

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

# History

## Paper 1

Monday 5 June 2017- Morning  
**Questions and Sources Booklet**

Paper Reference  
**KH10/01  
4H10/01**

**Do not return this booklet with the Answer Booklet.**

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### 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

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| 1 | Development of a nation: Unification of Germany, 1848–71 | Page 3 |
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**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 1848–65.

The 'Blood and Iron' speech	William I becomes King of Prussia	The Convention of Gastein	Frederick William IV of Prussia refuses to become emperor of Germany	The beginning of the Frankfurt Assembly
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**  **or** Explain **one** effect on German unification of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why did the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 lead to the unification of Germany? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 ended Austrian supremacy in the German Confederation. Prussia was now the dominant state. Bismarck ensured that the Treaty of Prague did not punish Austria too severely. After the Treaty of Prague, the North German Confederation was set up.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the part played by the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 in the unification of Germany.

(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 1858–61.

The Orsini bomb	The Battle of Magenta	Victor Emmanuel crowned king of Italy	Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily	Garibaldi's invasion of Naples
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily

**or**

Garibaldi's invasion of Naples

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

(4)

(c) Why was Piedmont able to defeat Austria in 1859? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Italy allied with Prussia during the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Although the Italian forces were defeated, Italy gained Venetia. Garibaldi made two unsuccessful attempts to capture Rome. With the outbreak of war between France and Prussia in 1870, French troops were recalled from Rome.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Venice and Rome became part of the Kingdom of Italy in the years 1862–70.

(10)

**(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**

**3 Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881–1914**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1881–1912.

Alexander III becomes Tsar	The Lena Goldfield strike	Lenin becomes leader of the Bolsheviks	Nicholas II becomes Tsar	The first <i>duma</i>
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Alexander III becomes Tsar

**or**

The first *duma*

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

(4)

(c) Why did Stolypin carry out a policy of repression in the years 1906–11? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

In 1904, Russia went to war with Japan. Humiliating defeats followed which added to the growing unrest of the peasants and the industrial workers. The immediate cause of revolution was 'Bloody Sunday' which for many Russians destroyed any remaining respect for Tsar Nicholas II.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there was a revolution in Russia in 1905.

(10)

**(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)**

**4 Development of dictatorship: Italy, 1918–43**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919–27.

The start of the Battle for Lira	The Acerbo Electoral Law	Setting up of the OVRA	Giolitti resigns as prime minister	Versailles Peace Settlement
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Battle for Lira

**or**

The OVRA

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

(4)

(c) Why did Mussolini become less popular in the period c1930–43? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Support for Mussolini and the Fascist Party increased due to widespread discontent with the Italian government. The Socialists appeared a threat to law and order, especially when they called a general strike in August 1922. In late October 1922, Mussolini threatened a 'March on Rome'.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why Mussolini became prime minister of Italy in October 1922.

(10)

**(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)**

**5 Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1918–34.

The Enabling Act	The Night of the Long Knives	The abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II	Hyperinflation	The Dawes Plan
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Enabling Act

**or**

The Dawes Plan

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

(4)

(c) Why did the position of the Jews in Germany change in the years 1933–39? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Many Germans were shocked by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1919, there was an uprising by the Spartacists, led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. The Weimar Republic was also threatened by the Kapp Putsch of 1920 and the Munich uprising of 1923.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there were attempts to overthrow the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–23.

(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 1920–39.

The Corfu Incident	The Pact of Steel	Hitler withdraws from the Disarmament Conference	The Treaty of Trianon	The setting up of the Lytton Commission
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Pact of Steel

**or**

The Treaty of Trianon

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

(4)

(c) Why did France and Britain support a policy of appeasement in the years 1937–39? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

International cooperation in the 1920s reached its peak with the Locarno Treaties of 1925, followed three years later by the Kellogg-Briand Pact. This cooperation was threatened by the world depression, which began in 1929, and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how international cooperation changed in the years 1920–33.

(10)

**(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)**



**7 Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924–53**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1928–53.

The beginning of the First Five-Year Plan	The beginning of the Stakhanovite Movement	The beginning of the Battle of Stalingrad	Stalin's death	The assassination of Trotsky
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The First Five-Year Plan

**or**

The Stakhanovite Movement

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

(4)

(c) Why did Stalin carry out a policy of collectivisation in the Soviet Union in the years 1929–41? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Stalin began a series of purges to secure his control of the Communist Party. He was determined to remove any possible threats to his position from the 'Old Bolsheviks'. The purges were also a way of getting mass forced labour for Stalin's industrial projects.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why Stalin carried out a series of purges in the Soviet Union in the 1930s.

(10)

**(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)**

**8 A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1945–60.

The setting up of the Federal Republic of Germany	The Paris Summit Conference	The Hungarian uprising	The Potsdam Conference	The setting up of the Warsaw Pact
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Potsdam Conference

**or**

The Warsaw Pact

Explain **one** effect on relations between the USA and the Soviet Union of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why was there a Cuban Missiles Crisis in 1962? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

Stalin felt threatened by the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. He set up Cominform and Comecon. Truman retaliated to the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948 with the Berlin Airlift. In the following year he encouraged the setting up of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how relations between the USA and the Soviet Union changed in the years 1946–49.

(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 1955–74.

The Washington Peace March	The War Powers Act	Rosa Parks arrested for the first time	Nixon resigns as President	The Meredith Case
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Washington Peace March

**or**

Nixon resigns as President

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

(4)

(c) Why was there progress in the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

The early Cold War, especially Soviet control of Eastern Europe, increased the fear of communism in the USA. The Hiss and Rosenberg cases were clear examples that the threat from communism had spread to the USA itself. In 1950, Joseph McCarthy began his campaign against communists in the State Department.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why a 'Red Scare' developed in the USA in the years 1945–50.

(10)

**(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS**

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