

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

History

Level 1/2

Paper 2: Investigation and Breadth Studies

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2017

Questions, Sources and Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

4HI1/02

You will need:

Answer Booklet

Turn over ►

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Investigation and Breadth Studies

Answer **TWO** questions, **ONE** from Section A and **ONE** from Section B:

Answer the questions in the Answer Booklet.

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- A2 Russia and the Soviet Union, 1905–24
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Section A: Historical investigation

Answer **ONE** question.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

A1 The origins and course of the First World War, 1905–18

- (a) Describe **TWO** features of **EITHER** the First Moroccan Crisis (1905–6) **OR** the Battle of the Somme (1916).

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From *A Company of Tanks*, published in 1920 by a British tank commander. He is describing the use of tanks during the Battle of Amiens, August 1918.

We had repeated the success of Cambrai. This is because we had broken through the German trenches and taken a great number of German prisoners. The thick mist at dawn had protected the tanks, but it had not been dense enough to seriously handicap the drivers. The advance, spearheaded by the tanks, had been rapid, and only in one or two villages had the enemy shown any strong defence.

Source B: From an account by a British commander, published in 1947. He served on the Western Front in 1918.

Tanks only really affected the morale of the British soldiers. From what I saw, it was clear that the troops were pleased to see them. Tanks were of some use for crushing enemy machine gun posts and artillery. They were less effective in moving across enemy territory where there were huge craters and damaged trenches.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the use of tanks on the Western Front in 1918?

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C.

Extract C: From *A History of Britain*, published in 2010.

The main reason for the German defeat in 1918 was the effective use of tanks, especially by the British. In addition, by mid-1918, the Germans had several weaknesses. Their soldiers were exhausted after Ludendorff's failed offensives of March–June. The German war effort had been seriously disrupted by the British naval blockade. On the other hand, the Allies had several advantages. Their armies were being constantly reinforced by the arrival of American troops. The unified command under General Foch enabled the Allies to coordinate their attacks.

Extract C suggests that the main reason for the defeat of Germany in 1918 was the use of tanks.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

(Total for Question A1 = 30 marks)

A2 Russia and the Soviet Union, 1905–24

- (a) Describe **TWO** features of **EITHER** the October Manifesto (1905) **OR** the New Economic Policy.

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From the diary of a White commander, written in May 1919, during the Russian Civil War.

We had to remove any opposition in areas under our control. Our White soldiers on horseback entered the village. We found the members of the Bolshevik committee and put them to death. After the executions, the houses of the committee members were burned. The male population under 45 were whipped. Then the population was ordered to bring for the soldiers, without payment, bread and the best cattle, horses, pigs and fowl.

Source B: From the *Memoirs of a Revolutionary* by Victor Serge, published in 1945. Here he is writing about the Russian Civil War.

The disaster of the Whites was the result of several major errors. It was due to cruelty and terror in areas under their control, where they committed numerous atrocities. It was also caused by their failure to have the intelligence and courage to carry out reform in the territories they had seized from the Bolsheviks. Finally, it was because they restored control to privileged groups such as generals, senior clergy and landlords.

How does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the Whites during the Civil War?

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C.

Extract C: From *A Modern World History*, published in 1996.

The Red Army was united and disciplined, and it was brilliantly led by Trotsky. The Bolsheviks controlled the internal lines of communication. This enabled them to move troops quickly and effectively by rail. However, the main reason for the Bolshevik victory was the weaknesses of the Whites. In contrast to the Bolsheviks, they were not united. They were made up of many different groups with different aims. They were also widely spread out, so they were unable to co-ordinate their campaigns against the Reds.

Extract C suggests that the main reason for the Bolshevik victory in the Civil War was the weaknesses of the Whites.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

(Total for Question A2 = 30 marks)

A3 The USA, 1918–41

- (a) Describe **TWO** key features of **EITHER** the Bonus Marchers **OR** the Hundred Days (1933).

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From an article about jazz music in a US magazine published in 1921, with the title *Does Jazz Put the Sin in Syncopation?*

In recent times, jazz music has become very popular in this country. It has been used by barbaric people to stimulate brutality. Scientists have also shown that jazz music has a demoralising effect on the human brain. It stimulates the most extreme reactions, is harmful and dangerous and its influence is totally bad on those who listen to it.

