

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

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## Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper  
reference

**4HI1/1A**

### 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.

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/1/



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Answer TWO questions.

You should spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Indicate your first question choice on this page. You will be asked to indicate your second question choice on page 12.

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 .

Chosen question number:    Question 1             Question 2             Question 3   
   Question 4             Question 5             Question 6   
   Question 7             Question 8

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





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P 7 0 4 4 8 A 0 1 3 2 4



((b) continued).....

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# Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper  
reference

**4HI1/1A**

## History

Level 1/2

**PAPER 1: Depth Studies**

**Questions and Extracts Booklet**

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

Turn over ►

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Q:1/1/1/1/



P 7 0 4 4 8 A



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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.

Between 1789 and 1791, the Constituent Assembly worked hard on the details of how to replace the old system of government. This was extremely difficult as it had been easier to destroy the old system than create a new one. However, it eventually created a system that laid the foundations for the new French government. A new constitution was introduced. The right to vote was given to 'active citizens'. The new system was a great leap forward and significant improvement on the corrupt and unfair *ancien régime* system.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Constituent Assembly?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the National Convention on France in the years 1792–94.

(8)



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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main short-term cause of the French Revolution was the policies of Calonne and Brienne.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Calonne and Brienne
- the Grande Peur.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The main consequence of the Thermidorian Reaction was the ending of the Terror.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Terror
- the White Terror.

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.

Protests and demands for change and reform triggered the revolutions of 1848 in the Italian states. These protests were entirely driven by people who were in very difficult circumstances. Violent food riots, caused by poor food harvests, were seen from north to south. Peasants responded with savage violence against land enclosure, which had taken away their common land. In the north, textile workers, who had been replaced by machines, robbed factories and destroyed weaving machinery. All this led to eighteen months of unrest in the Italian peninsula.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and Sicily in 1860 on the unification of Italy.

(8)



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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'Economic expansion was the most important feature of Piedmont's development in the years 1848–54.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- economic expansion
- the *Statuto*.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The main factor contributing towards Italian unification, in the years 1854–59, was the Treaty of Villafranca.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Treaty of Villafranca
- the Orsini Affair.

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 1996.

The Weimar Constitution was, in many ways, a reflection of the problems that existed in German society. It was a mixed-up collection of different political ideas. It was doomed from the start because there was so much confusion about what it hoped to achieve. Although it was one of the most democratic documents in the world in 1919, it was doubtful whether such a democratic constitution could work. The German population was not in any way ready for a system of government that was decided by the people.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Weimar Constitution?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of Nazi rule on the Churches in the years 1933–39.

(8)





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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the Nazi rise to power, in the period July 1932 to March 1933, was the role of President von Hindenburg.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- President von Hindenburg
- the Reichstag election, July 1932.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The most significant impact of the Second World War on the German home front was on the role of women.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the role of women
- the allied bombing.

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 2010.

On 26 July 1945, the Labour Party came to power in Britain. Nehru was delighted by Labour's victory. Congress was confident that Labour's victory would lead to significant changes in India. The British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, indicated that Britain would allow a complete transfer of power. This would smooth the way to independence in India. Elections would be held throughout India, allowing people to choose their own representatives to form an assembly. The link between Congress and the Labour Party made agreement much easier.

(a) What impression does the author give about the Labour Government and India?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of the activities of Chandra Bose on British rule in India.

(8)



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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The Rowlatt Acts were the main reason for the growth of nationalism in India in the years 1919–20.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

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

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'In the years 1927–39, it was the Simon Commission that had the most significant impact on the development of Indian independence.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Simon Commission
- the Government of India Act (1935).

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 Europe*, published in 1982.

In the Fourth Five-year Plan the consumer suffered. The reconstruction of industry was the priority after the Second World War, and Stalin was determined in his aim to strengthen Soviet industry. Agriculture was reorganised into new collectives, but production was as low as ever. By 1953, the total agricultural production was only just above what it had been when Stalin came to power, and the number of livestock was 10 per cent down. By 1953, Stalin had made the Soviet Union the world's second largest industrial power, but the strengthening of industry had been accomplished by crippling agriculture.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of the Fourth Five-year Plan?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the purges on the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

(8)



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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for collectivisation, in the years 1928–41, was to support industrialisation'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- industrialisation
- kulaks.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The main effect of Stalin's policies on life in the Soviet Union, in the years 1924–41, was improvements in living conditions.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- improvements in living conditions
- women.

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 Europe*, published in 2004.

Soviet Communism was seen by the West as a threat to non-Communist states, and had created hostility between East and West before 1945. In fact, the Grand Alliance was a convenient temporary arrangement between Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union – states which otherwise were hostile to each other. The Soviet Union said it was the defender of people around the world against western capitalist countries like the USA where 'Big Business' took advantage of the people. The USA, in turn, saw itself as the defender of the 'Free World' against the aim of the Soviet Union to expand Communism.

- (a) What impression does the author give about the impact of the attitudes of the Soviet Union and the West in 1945?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the Soviet invasion of Hungary on the Cold War.

(8)



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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main reason for the crisis over Berlin, in the years 1960–61, was the refugee problem.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the refugee problem
- the U2 incident (1960).

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The most significant development in the Cold War, in the years 1947–49, was the Truman Doctrine.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Truman Doctrine (1947)
- the Berlin Crisis (1948-49).

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 United States*, published in 2010.

HUAC began to extend its activities and its interviews began to take place with terrifying frequency. HUAC wanted a higher profile for its activities, and between 1947 and 1951 it targeted Hollywood. People working in Hollywood who had left-wing sympathies, were now considered to be a threat. So were those who had simply praised Russians in films about the Second World War. There was a feeling that the film industry had been infiltrated by communists. Some performers, however, spoke out against the pressure and persecution by HUAC, saying that the hysteria reached into every part of America.

- (a) What impression does the author give about HUAC investigations into Hollywood?

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

(6)

- (b) Explain **two** effects of the anti-Vietnam War movement on the USA.

(8)





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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The main consequence in the 1950s of civil rights protests was desegregation within education.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- desegregation within education
- the Civil Rights Act 1957.

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The main reason why civil rights legislation was passed in the 1960s was because of the efforts of Martin Luther King.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- Martin Luther King
- SNCC.

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 since 1948*, published in 2000.

De Klerk did not seem like someone who would make changes to apartheid policies. He was a lifelong National Party member and a strong believer in racial separation. Yet in his first speech to Parliament in February 1990, he set out drastic changes that abandoned years of apartheid policies. He made changes because he had to, in order to bring law and order back to South Africa. The country was on the verge of civil war and the government could not regain full control. The economy was in deep trouble and would only get worse if nothing was done.

(a) What impression does the author give about de Klerk's abandoning of apartheid?

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

(6)

(b) Explain **two** effects of PW Botha's reforms on South Africa.

(8)

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

**EITHER**

- (c) (i) 'The most significant development in the apartheid system, in the years 1948–54, was geographical segregation.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- geographical segregation
- the Population Registration Act (1950).

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

(16)

**OR**

- (ii) 'The main reason why the apartheid system came under threat, in the years 1955–78, was international opposition.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- international opposition
- the ANC.

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

(16)

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**(Total for Question 8 = 30 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**

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