Government invited all those interested in creating the future Indian dominion to a Round Table Conference. Britain was very keen to find a system of government that would work. The First Round Table Conference opened in 1930, and made significant progress. It was agreed that India would be a federation made up of the provinces and the Indian states. India would be largely, though by no means completely, self-governing. Two further Round Table Conferences added details to the agreement, which confirmed that Britain was willing to give up some of its control of India.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Round Table Conferences?

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

(6)

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

(8)

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

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

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gandhi
- Jinnah.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The 'Quit India' campaign was the main reason why India gained independence from British rule in 1947.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- 'Quit India' campaign
- Direct Action.

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 European History*, published in 1982.

The case against Stalin's agricultural measures is very substantial. Firstly, Stalin launched collective farming with inadequate information and statistics, then blamed local officials for the chaos which followed. Secondly, collectivisation policies inflicted appalling suffering on the peasants through the activities of the dekulakisation squads and the confiscation of grain supplies by the state. It is hardly surprising that, in the early 1930s, there was massive resistance from the peasants, who destroyed a huge amount of crops and livestock. Finally, Stalin's policies can be blamed for having set back agricultural production by twenty-five years.

(a) What impression does the author give about Stalin's agricultural policies?

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 consequences of the purges were those experienced by the Red Army.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Red Army
- control of the people.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'Stalin's leadership was the main reason for the Soviet Union's success against Germany in the Second World War.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Stalin's leadership
- Soviet war production.

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 Cold War*, published in 2009.

The period of détente between the United States and the Soviet Union began cautiously. However, détente grew when President Richard Nixon visited the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in Moscow in May 1972. Both countries would gain if trade could be increased and the danger of nuclear warfare reduced. Nixon's trip to Russia, like his historic trip to China a few months earlier, demonstrated his considerable success in achieving détente. He and Brezhnev signed seven agreements covering issues such as prevention of accidental military clashes, arms control, cooperative research in a variety of areas and expanded commerce.

- (a) What impression does the author give about détente by 1972?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence on the development of the Cold War in the 1950s.

(8)

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

- (c) (i) 'Ideological differences were the main reason for disagreements between the Soviet Union and the Western powers in the years 1943–49.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- ideological differences
- Stalin's actions.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The crisis over Cuba was the most significant crisis between the USA and the Soviet Union in the years 1960–68.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Cuba
- Berlin.

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 of America*, published in 1985.

The Alger Hiss case encouraged those who blamed America's troubles in the Cold War on the activities of suspected communists within Truman's government. In January 1950, Hiss was convicted of lying under oath in his previous appearance before HUAC. Hiss had denied that he had sent copies of confidential state documents to the Soviet Union. Hiss's links to leading Democrats was a severe embarrassment to President Truman as he was a Democrat. Congress began a series of damaging investigations into the State Department, where Hiss had worked closely with Truman's Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

(a) What impression does the author give about the impact of the Alger Hiss case?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of Supreme Court decisions on civil rights in the 1950s.

(8)

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

- (c) (i) 'The main reason why progress was made in the civil rights of black Americans in the 1960s was the influence of Martin Luther King.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Martin Luther King
- President Johnson.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant development in the women's movement was the work of the National Organisation for Women (NOW).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- NOW
- the women's liberation movement.

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 the 20th Century*, published in 2015.

In the 1948 election campaign the National Party encouraged fear of the 'black danger'. The Party opposed 'flooding' of African people into the cities, where they competed for jobs with whites. In the countryside, the National Party emphasised concerns that African workers were streaming to the cities and creating a labour shortage for farmers. The Party also spread fears of sexual relations between people of different colours. They also accused the United Party of being sympathetic to black people, and of failing to control these dangers. Due to the National Party's campaign, the racial issue was growing more intense.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the National Party's campaign in the 1948 election?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Nelson Mandela on South Africa in the years 1990–94.

(8)

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

- (c) (i) 'The most significant aspect of the development of the apartheid system in the years 1950–59 was the Population Registration Act (1950).'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Population Registration Act (1950)
- the Bantu Self-Government Act (1959).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The reforms of PW Botha were the main reason why unrest increased in South Africa in the years 1978–90.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Botha's reforms
- international opposition to apartheid.

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

(16)

(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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		History Level 1/2 PAPER 1: Depth Studies Answer Booklet									
You must have: Questions and Extracts Booklet (enclosed)										Total Marks <input type="text"/>	

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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