Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Tuesday 4 June 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **4HI1/02**

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 role of General Haig **OR** the Gallipoli campaign.

(6)

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

Source A: From a speech made by Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in February 1912.

The purpose of Britain's navy is defensive not aggressive. Our Navy is a necessity. This is the difference between Britain and Germany. Britain would be destroyed if our naval supremacy was to be weakened.

Therefore, as Germany continues to build more ships, Britain will increase the number we build so that our superiority will become larger. We will make it clear that other naval powers cannot challenge Britain's naval strength.

Source B: From the memoirs of a leading officer in the German Navy, published in 1919. Here he is describing relations with Britain before the First World War.

Germany sought to increase its naval strength simply to protect its colonies and overseas trade. To do this, the German Navy Laws proposed to build a limited number of ships, nowhere near the British total.

However, the British believed that Germany was attempting to challenge Britain as the leading world power. Britain viewed Germany as a rival naval power with increasing influence on the world's oceans. Britain thought it was being threatened and sought to destroy us.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the Anglo-German naval race before 1914?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From an article on the causes of the First World War, published in 2022.

Great Britain was mainly to blame for the rising European tensions before 1914. The British were over-sensitive about threats to their Empire and viewed Germany's navy with unnecessary suspicion. This led Britain into closer alliance with Germany's enemies, France and Russia, making war more likely.

On the other hand, Germany pursued its ambitions for a larger Empire and navy carelessly, even recklessly. The speeches of Kaiser Wilhelm raised fears of German aggression throughout Europe. This is why Britain decided to go to war to protect Belgian neutrality in 1914.

Extract C suggests that Great Britain was mainly to blame for the rising European tensions before 1914.

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** Tsarist rule in Russia in 1905 **OR** the Kornilov Revolt.

(6)

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

Source A: From a letter written by Tsarina Alexandra to Tsar Nicholas II, 26 February 1917.

The situation in Petrograd today does not threaten revolution. The people still worship you and only want bread.

All the trouble is being caused by a small group of well-dressed people or wounded soldiers. They are also encouraging others to make trouble. According to some of the taxi drivers, students came and threatened the drivers that they would be shot if they appeared in the streets in the morning. What damaged minds!

Source B: From a telegram sent by Mikhail Rodzianko to Tsar Nicholas II, 27 February 1917. Rodzianko was the President of the *duma*.

Petrograd is in a state of lawlessness. Discontent is widespread and on the increase. The government is paralysed. The transport system has broken down; food and fuel supplies are completely disorganised. There is wild shooting in the streets with troops firing at each other.

It is urgent that you now appoint a new government, led by someone who has the support of the whole country. There must be no delay. Further hesitation will be fatal.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the situation in Petrograd in February 1917?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From an article on the February Revolution, published in 2022.

Nicholas II was overthrown because he underestimated the seriousness of events in Petrograd. When informed about the unrest, he dismissed the demonstrators, calling them a small number of criminals. Even as his regime collapsed, with soldiers refusing to obey their officers, the Tsar would still not accept reality.

There were longer-term causes of the February Revolution. For example, failures in agriculture and transport meant that Petrograd was receiving only half the grain needed to feed its people. However, Nicholas could have survived if he had showed real leadership.

Extract C suggests that Nicholas II was overthrown because he underestimated the seriousness of events in Petrograd in February 1917.

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** the 'Monkey Trial' **OR** Father Coughlin's Social Justice campaign.

(6)

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

Source A: From a speech made by Franklin D Roosevelt, the Democrat candidate, during the presidential election campaign in October 1932. Here he is describing what policies he would introduce if elected president.

Government has a duty to ensure that no citizen shall starve. We would first deal with this immediate problem and then build up the economy to create permanent jobs.

In addition to emergency support, my government would provide temporary work for people wherever possible. Thousands of unemployed people can be given jobs in the national forests, on flood prevention, or on other public projects that have already been planned but not yet begun.

Source B: From a speech made by President Hoover during the presidential election campaign in October 1932.

Roosevelt's proposals would destroy our economy, especially his promise to provide jobs for the unemployed at all times. I cannot believe that anyone would be so cruel as to make this impossible promise to people suffering such hardship.

If it were possible for the government to create jobs for the 10 million unemployed in the USA, it would cost more than $9 billion a year. The high taxes needed to fund this would destroy many existing jobs.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the problems facing the USA in 1932?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From an article on the Great Depression in the USA, published in 2020.

