

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Wednesday 15 May 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4HI1/01R

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 2002.

France's involvement in the American War of Independence was funded by massive borrowing. Every time the monarch borrowed more money, he and France became even more in debt. Then he had to borrow even more money to pay for these debts. To try to meet the cost, the King and his ministers were forced to use a number of unpopular taxes. French people were very unhappy about the tax of the twentieth (the *vingtième*), which had to be paid on all income and by all people except the clergy. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact in France of involvement in the American War of Independence?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Louis XVI's flight to Varennes on France.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1787–89, the main short-term cause of the French Revolution, was the meeting of the Estates General.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Estates General (May 1789)
- the Assembly of Notables (February 1787).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1792–94, the main consequence of the rule of the National Convention 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 (January 1793)
- the Edict of Fraternity (November 1792).

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 2008.

The events of the summer of 1860 in Italy had raised tension amongst the Great Powers of Europe. Austria was extremely fearful that the strength of Italian patriotism might spread to Venice and significantly reinforced its armed forces in the region. Austria even considered invading Lombardy. Russia, in protest over what happened in Naples, broke off relations with Piedmont. France was worried that the power of the Papacy and the Catholic Church was under threat. France occupied Rome, protected the Pope and denied Italians the opportunity to use Rome as a symbol of Italian unity. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about the reaction of the Great Powers to the events of 1860 in Italy?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of 'Piedmontisation', in the years 1862–70, on Italian unification.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states was the impact on the papacy.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the papacy
- Piedmont.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1854–59, the Pact of Plombières was the main factor contributing towards Italian unification.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Pact of Plombières (1858)
- the Treaty of Villafranca (1859).

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 1999.

Bombing by Allied aircraft destroyed homes in Germany, forcing many Germans to live in cellars. There they suffered from the effects of dirty, rat-infested, living conditions. Rations were severely cut as food had become scarce and there were major difficulties in food distribution. In many towns there was illegal trading in scarce goods, which were sold at very high prices to those who could afford them. The law was extended so that people could be executed for spreading rumours, talking of defeat and listening to foreign radio broadcasts. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about life on the German Home Front during the Second World War?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Nazi Party reorganisation, in the years 1924–28, on the Nazi Party.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'In the years 1919–23, the most significant challenge to the Weimar Republic came from the Spartacist uprising.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Spartacist uprising (1919)
- the Kapp Putsch (1920).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The Enabling Act was the main reason why the Nazis were able to set up a dictatorship in Germany in the years 1933–34.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Enabling Act (1933)
- the death of President von Hindenburg (1934).

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.

In 1947, Partition created the displacement of people in India, as well as destruction and death. There were many problems that were difficult to solve. The refugee problem led to millions of terrified Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs stranded on railway stations and in bus stations, desperately looking for safety. 5 Many others walked with the few possessions they could carry, as they could not afford the tickets. About three-quarters of a million people were murdered while on that journey to safety. Many women and girls were attacked or abducted and were never reunited with their families.

(a) What impression does the author give about India in 1947?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the Round Table Conferences on India in the 1930s.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The Rowlatt Acts were the main reason why British rule in India was unpopular in 1919.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Rowlatt Acts (1919)
- the Government of India Act (1919).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'In the years 1920–27, the most significant feature of opposition to British rule was Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign
- the Muslim League.

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 2001.

After the German invasion, the government quickly organised the widespread dismantling of factories in Western Russia. The huge effort of moving and rebuilding these factories in the Ural Mountains and further east was swiftly achieved. Alongside this, over 10 million people were evacuated to these areas to work in these factories. In 1942, the production of tanks and planes was greater than in 1941. New weapons flowed off the production lines. By 1943, the USSR produced more war materials than Germany, a vital part in the Soviet Union's victory against the German invasion.

(a) What impression does the author give about war production in the Soviet Union?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the cult of personality on the Soviet Union.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for Stalin's success in the leadership struggle was the weaknesses of Trotsky.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Trotsky's weaknesses
- Stalin's position within the Communist Party.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant feature of Stalin's economic policies, in the years 1924–33, was industrialisation.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- industrialisation
- collectivisation.

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 2001.

In the 1950s, Hungary was led by a hard-line communist called Mátyás Rákosi. Hungarians detested the restrictions which Rákosi's communism imposed on them. Most Hungarians felt bitter about losing their freedom of speech. Living standards were declining, yet the newspapers and radio insisted Hungarians were better off than before. Hungarians lived in fear of the secret police. They resented the presence of thousands of Soviet troops and officials in their country. Some areas of Hungary even had Russian street signs, Russian schools and shops. Worst of all, Hungarians had to pay for the cost of Soviet forces being in Hungary. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about the attitudes of Hungarians to Soviet control in the 1950s?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Yalta Conference on Superpower relations in 1945.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the development of the Cold War, in the years 1947–49, was the actions of the USA.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the actions of the USA
- the Berlin Crisis (1948–49).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant crisis in the Cold War in the 1960s was the Cuban crisis.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Cuba
- Czechoslovakia.

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 USA*, published 2001.

One issue, above all, united student protest – the Vietnam War. In the first half of 1968, there were over 100 demonstrations against the War. Frequently, the protest involved burning the American flag. This action was a powerful symbol of the students' rejection of American values. It was also a criminal offence. 5

Anti-war demonstrations often ended in brutal clashes with the police, and there were even bombs set off. In 1970, at Kent State University in Ohio, four students were killed. The press in the USA and abroad were horrified. 2 million students went on strike in protest at the killings.

(a) What impression does the author give about the anti-Vietnam War protests?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of McCarthyism on the USA 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 1950s was the influence of the Supreme Court.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Supreme Court
- President Eisenhower.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The most significant development towards gaining civil rights in the 1960s was the growth of the Black Power movement.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Black Power movement
- the Civil Rights Act (1964).

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 South Africa*, published 2015.

From 1950, a series of Group Areas Acts had a major effect on black communities within the cities. The Acts gave the authorities powers to force out Coloured, Indian or African people who owned or rented houses, shops or businesses from areas close to city centres. The result was that the central parts of cities and their suburbs were then very largely in white ownership. Sophiatown in Johannesburg and District Six in Cape Town were examples of such areas that were emptied. Such examples have become symbols of the cruelties and harsh urban changes the Acts led to. 5

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of the Group Areas Acts on South Africa?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Black Consciousness on South Africa.

(8)



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

EITHER

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence of Botha's reforms, in the years 1978–90, was an increase in opposition amongst Afrikaners.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Afrikaner opposition
- the State of Emergency (1985–90).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) 'The main reason for the repeal of apartheid (1991) was the role played by FW de Klerk.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- FW de Klerk
- international opposition.

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

Wednesday 15 May 2024

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper
reference

4HI1/01R

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	Question 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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(Total for Question = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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