

# Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

**Tuesday 4 June 2024**

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**4HI1/02R**

## **History**

Level 1/2

**PAPER 2: Investigation and Breadth Studies**

**Questions, Sources and Extracts Booklet**

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

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### Investigation and Breadth Studies in Change

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

Answer the questions in the Answer Booklet.

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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 Triple Alliance **OR** the defeat of Germany in 1918.

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B and then answer the question that follows.

**Source A:** From a letter written by a British soldier on the Western Front to his family at home, November 1915.

We are glad to come out of the front line after spending six days up to our waists in water doing nothing with little fighting. While we were in the trenches, one of the Germans walked over to our trench for a cigarette. He was not fired at. We and the Germans started walking about in the open and there was no firing at all. I think both sides are getting fed up with this war. 5

**Source B:** From an interview with a British soldier. Here he is recalling his experiences in the trenches on the Western Front during the First World War.

There was almost constant enemy shellfire. I remember one soldier nearly went mad from shell-shock. He screamed in terror and it took eight men to hold him down on the stretcher. It was heart-breaking. 5

Shell-shock was brought about in many ways: loss of sleep, the problem of the lice, irregular meals. You were always nervous, thinking that your next minute was going to be your last.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about life for British soldiers in the trenches on the Western Front?

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

**Extract C:** From an article on life in the trenches during the First World War, published in 2022.

The biggest threat to the morale of British soldiers on the Western Front was boredom. Their diet was dull, mostly tinned food, often served cold. Sentry duty was tedious, and opportunities for comfort and entertainment were rare. 5

Life in the front line always had an element of danger. Enemy snipers and shellfire drove many to despair. But major offensives were infrequent and, for months at a time, many sectors of the front line saw little actual fighting. It was at these times that boredom among soldiers became a major problem for the British Army. 10

Extract C suggests that the biggest threat to the morale of British soldiers on the Western Front was boredom.

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 *Potemkin* mutiny **OR** the April Theses.

(6)

(b) Study Sources A and B and then answer the question that follows.

**Source A:** From the memoirs of a British journalist, who was present in Russia during the Civil War, published in 1969.

The Bolsheviks saw the foreign assistance accepted by the Whites as a major threat to their government. This pushed them to fight harder and made atrocities inevitable. For example, five hundred officers in the White army were executed without trial by the Reds. They were killed in order to strike terror into the heart of the Whites. Similar murders of Reds took place in the territory occupied by the Whites. 5

**Source B:** From a letter written to her family by an English visitor to Russia in 1924.

I have been told that both sides were brutal during the Civil War. Both murdered prisoners. However, the Bolsheviks were the most brutal, which is why they won. The Bolsheviks knew that they would all have been wiped out if the Whites had triumphed. 5

However, one nurse told me that she thought that the Whites were really more to blame for this violence. She said that they were the richest and most privileged in Russia and she expected better of them.

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

Explain your answer.

(8)

(c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

**Extract C:** From a history of Russia, published in 2008.

The Bolshevik victory during the Civil War was partly because of better leadership. For example, Lenin's policy of War Communism ensured that the Reds had the resources to win the war.

However, the main reason that the Bolsheviks won was because of the mistakes made by the Whites. The Whites lacked a clear strategy because each of the White armies fought for different reasons. The brutality of some White generals led many Russians to support the Reds. Also, the Whites failed to take advantage of considerable support from abroad.

5

Extract C suggests that the main reason the Bolsheviks won the Civil War was because of the mistakes made by 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** features of **EITHER** cinema in the 1920s **OR** the 'Red Scare'.

(6)

(b) Study Sources A and B and then answer the question that follows.

**Source A:** From the memoirs of a British actor, who lived in the USA during the 1930s. Here he is describing the early years of the New Deal.

As President, FDR introduced laws to deal with every aspect of the economic emergency, for example, establishing the National Industrial Recovery Act and raising the minimum wage.

5

According to his opponents, he was going too far, this was socialism. Whatever it was called, it saved the USA from complete collapse. The New Deal introduced some of the finest reforms in the history of the United States. It was inspiring to see that many Americans supported a government taking positive action.

10

**Source B:** From the memoirs of Harold Ickes, published in 1943. President Roosevelt appointed Ickes as the head of the Public Works Administration in 1933.

The policies of the pro-business presidents in the 1920s had ruined everybody in the country. Therefore, the New Deal had to deal with the most desperate problems that a nation had ever had.