Roosevelt won the 1932 presidential election mostly because he offered hope to the American people. Roosevelt travelled around America meeting ordinary people and was a confident public speaker. He promised that the government would play a more active role in the economy.

In contrast, Hoover seemed heartless because of his ineffective policies. During his presidency, there was massive poverty with millions living on the streets. Voters disliked Hoover's emphasis on self-reliance and did not believe his promise that 'prosperity is just around the corner.'

Extract C suggests that Roosevelt won the support of the American people in 1932 because he offered them hope.

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 Domino Theory **OR** the Battle of Hue (1968).

(6)

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

Source A: From an interview with a US citizen, published in 2003. Here he is recalling campaigning against the Vietnam War during the 1960s, when he was a student.

The first national demonstration took place in 1965 when Vietnam was not yet an issue for many Americans. We would have been happy to see 5000 people there but 25 000 came. I knew then that the anti-war movement was going to be huge.

Even though the majority of Americans were against the war by 1968, the anti-war movement was still unpopular. Anti-war protesters were seen by most people as extremists who were anti-America.

Source B: From a newspaper report of an anti-war demonstration held in New York City in April 1966.

The movement against the war is growing bigger and more extreme. On Saturday, over 50 000 people marched to Central Park. This was significantly more than for the previous demonstration last October. Demonstrators called for the immediate withdrawal of US soldiers from Vietnam.

Several hundred veterans led the march. They were met with angry insults from small groups of pro-war protesters. But each insult was met with shouts from the veterans, 'Bring Our Boys Home!'

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the anti-war movement in the USA during the 1960s?

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 2010.

Anti-war opposition had a huge impact on US policy in Vietnam. In 1968, anti-war protests convinced President Johnson not to seek re-election. Richard Nixon won the presidency mainly because he promised to end the war. In 1969, he began the gradual withdrawal of US troops.

There were many enthusiastic supporters of the war who wanted to defeat communism. Nixon referred to them as 'the silent majority'. However, the anti-war movement was louder and more active. It was always in the media and contributed greatly to ending US involvement in Vietnam.

Extract C suggests that the anti-war movement contributed greatly to ending US involvement in Vietnam.

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 provision of employment in the GDR **OR** the reunification of East and West Germany (March–October 1990).

(6)

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

Source A: From an application for permission to leave the GDR made by a leading East German musician in 1977. Here he is describing action taken against him after he had supported criticism of the SED.

Because I supported freedom of speech, I have been banned from GDR television. Although all my concerts were sold out, most were cancelled without any explanation. I am now publicly described as an 'enemy of the state', accused of having savings in a secret foreign bank account.

As the Stasi is pressurising my friends to avoid me, and my children are being ignored at school, I wish to live in the FRG.

Source B: From an interview with a British woman who taught in East Germany during the 1980s. Here she is commenting on information found in her Stasi file, which she requested to see after the collapse of the GDR.

My East German boyfriend was under observation because he had the 'wrong friends'. Two friends had illegally emigrated to the FRG and another had been caught trying to leave. The Stasi were monitoring our letters and phone calls, and someone we trusted was informing on us. The authorities were never going to allow us to marry.

Nonetheless, the Stasi were often really incompetent. Once, they reported that I was meeting British Embassy officials in East Berlin, even though I had left the GDR months earlier.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about state control in the GDR?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From a book on the history of East Germany, published in 2015.

People in the GDR were controlled through fear and propaganda. It was difficult to ignore the SED's propaganda because it controlled the mass media. Most people believed that Stasi informers were everywhere, and everybody knew of people punished for dissent.

However, state control of the population was not fully effective in the GDR. Many people criticised the SED among friends and tuned in, secretly, to news broadcasts from the FRG. By the 1980s, over 100 people were leaving for the West every day.

Extract C suggests that state control of the population was not fully effective in the GDR.

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 economy of the Southern states of the USA in 1861 was different from the economy of the Southern states of the USA in 1865.

(6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of the opposition to Westward expansion in the years 1803–49.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How significant was Shays' Rebellion in bringing about a change in the power of the Federal Government in the years 1783–1820?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Shays' Rebellion (1786–87)
- the Missouri Compromise (1820).

