

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

History

Paper 1

Monday 4 June 2018 – Morning
Questions and Sources Booklet.

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

Do not return this booklet with the Answer Booklet.

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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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| 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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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 Proclamation of the German Empire	The setting up of the North German Confederation	Bismarck becomes Minister-President of Prussia	Frederick William IV of Prussia refuses to become emperor of Germany	The meeting between Bismarck and Napoleon III at Biarritz
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The North German Confederation

or

Frederick William IV of Prussia refuses to become emperor of Germany

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

(4)

(c) Why was there war between Prussia and France in 1870?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Denmark was easily defeated in 1864. Denmark was isolated and greatly outnumbered by the combined forces of Austria and Prussia. Bismarck was also able to isolate Austria before the war of 1866. The Austrian armed forces were defeated by the well-organised Prussian army led by von Moltke.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how Prussia was able to defeat Denmark in 1864 and Austria in 1866.

(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 1859-70.

Rome becomes part of Italy	The Battle of Solferino	Garibaldi's first attempt to capture Rome	Venetia becomes part of Italy	Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Rome becomes part of Italy

or

Venetia becomes part of Italy

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

(4)

(c) Why did Napoleon III support the movement for Italian unification in the years 1858-59?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

Cavour introduced a series of reforms which transformed Piedmont into a modern state. He reformed the Church, the civil code, the army and government. He also encouraged economic growth by expanding the railway network and negotiating a series of free trade treaties.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the ways in which Cavour changed Piedmont in the 1850s.

(10)

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

3 Autocracy and revolt in Russia, 1881–1914

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1893-1912.

Bloody Sunday	The formation of the Social Revolutionary Party	The Lena Goldfield strike	Witte appointed Minister of Finance	The second <i>duma</i>
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Bloody Sunday

or

The Lena Goldfield strike

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

(4)

(c) Why was there discontent in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

The assassination of his father made Alexander III determined to maintain autocracy. He was also greatly influenced by his chief adviser, Pobedonostsev, who was a strong supporter of repression. To maintain control, Alexander III wanted to carry out a policy of Russification.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why 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, 1918–45

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919–43.

The start of the Battle for Births	Italian entry into the Second World War	The setting up of the puppet Salo Republic	Giolitti resigns as Prime Minister	The Versailles Peace Settlement
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Battle for Births

or

Italian entry into the Second World War

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

(4)

(c) Why did support for Mussolini and the Fascist Party increase in the years 1919–22?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

The Fascists took control of all important appointments and introduced censorship. The Acerbo Law of 1923 enabled the Fascists to control Parliament. Matteotti, Mussolini's main critic and opponent, was murdered. The Lateran Treaty increased Mussolini's popularity.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there was little opposition to Mussolini and the Fascist Party in the years 1923–30.

(10)

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

5 Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919–38.

<i>Kristallnacht</i>	The Locarno Treaties	Von Schleicher becomes Chancellor	The French occupation of the Ruhr	The Spartacist uprising
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either** **or**

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

(4)

(c) Why was there little opposition to the Nazis 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 led to the closure of many German businesses and, by 1932, six million people were out of work. Hitler's speeches did much to win support for the Nazi Party. Goebbels was a master of propaganda and used every possible method to get across the Nazi message.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there was increased support for the Nazi Party 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 1919-35.

The Corfu Incident	Hitler withdraws from the Disarmament Conference	The Treaty of St Germain	The Hoare-Laval Pact	The Kellogg-Briand Pact
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

Hitler withdraws from the Disarmament Conference

or

The Kellogg-Briand Pact

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

(4)

(c) Why was there a crisis over Manchuria in the years 1931-33?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

In 1936, Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland and signed the Rome-Berlin Axis with Mussolini. At the Munich Conference of 1938, Britain and France, who were following a policy of appeasement, gave way to Hitler's demands for the Sudetenland. In March 1939, Hitler occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how international relations between Germany, France and Britain changed in the years 1936-39.

(10)

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

7 Dictatorship and conflict in Russia, 1924–53

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1924–46.

The purges of the armed forces	The beginning of the Moscow Show Trials	The beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan	The murder of Kirov	The death of Lenin
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either** **or**

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

(4)

(c) Why was the Soviet Union able to survive the German invasion of 1941?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

By 1941, Stalin had transformed the Soviet Union into the second strongest industrial nation in the world. There were huge new industrial centres, including Magnitogorsk, and vast construction projects such as the Belomor Canal. However, there were harsh living and working conditions for many of the industrial workers.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the effects of industrialisation on the Soviet Union in the years 1929–41.

(10)

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

8 A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1947-61.

The Soviet Union tests its first atomic bomb	The Bay of Pigs invasion	The U2 incident	The Truman Doctrine	The beginning of the Korean War
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Bay of Pigs invasion

or

The U2 incident

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

(4)

(c) Why was there a crisis over Berlin in the years 1948-49?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

In 1956, a new government under Imre Nagy was set up in Hungary. Nagy introduced a series of reforms and planned to leave the Warsaw Pact. Khrushchev was anxious not to be seen as weak by other members of the Warsaw Pact. Mao, the Chinese leader, urged him to take action in Hungary.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why the Soviet Union invaded Hungary in 1956.

(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 1947-1974.

The Privacy Act	The beginning of desegregation at Little Rock High School	The Watergate break in	The Equal Pay Act	The Hollywood Ten
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either**

The Watergate break in

or

The Hollywood Ten

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

(4)

(c) Why did the women's movement develop in the USA in the 1960s and the early 1970s?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Source: From a modern textbook

In the early 1960s new methods such as sit-ins and Freedom Rides became popular. In 1963, Martin Luther King organised marches in Birmingham and Washington to try to achieve publicity. Malcolm X believed that black Americans should use force if necessary.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how the methods used by the movement for black civil rights changed in the years 1960-65.

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Write your name here

Surname

Other names

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Paper 1

Monday 4 June 2018 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference
KH10/01
4H10/01

You must have:

Questions and Sources 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.
- 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.

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Indicate your second question choice on this page.

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 .

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