Source B: From an article by a popular jazz musician in 1923.

Jazz is entering more and more into the daily lives of people because of the influence of black musicians. These musicians are not being held back by tradition. They have new ideas and constantly experiment. They are causing new blood to flow into the veins of music. Jazz has come to stay because it is an expression of the times – breathless, exciting, creative and super-active.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about jazz music in the USA in the 1920s?

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C.

Extract C: From *A History of the USA*, published in 2009.

In the USA in the 1920s, there was a growth in the popularity of many forms of entertainment, including sport, radio and the cinema. Americans began to look for ways to fill their spare time, especially as many were now better paid. In the early 1920s, sports such as baseball became a popular pastime for many Americans. A visit to the cinema became an important part of life in the USA. Moreover, 40 per cent of US homes had a radio set by 1930. However, the most popular form of entertainment was jazz music, especially with young middle-class whites.

Extract C suggests that the most popular form of entertainment in the USA in the 1920s was jazz music.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

(Total for Question A3 = 30 marks)

A4 The Vietnam Conflict, 1945–75

- (a) Describe **TWO** key features of **EITHER** the Tet Offensive (1968) **OR** the policy of Vietnamisation.

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From a speech by President Eisenhower to Congress, April 1954.

You now have a row of dominoes set. You knock over the first one. What will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly. More people have already come under communist domination. Asia has already lost some 450 million of its peoples to the communist dictatorship. We simply can't afford even greater losses of materials and millions and millions more people to communism.

Source B: From a speech by President Johnson to Congress, 5 August 1964.

The threat to the free nations of Southeast Asia has long been clear. The North Vietnamese regime has constantly tried to take over South Vietnam and Laos. As President of the United States, I ask Congress to support me in making clear the determination of the US: such threats will be opposed. The United States will continue in its basic policy of assisting the free nations of the area to defend their freedom.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about US policy in Vietnam?

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C.

Extract C: From *A History of the Modern World*, published in 1996.

The main reason for American involvement in South Vietnam was the increased threat from the Vietcong. By 1961, the Vietcong forces were being supported with troops and weapons supplied by Ho Chi Minh's government. As war within Vietnam escalated, President Kennedy sent in more military advisers. His successor, Lyndon Johnson, believed that it was vital to defeat communism in Vietnam. In August 1964, two American ships were fired on by North Vietnamese gunboats in the Gulf of Tonkin. President Johnson persuaded Congress to give him wide powers to expand the war.

Extract C suggests that the main reason for increased US involvement in Vietnam in the years 1954–64 was the threat from the Vietcong.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

(Total for Question A4 = 30 marks)

A5 East Germany, 1958–90

- (a) Describe **TWO** features of **EITHER** Ostpolitik **OR** the opening of the Berlin Wall (1989).

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B.

Source A: From a brochure published in East Germany in 1962, with the title *What Should You Know about the Wall?* It is writing about Berlin before the building of the Wall.

We no longer wanted to stand by and do nothing while our doctors, engineers, and skilled workers left us. They were attracted by unfair methods in the West to give up their secure existence in East Germany and work in West Germany or West Berlin. Each year the loss of these workers cost East Germany 3.5 billion marks. Before the building of the Wall in 1961, West Berlin was also a centre for the recruitment of spies.

Source B: From a radio broadcast by President Kennedy to the people of the USA, 25 July 1961.

West Berlin, surrounded by Soviet troops, has many roles. It is a showcase of liberty and an island of freedom in a Communist sea. It is also a link with the Free World, a beacon of hope behind the Iron Curtain, a place of escape for refugees. The world is not deceived by the Communist attempt to label West Berlin as a hot-bed of spies and war. There is peace in West Berlin today.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the situation in Berlin before the building of the Wall in 1961?

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C.

Extract C: From *A Modern World History*, published in 1999.

Berlin was a huge embarrassment to the Soviet Union. American aid helped transform West Berlin into an example of successful capitalism, where people enjoyed the benefits of postwar economic recovery and were able to buy luxury goods. In contrast, people in East Berlin worked long hours and experienced food shortages. However, the main reason for the building of the Wall was the defection of so many East Berliners to West Berlin. Over two million did so up to 1961. In 1961, when the Soviet Union repeated its demand that the West should give up Berlin, President Kennedy refused.