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far were the problems faced by black Americans overcome in the years 1850–77?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Dred Scott case (1857)
- the Civil Rights Acts (1866 and 1875).

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 the role of local authorities in public health after 1875 was different from their role in public health before 1875.

(6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of improvements in surgery in the years 1865–1905.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How far was it Florence Nightingale who made the most significant contribution by a woman to the development of medicine in the years 1860–1920?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Florence Nightingale
- Marie Curie.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far was the founding of the National Health Service (NHS) the most significant development in improving medical treatment in the years 1920–48?

You may use the following in your answer:

- plastic surgery
- the NHS.

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 the right to vote in national elections before the Universal Male Suffrage Law in 1925 was different from the right to vote after the Law was passed.

(6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of Japan's economic decline in the years 1919–25.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How far was the Perry Mission the reason why Japan became a modern country in the years 1853–1919?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Perry Mission (1853)
- the Meiji Constitution.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far was Konoe's period as Prime Minister a key turning point in the way Japan was governed in the years 1925–45?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Public Security Preservation Law (1925)
- Fumimaro Konoe.

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 education before Deng's reforms was different from education after Deng's reforms.

(6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of Deng's actions against the protesters in Tiananmen Square in 1989.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How far did life for people working in agriculture change in the years 1949–76?

You may use the following in your answer:

- landlords
- the Great Leap Forward.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did Chinese industry change in the years 1949–76?

You may use the following in your answer:

- heavy industry
- the Great Leap Forward.

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

(16)

(Total for Question B4 = 30 marks)

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

(a) Explain **two** ways in which the organisation and structure of the League of Nations was different from the organisation and structure of the United Nations.

(6)

(b) Explain **two** causes of the success of the United Nations in the Korean War (1950–53).

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How far did the work of the international organisations in dealing with the protection of human rights and refugees change in the years 1945–2011?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Palestine (1947–49)
- Bosnia (1992–95).

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far, in the years 1919–39, was the League's reaction to the Italian invasion of Abyssinia (1935) the key turning point in the League's ability to maintain world peace?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Aaland Islands (1920)
- the Italian invasion of Abyssinia (1935).

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 warfare in the First Gulf War (1990–91) was similar to warfare in the Second Gulf War (2003–11).

(6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of the problems associated with the use of drones in warfare in the early twenty-first century.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How far do you agree that, in the years 1919–45, the most significant development in warfare was the use of blitzkrieg?

You may use the following in your answer:

- blitzkrieg
- Hiroshima.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did developments in weaponry and technology change warfare in the years 1945–75?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the nuclear arms race
- the Arab-Israeli conflicts.

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 aims of the British in Palestine in 1917 were different from the aims of the British in Palestine in 1946.

(6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of opposition to the 2003 Roadmap for Peace.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How significant was the role of the UN in attempts to improve the chances for peace in the Middle East in the years 1947–75?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the UN partition plan (1947)
- Kissinger's Shuttle Diplomacy (1973–75).

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far were the Camp David Agreements (1978) the key turning point in relations between Arabs and Jews in the years 1978–2000?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Camp David Agreements (1978)
- the Oslo Peace Accords (1993).

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 the treatment of Empire and Commonwealth immigrants in Britain after the passing of the Race Relations Act (1965) was similar to their treatment before the Act.

(6)

(b) Explain **two** causes of the founding of the Caribbean Carnival in 1959 by Claudia Jones.

(8)

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

EITHER

(c) (i) How far do you agree that the impact of war was the most significant factor in bringing about greater equality in the years 1914–45?

You may use the following in your answer:

- women and war work
- government legislation.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did the position of disabled people improve in the years 1944–86?

You may use the following in your answer:

- employment
- the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act (1970).

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

(16)

(Total for Question B8 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 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

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Tuesday 4 June 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **4HI1/02**

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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SECTION A: Historical Investigation

You must answer ONE question from this section.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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 A1** ☒ **Question A2** ☒ **Question A3** ☒

Question A4 ☒ **Question A5** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS

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SECTION B: Breadth Studies in Change

You must answer ONE question from this section.

You should spend about 45 minutes on this question.

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 B1** ☒ **Question B2** ☒ **Question B3** ☒

Question B4 ☒ **Question B5** ☒ **Question B6** ☒

Question B7 ☒ **Question B8** ☒

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

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