

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 Certificate
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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History

Paper 1

Monday 1 June 2015 – Morning Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference KH10/01 4HI0/01
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You must have: Questions and Sources Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks
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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.
- Ensure you answer questions from the correct specification option.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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.
- Remember that clear English and careful presentation of your answers is important.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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You must answer TWO questions.

Indicate your first question choice on this page. You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 11.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(a)

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(b)

Ruled writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



(c)

Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines for text.



((c) continued)

Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



P 4 4 3 2 3 A 0 5 2 0

(d)

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.



((d) continued)

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 28 horizontal dotted lines.



(d) continued

Lined writing area consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.



P 4 4 3 2 3 A 0 9 2 0

((d) continued)

Ruled area with 27 horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question = 25 marks)



Indicate your second question choice on this page.

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 ☒.

1 ☒ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒ 6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☒

(a)

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(b)

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(c)

Dotted lines for writing.



((c) continued)

Series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



(c) continued

Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



(d)

A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.



((d) continued)

Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



P 4 4 3 2 3 A 0 1 7 2 0

((d) continued)

Lined area for writing answers, consisting of numerous horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



P 4 4 3 2 3 A 0 1 9 2 0



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

History

Paper 1

Monday 1 June 2015 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
**KH10/01
4HI0/01**

**Questions and Sources Booklet.
Do not return this booklet with the Answer Booklet.**

Turn over ►

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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

- | | | |
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| 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 |

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

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| 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 1849–71.

The siege of Paris	The Prussian budget crisis	Leopold of Hohenzollern becomes a candidate for the throne of Spain	The Treaty of Prague	The end of the Frankfurt Assembly
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Treaty of Prague

or

The end of the Frankfurt Assembly

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

(4)

(c) Why did Bismarck become Minister-President of Prussia in 1862? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

The Prussian army had superior weaponry and leadership and was quickly mobilised due to an efficient railway system. On the other hand, the mobilisation of the French armies was slow and disorganised. In addition, Napoleon III went to war without any allies.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why Prussia was able to defeat France in the war of 1870–71.

(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 1852–66.

The Pact of Plombières	Garibaldi's first attempt to capture Rome	Piedmont enters the Crimean War	Venetia becomes part of Italy	Cavour becomes prime minister of Piedmont
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either**

The involvement of Piedmont in the Crimean War

or

Cavour becomes prime minister of Piedmont

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

(4)

- (c) Why was the unification of Italy achieved in the years 1866–70? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

In 1858, Cavour secured an alliance with Napoleon III and, in the following year, the combined Franco-Piedmontese armies defeated Austria. In the subsequent Treaty of Villafranca, Piedmont gained Lombardy. In August 1860, Cavour sent Piedmontese troops to the Papal States and Garibaldi handed over his conquests to Piedmont.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the part played by Cavour in the unification of Italy in the years 1858–61.

(10)

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

3: Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881–1914

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1881–1907.

The Battle of Tsushima	Stolypin appointed prime minister	The formation of the Octobrists	The assassination of Alexander II	The second <i>duma</i>
------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------

Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Stolypin appointed prime minister

or

The second *duma*

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

(4)

(c) Why did opposition to Nicholas II grow in the years 1894–1905? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Alexander III was greatly influenced by extreme conservatives such as Pobedonostsev. Alexander III extended the powers of the police and strengthened the censorship laws. He carried out a policy of Russification on the 40 million non-Russian members of the empire.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Alexander III carried out a policy of repression in the years 1881–94.

(10)

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

4: Development of dictatorship: Italy, 1918–43

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1922–43.

The beginning of the German occupation of Italy	The murder of Matteotti	The March on Rome	The introduction of rule by decree by Mussolini	Italian entry into the Second World War
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The German occupation of Italy

or

The March on Rome

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

(4)

(c) Why was there growing discontent in Italy in the years 1918–21? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Mussolini removed opposition to fascist rule and established a one-party state. He introduced the Battles of Wheat and Lira and the Battle for Births to deal with economic and social problems. In 1929, he signed the Lateran Treaty with the Roman Catholic Church.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the effects of Mussolini's policies on Italy in the years 1922–30.

(10)

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

5: Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1920–42.

The death of Hindenburg	The setting up of the National Socialist German Workers' (Nazi) Party	The introduction of the Final Solution	Germany allowed to join the League of Nations	The French occupation of the Ruhr
-------------------------	---	--	---	-----------------------------------

Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The death of Hindenburg

or

The French occupation of the Ruhr

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

(4)

(c) Why were there changes to the lives of young people in Germany 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

The Depression which followed the Wall Street Crash had devastating effects on Germany. Growing unemployment brought widespread hardship for many Germans and made the Weimar government even more unpopular. There was increasing support for extreme parties such as the Nazis and the Communists.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the effects of the Depression on Germany in the years 1929–32.

(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 1919–39.

The Locarno Treaties	The Pact of Steel	The Hoare-Laval Pact	The Treaty of St Germain	The Kellogg-Briand Pact
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Locarno Treaties

or

The Kellogg-Briand Pact

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

(4)

(c) Why were there disagreements between the 'Big Three' during the Versailles peace negotiations of 1919? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Appeasement was based on the idea that Hitler was trustworthy but Hitler often went back on his promises. Britain and France missed excellent opportunities to stop Hitler, especially over the *Anschluss* with Austria in 1938. They were prepared to give away parts of countries, especially Czechoslovakia, to keep the peace.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why appeasement failed to prevent German expansion in the years 1938–39.

(10)

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

7: Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924–53

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1929–42.

The beginning of the Battle of Stalingrad	The beginning of the Stakhanovite Movement	Trotsky expelled from the Soviet Union	The beginning of the third Five-Year Plan	The beginning of the German invasion of the Soviet Union
---	--	--	---	--

Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Battle of Stalingrad

or

The German invasion of the Soviet Union

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

(4)

(c) Why did industry in the Soviet Union change in the years 1928–41? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

The assassination of Kirov led to a series of purges carried out by the secret police and included the Show Trials of 1936–38. By using propaganda, Stalin was able to create the cult of personality. He also encouraged socialist realism in literature and art.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Stalin controlled the Soviet Union in the years 1928–41.

(10)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

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

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1945–61.

The U2 incident	The setting up of the Warsaw Pact	The setting up of Comecon	The building of the Berlin Wall	The USA tests its first atomic bomb
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The U2 incident

or

The setting up of
Comecon

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

(4)

(c) Why did the Soviet Union invade Hungary in 1956? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Rivalry between the Superpowers increased with the Berlin Blockade and the Berlin Airlift. Relations became more strained due to the setting up of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the news that the Soviet Union had tested its first atomic bomb.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why relations between the USA and the Soviet Union worsened in the years 1948–55.

(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 1947–74.

The Privacy Act	The Freedom Riders	The Watergate break-in	The Hollywood Ten	The Equal Pay Act
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Freedom Riders

or

The Hollywood Ten

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

(4)

(c) Why were there changes in the methods used to campaign for black civil rights in the years 1963–70? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

In 1963, Betty Friedan's book, *The Feminine Mystique*, was published. Three years later, the National Organisation for Women (NOW) was set up to campaign for equal rights for women. A more extreme group, known as the Women's Liberation Movement, challenged all signs of male supremacy.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how the women's movement in the USA changed in the 1960s and the early 1970s.

(10)

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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