5

Amongst other laws, Congress quickly passed the National Industrial Recovery Act. This Act set up the Public Works Administration and approved the enormous sum of \$3,300 million to be spent on permanent public works projects.

10

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the New Deal?

Explain your answer.

(8)



(c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

**Extract C:** From an article on the New Deal, published in 2022.

In the years 1933–35, the New Deal was more a failure than a success. Unemployment remained high. To many, Roosevelt’s aggressive use of federal power limited individual rights. Also, there was the massive cost of New Deal programmes that resulted in higher taxation for ordinary citizens. There were many strong criticisms of the New Deal from politicians of all sides. 5

However, FDR remained popular. His personality and style gave hope to many suffering from the effects of the Depression. Yet, the US economy had certainly not fully recovered by 1935.

Extract C suggests that, in the years 1933–35, the New Deal was more a failure than a success.

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** features of **EITHER** the First Indochina War **OR** the fall of Saigon.

(6)

(b) Study Sources A and B and then answer the question that follows.

**Source A:** From an interview with a member of the National Liberation Front (NLF), published in 1976. Here he is recalling South Vietnam under the government of Diem.

Diem made many errors. His government was dominated by his family. He persecuted many people who had fought against France, and he put the interests of the Christian religion above the interests of the nation.

5

I was not a communist but, in 1960, I joined the NLF. I hoped they would act in the best interests of Vietnam rather than in their own interests. I believed they were patriots who would unify our country.

**Source B:** From an intelligence report on South Vietnam written for the US Government in 1958.

Discontent with President Diem's one-man rule is a growing threat to his government. Many people who formerly supported Diem now criticise him. Some government ministers have resigned out of frustration and disgust. A major source of dissatisfaction is Diem's brother, who heads the president's small group of close advisors and is widely feared and hated.

5

All this encourages the communists. Their propaganda depicts Diem as a puppet of the 'colonialist' Americans, and just like the hated French.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the government of Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam?

Explain your answer.

(8)



(c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

**Extract C:** From a history of the Vietnam War, published in 1991.

By the early 1960s, Diem's government had become very unpopular. This was partly due to the introduction of the Strategic Hamlet Programme, which often caused great distress to the peasants. Diem's hostility towards Buddhism also led to widespread unrest.

5

However, the main reason for the growing opposition to Diem's government was the popularity of the communists. They won the support of many South Vietnamese villagers by describing Diem and his American supporters as 'foreigners'. Many believed that it was the communists, not Diem, who spoke for the Vietnamese people.

10

Extract C suggests that the main reason for the growing opposition to Diem's government in South Vietnam was the popularity of the communists.

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** the New Economic System **OR** the mass media in the GDR.

(6)

- (b) Study Sources A and B and then answer the question that follows.

**Source A:** From a report in an American newspaper, published in June 1987. Here it is describing clashes between young people and the police in East Berlin.

This was the most serious outbreak of discontent for nearly 10 years. The young people, mostly in their teens and early 20s, chanted 'Gorbachev! Gorbachev!' 5  
They were hoping to persuade the SED to copy some of the Soviet leader's reforms. They also shouted, 'The Wall must go!'

The SED is worried because East Germans, who have easy access to West German television and radio, are more likely than other East Europeans to demand Western-style freedoms. 10

**Source B:** From a Stasi report on opposition to the SED, written for the government of the GDR in June 1989.

It is concerning that there are increasing attempts to gain support by groups that wish to weaken East Germany. Almost all of these groups have formed within the Protestant churches in the GDR. They have been encouraged by officials from non-communist states, especially the FRG, the USA and Great Britain. 5

Opposition to the government among sections of the GDR's population is also being encouraged by events in other communist countries.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about opposition to the SED in the late 1980s?

Explain your answer.

(8)



(c) Study Extract C and then answer the question that follows.

**Extract C:** From an article on the collapse of East Germany, published in 2016.

The SED Government collapsed mainly because of the influence of Mikhail Gorbachev. Honecker hoped that Soviet military and financial support would save the GDR. Instead, Gorbachev encouraged the SED to begin reforms such as those that he had introduced in the USSR. After Honecker refused, he fell from power and the SED's authority faded away.

5

There were other reasons for the collapse. The Protestant churches had been leading large public protests calling for change. The GDR was also suffering a major economic crisis that was encouraging many East Germans to flee to the west.

Extract C suggests that the SED Government collapsed mainly because of the influence of Mikhail Gorbachev.

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)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 rights of the individual before the Bill of Rights (1791) were different from the rights of the individual after the Bill of Rights. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of Jefferson's '1800 Revolution'. (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How far did the problems of settling the West change in the years 1803–49?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Native Americans
- the annexation of Texas.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far did life improve for black Americans in the USA in the years 1850–77?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Civil War
- the 1877 Compromise.

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B1 = 30 marks)**



**B2 Changes in medicine, c1848–c1948**

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which hospitals in 1948 were different from hospitals in 1920. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the increasing effectiveness of blood transfusions in the years 1900–20. (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How significant were developments in science and technology in improving health in the years 1848–75?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Public Health Act, 1848
- germ theory.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far did Public Health provision improve in the years 1860–1911?

You may use the following in your answer:

- germ theory
- School Meals Act (1906).

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B2 = 30 marks)**

### B3 Japan in transformation, 1853–1945

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which Japan's relationship with China before the Treaty of Versailles (1919) was similar to Japan's relationship with China after the Treaty. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the changes in Japanese culture following the Meiji Restoration (1868). (8)

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

#### EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did Japan's economy change in the years 1853–1918?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the industrial revolution in the Meiji period
- the First World War.

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

(16)

#### OR

- (ii) How far was government policy the main reason why Japanese society changed in the years 1923–45?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Public Security Preservation Law (1925)
- the War in Southeast Asia (1937–45).

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

(16)

(Total for Question B3 = 30 marks)



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

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the position of the Communists in China after the Battle of Huai-Hai (1948) was different from the position of the Communists before the battle. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the introduction of the Great Leap Forward in 1958. (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How far did the threats faced by Chinese governments change in the years 1900–37?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the 1911 Revolution
- the Communists.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far did China's economy strengthen in the years 1965–89?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Cultural Revolution
- Deng's agricultural reforms.

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B4 = 30 marks)**



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

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the work of the ILO as part of the League was similar to the work of the ILO as part of the UN. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the UN involvement in the Korean War (1950–53). (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How significant, in the years 1919–39, was the crisis in Abyssinia (1935–36) in changing the ability of the League to maintain peace?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Covenant of the League
- Abyssinia (1935–36).

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far was the UN weakened by the actions of the USA and the USSR in the years 1967–2011?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Yom Kippur War (1973)
- Somalia (1991–95).

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B5 = 30 marks)**



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

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which fighting in the First Gulf War (1990–91) was different from fighting in the Second Gulf War (2003–11). (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the development of the use of drones in war in Pakistan in the years 2000–11. (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How far was the Battle of Britain (1940) the key turning point in the changing nature of aerial warfare in the years 1936–75?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Battle of Britain (1940)
- Arab-Israeli conflicts.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far was the use of aircraft carriers in the Pacific War (1941–45) a key turning point in the development of sea warfare in the years 1939–2000?

You may use the following in your answer:

- aircraft carriers in the Pacific War (1941–45)
- the Falklands War (1982).

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B6 = 30 marks)**

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

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which the reasons for poor relations between Israel and her neighbours in 1945 were different from the reasons for poor relations between them in 1949, after the First Arab-Israeli War. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How far did British involvement in the Middle East change in the years 1917–56?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Peel Commission (1936–37)
- the Suez Canal (1956).

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far was Kissinger's Shuttle Diplomacy the most significant international intervention in the Middle East in the years 1967–95?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Kissinger's negotiations with Middle East states
- the Oslo Peace Accords (1993–95).

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B7 = 30 marks)**



**B8 Diversity, rights and equality in Britain, 1914–2010**

- (a) Explain **TWO** ways in which opportunities for medical care in Britain before the NHS were different from opportunities for medical care after the introduction of the NHS in 1948. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the passing of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act (1919). (8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) How far was the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (1944) the key turning point in the lives of disabled people in the years 1944–2010?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act (1944)
- the foundation of the British Council of Organisations of Disabled People (1981).

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) How far did the rights of women change in the years 1962–2010?

You may use the following in your answer:

- employment
- the Equality Act (2010).

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

(16)

**(Total for Question B8 = 30 marks)**

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



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## Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

**Tuesday 4 June 2024**

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper  
reference

**4HI1/02R**

### History

Level 1/2

**PAPER 2: Investigation and Breadth Studies**

**Answer Booklet**

**You must have:**

Questions, Sources 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 **TWO** questions, **ONE** from Section A and **ONE** from Section B.
- 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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