Extract C suggests that the main reason for the building of the Berlin Wall (1961) was to stop the loss of East Germans to the West.

How far do you agree with this interpretation?

Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

(16)

(Total for Question A5 = 30 marks)

Section B: Breadth studies in change

Answer **ONE** question.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this section.

B1 America: from new nation to divided union, 1783–1877

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the position of black Americans in the Southern States of the USA was similar before and after the Civil War. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the Mexican War (1846–48). (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did the powers of the federal government change in the years 1783–1809? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Connecticut Compromise (1787)
- the presidency of Jefferson.

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

OR

- (ii) How significant was the Dred Scott case (1857) in the changing relations between the Northern and Southern States of the USA in the years 1820–61? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Missouri Compromise
- the Dred Scott case.

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

(Total for Question B1 = 30 marks)

B2 Changes in medicine, c1848–c1948

(a) Explain **TWO** ways in which surgery in 1848 was different from surgery in 1905. (6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of improvements in public health in Britain in the years 1848–78. (8)

EITHER

(c) (i) How far did the role of women in medicine change in the years 1848–1905? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Florence Nightingale
- Elizabeth Garrett.

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

OR

(ii) How far were the two World Wars responsible for changes in medical treatment in the years 1914–48? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- developments in surgery during the First World War
- the development of penicillin.

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

(Total for Question B2 = 30 marks)

B3 Japan in transformation, 1853–1945

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the government of Japan under the Tokugawa was different from the government of Japan after the introduction of the Meiji Constitution (1889). (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of greater democracy during the Taisho period (1912–26). (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did the economy of Japan change in the years 1870–1931? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- industrial revolution in the Meiji period
- the world Depression in the years 1930–31.

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

OR

- (ii) How far was the invasion of Manchuria (1931) the key turning point in Japanese expansion in East Asia in the years 1895–1941? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Russo-Japanese War
- Manchuria.

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

(Total for Question B3 = 30 marks)

B4 China: conflict, crisis and change, 1900–89

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the organisation of agriculture in China under Mao was different from the organisation of agriculture under Deng. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the Cultural Revolution. (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did threats to the government of China change in the years 1911–49? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Warlords
- Mao and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 1935–49.

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

OR

- (ii) How far did the organisation of industry change in China in the years 1949–89? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Great Leap Forward
- changes under Deng.

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

(Total for Question B4 = 30 marks)

B5 The changing role of international organisations: the League and the UN, 1919–c2011

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the organisation of the League of Nations was similar to the organisation of the United Nations. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the setting up of the League of Nations. (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did the work of international agencies change in the years 1920–2000? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- health agencies
- education agencies.

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

OR

- (ii) How far did the peacekeeping role of international organisations change in the years 1923–64? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the League of Nations and Manchuria
- the United Nations and the Congo.

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

(Total for Question B5 = 30 marks)

B6 The changing nature of warfare and international conflict, 1919–2011

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which guerrilla warfare in the conflict in Vietnam, in the years 1965–73, was similar to guerrilla warfare in Afghanistan during the Soviet occupation (1979–89).

(6)

- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the 'War on Terror'.

(8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did aerial warfare change in the years 1945–2011?

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- 'surgical' air strikes in the Middle East
- drone wars in Pakistan.

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

OR

- (ii) How far did the development of atomic and nuclear weapons change warfare in the years 1945–1991?

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the dropping of the atomic bombs
- the theory of mutually assured destruction (MAD).

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

(Total for Question B6 = 30 marks)

B7 The Middle East: conflict, crisis and change, 1917–2012

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the terms of the Camp David Agreements (1979) were similar to the terms of the Oslo Peace Accords (1993). (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the failure of the 'Roadmap for Peace' (2003). (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far was the Peel Commission (1937) responsible for change in the Middle East in the years 1917–47? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Balfour Declaration (1917)
- the Peel Commission.

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

OR

- (ii) How far did relations between Israel and her neighbours change in the years 1948–73? (16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Suez Crisis, 1956
- the Yom Kippur War, 1973.

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

(Total for Question B7 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS