

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

History

Paper 1

Monday 6 June 2016 – 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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Contents

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

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 1 | Development of a nation: Unification of Germany, 1848–71 | Page 3 |
| 2 | Development of a nation: Unification of Italy, 1852–70 | Page 4 |
| 3 | Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881–1914 | Page 5 |

Group B

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 4 | Development of dictatorship: Italy, 1918–43 | Page 6 |
| 5 | Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45 | Page 7 |
| 6 | A world divided: International relations between the wars, 1919–39 | Page 8 |

Group C

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 7 | Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924–53 | Page 9 |
| 8 | A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62 | Page 10 |
| 9 | A divided union: Civil rights in the USA, 1945–74 | Page 11 |

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 1850–70.

The Erfurt Union	The Ems Telegram	The Battle of Sedan	The establishment of the North German Confederation	The alliance between Prussia and Italy
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Ems Telegram

or

The Battle of Sedan

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

(4)

(c) Why was Prussia able to defeat Austria in 1866? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

By 1850, the *Zollverein*, which included nearly all German states but not Austria, showed the benefits of economic union. It was dominated by Prussia. Prussia also led the way in railway development, which contributed to the growth of heavy industries.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how economic developments encouraged the unification of Germany in the years 1848–71.

(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 1855–61.

The death of Cavour	Garibaldi's army enters the Papal States	The Pact of Plombières	The Law of Convents	The Orsini Bomb Plot
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Garibaldi's army enters the Papal States

or

The Orsini Bomb Plot

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

(4)

(c) Why was Garibaldi successful in his invasions of Sicily and Naples in 1860? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Napoleon III was determined to remove Austrian influence in the Italian peninsula and French armies took part in the defeat of Austria in 1859. Moreover, Venetia became part of Italy due to Bismarck's alliance with Italy. In 1870, Italian troops entered Rome after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the part played by the Great Powers in the movement for Italian unification in the years 1859–70.

(10)

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

3 Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881–1914

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1893–1911.

The formation of the Social Democratic Party	The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War	The <i>Potemkin</i> Mutiny	Witte appointed Minister of Finance	The assassination of Stolypin
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The formation of the Social Democratic Party

or

The Russo-Japanese War

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

(4)

(c) Why did Tsar Alexander III carry out a policy of repression in the years 1882–94? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Tsar Nicholas II was not willing to allow any of the four *dumas* any real power. Moreover, the chief minister, Stolypin, carried out a policy of repression to punish those responsible for the 1905 Revolution. Nothing was done to improve the conditions of industrial workers and this led to the Lena Goldfield strike of 1912.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there was increasing support for opposition groups in Russia in the years 1905–14.

(10)

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

4 Development of dictatorship: Italy, 1918–43

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919–43.

The Lateran Treaty	D'Annunzio occupies Fiume	The start of the Battle of Wheat	The setting up of the puppet Salo Republic	The setting up of the <i>Balilla</i>
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Lateran Treaty

or

The Battle of Wheat

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

(4)

(c) Why were there frequent changes of government in Italy in the years 1918–22? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

In the elections which followed the Acerbo Law of 1923, the Fascists gained 65 per cent of the seats in the Italian Parliament. Mussolini's main opponent, Matteotti, was murdered. From January 1925, all other parties were made illegal. Trade unions were replaced by state corporations.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Mussolini established a dictatorship in Italy in the years 1923–39.

(10)

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

5 Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919–33.

The Munich <i>Putsch</i>	Von Papen becomes Chancellor	The boycott of Jewish shops	The setting up of the Weimar Constitution	The Wall Street Crash
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either** **or**

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

(4)

(c) Why did Germany experience a period of recovery in the years 1924–29?
Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

As a result of the Enabling Act, Hitler was able to ban all other political parties and trade unions and set up a police state. The Gestapo and SS were effective in removing opposition. Propaganda and censorship were used to reinforce support for the Nazis.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Hitler established a dictatorship in Germany in the years 1933–39.

(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 1921–38.

The Munich Conference	The Rome-Berlin Axis	The Mukden Incident	German occupation of Czechoslovakia	The beginning of the Washington Naval Conference
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Munich Conference

or

The Rome-Berlin Axis

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

(4)

(c) Why was there opposition to the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

The Wall Street Crash led to a world economic depression. Much of the cooperation of the 1920s was replaced by aggression from countries such as Japan and Italy which showed the weaknesses of the League of Nations. The Disarmament Conference of 1932–33 was a failure.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there was a breakdown in international cooperation in the years 1930–35.

(10)

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

7 Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924–53

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1924–43.

The beginning of the second Five-Year Plan	Soviet victory in the Battle of Stalingrad	The murder of Kirov	The beginning of collectivisation	The death of Lenin
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The second Five-Year Plan

or

Collectivisation

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

(4)

(c) Why did Stalin introduce Show Trials in the Soviet Union in 1936? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Stalin was General Secretary of the Bolshevik Party and was responsible for the appointment and dismissal of key members. He put forward the idea of 'Socialism in One Country'. Trotsky was seen by many Party members as an outsider and he supported the idea of world revolution.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why Stalin won the leadership struggle in the years 1924–29.

(10)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

8 A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1945–56.

The 'iron curtain' speech	Kadar becomes leader of Hungary	The setting up of Cominform	The Yalta Conference	The setting up of NATO
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The 'iron curtain' speech

or

The Yalta Conference

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 worsen in the years 1947–49? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

The USA was encouraged by Khrushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence. However, in 1956, the USA criticised the Soviet invasion of Hungary. Four years later, Khrushchev stormed out of the Paris Summit during the U2 Crisis. The following year he ordered the construction of the Berlin Wall.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how relations between the USA and the Soviet Union changed in the years 1955–61.

(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 1951–66.

King's 'I have a dream' speech	Ed Murrow's television programme on McCarthyism	The Voting Rights Act	The Rosenbergs found guilty	The formation of the National Organisation for Women (NOW)
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

King's 'I have a dream' speech

or

The National Organisation for Women (NOW)

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

(4)

(c) Why was there a scandal over Watergate in the early 1970s? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

There was some improvement in education for black Americans with the success of the Brown v Topeka Case in 1954 and the events at Little Rock High School. The Montgomery Bus Boycott established Martin Luther King as leader of the Civil Rights Movement.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how civil rights for black Americans in the USA changed in the 1950s.

(10)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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