

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
International GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Thursday 4 June 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **4HI1/02**

History

Level 1/2

Paper 2: Investigation and Breadth Studies

You must have:

Questions, Sources and Extracts Booklet

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, **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.

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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 . 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

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Pearson Edexcel International GCSE

Thursday 4 June 2020

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**

You must have:
Answer Booklet

Turn over ►

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CONTENTS

Investigation and Breadth Studies

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

Answer the questions in the Answer Booklet.

SECTION A: Historical Investigation

A1 The origins and course of the First World War, 1905–18

A2 Russia and the Soviet Union, 1905–24

A3 The USA, 1918–41

A4 The Vietnam Conflict 1945–75

A5 East Germany, 1958–90

SECTION B: Breadth study in change

B1 America: from new nation to divided union, 1783–1877

B2 Changes in medicine, c1848–c1948

B3 Japan in transformation, 1853–1945

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

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

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

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

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 assassination at Sarajevo **OR** the US entry into the war.

(6)

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

Source A: From the memoirs of a British journalist who witnessed the Battle of Passchendaele. They were published in 1923.

Heavy rain turned the battlefield into a huge swamp. Our artillery had created thousands of shell craters, then the German guns made thousands more. Eventually these craters linked together and became filled with slimy water and dead bodies. Our infantry were ordered to advance with all their kit, which included heavy tools, guns and grenades. It was hard for them to keep upright on the narrow, slimy boards that were laid across the mud.

Source B: From the memoirs of a British officer who fought at Passchendaele. They were published in 1968.

On the morning of our attack, some of my men looked terribly ill. Their tired faces were unshaven and dirty because there was no clean water. Because they hadn't changed their clothes for weeks, their shirts were full of lice. Our progress was slow and difficult. We had to move in single file on wooden tracks. If you slipped off, you went up to your knees in mud.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the problems faced by British soldiers during the Battle of Passchendaele?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From *The Battle of Passchendaele*, an article published in 1997.

General Haig was responsible for the failure of the British army to make a decisive breakthrough at Passchendaele. His battle plans were far too ambitious. Also, the impassable mud, caused by his artillery bombardment, meant it was impossible to use tanks. There was strong German resistance that included the use of mustard gas. Even so, Haig ordered his men to advance long after the battle had failed to achieve its aims. When it ended, British troops had advanced five miles at a cost of, at least, 250 000 casualties. German casualties were about 175 000.

Extract C suggests that General Haig was responsible for the failure of the British army to make a decisive breakthrough at Passchendaele.

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 Lena Goldfield Strike **OR** the 1917 Decrees.

(6)

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

Source A: From an account by an American journalist who had been present in Russia when the NEP was introduced. It was written in 1935.

Within weeks, Moscow changed. The restoration of run-down buildings began and house fronts were cleaned and painted. Shops, cafes and restaurants were opening all over the city. Peasants began selling fruit and vegetables. Other goods now appeared from unexpected corners after being hidden or hoarded. Many communists considered the results of the NEP to be dreadful. But, for most workers, the NEP brought jobs and better days.

Source B: From an account written by a communist author in 1937. Here he is commenting on the introduction of the NEP.

Very quickly, a new middle class of 'NEP men' emerged. They included private traders, craftsmen, small-scale manufacturers and prosperous peasants, but also criminals and con-men. They were all uncertain how long the NEP would last and were eager to take advantage while they could. The atmosphere under the NEP was offensive and indecent. Prostitution flourished. The Moscow Casino was full of gamblers every night – corrupt officials, gangsters, and foreigners with money to throw around.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the impact of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in Russia?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From *Russia 1881–1924*, published in 2005.

Lenin introduced the NEP mainly in order to meet Russia's urgent need for food. Statistics suggest that this worked. Grain production, in particular, rose quickly. By the time of Lenin's death in 1924, Soviet agriculture had begun to make a significant recovery. However, the NEP was not a success. Industry failed to expand as quickly as agriculture. The 'NEP men' may have done well, but there was high unemployment in the cities. The NEP also created divisions among the communists.

Extract C suggests that the NEP was not 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 A2 = 30 marks)

A3 The USA, 1918–41

- (a) Describe **TWO** features of **EITHER** the Sacco and Vanzetti Case **OR** Huey Long's Share Our Wealth programme.

(6)

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

Source A: From a statement made by President Hoover after the army cleared a camp of the Bonus Marchers on 28 July 1932.

Officials have been trying to persuade the so-called Bonus Marchers to leave the buildings that the Marchers have been occupying without permission. This morning they left. However, several thousand men from different camps then arrived and attacked the police. They injured several policemen, one probably fatally. Investigations show that many of these men were not veterans; they were communists and criminals. The veterans know this and are being led into violence. No government can tolerate this.

Source B: From an account by an eyewitness to the clearance of the camp of the Bonus Marchers on 28 July 1932.

Panic arose when the Marchers saw that the troops were coming. Men and women tried to gather together what they could and flee. Some of them had been tear-gassed by police in other parts of the city and wanted no more of it.

The troops came with their gas bombs and bayonets. Soldiers guarded the bridge back into Washington so no Marchers could get into the city. The army commander said, 'That Bonus mob was motivated by a belief in revolution'.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the events of 28 July 1932?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From *A History of the Modern World*, published in 1999.

The veterans showed no sign of leaving the camp, but Hoover was determined that they should be evicted. In the desperate atmosphere of the time, it was possible for people to think that the veterans were a threat to the government. So Hoover called in the army. It launched attacks on the Marchers' camp, driving the veterans and their families out of the city. Hoover tried to explain away the action by claiming that most of the Marchers were communists and criminals.

Extract C suggests that the Bonus Marchers were a threat to the government.

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 Battle of Hue (1968) **OR** My Lai.

(6)

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

Source A: From a letter written to President Diem in April 1960. The letter was signed by 18 important South Vietnamese men.

Mr President, you must introduce greater democracy. The people demand freedom. You must guarantee their civil rights so everyone can express themselves without fear. You must allow opposition groups, critical of your government, to function freely. Only when all this is done can honest and fair government be restored. At the moment, power is in the hands of irresponsible members of your family. This makes good government impossible and promotes corruption.

Source B: From a report written by the US intelligence services for President Eisenhower in May 1960.

Condemnation of Diem's one-man-rule is becoming widespread in South Vietnam. A common complaint is that Diem surrounds himself with a small number of relatives and close friends. This has prevented effective government and promoted favouritism and dishonesty.

Despite this growing pressure for reform, Diem will probably try and keep things as they are. But, in the long run, his stubbornness will only allow the Viet Cong to gain more support from the South Vietnamese people.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about President Diem's government in the early 1960s?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From *Vietnam: Conflict and Change in Indochina*, published in 1995.

President Diem's downfall was caused by his own mistakes. By 1963, his government was collapsing. The Strategic Hamlet Programme had caused great distress. Even members of Diem's own government were outraged by his handling of the Buddhist protests. In the USA, President Kennedy did not believe that the Viet Cong could be defeated with Diem in power. The USA stopped its loans to South Vietnam and threatened to withdraw military aid. This finally encouraged the South Vietnamese generals to overthrow Diem.

Extract C suggests that President Diem's downfall in 1963 was caused by his own mistakes.

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 role of women in the GDR **OR** border openings with Hungary and Austria in 1989.

(6)

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

Source A: From an interview with a British woman who lived in the GDR in the 1980s.

I was cautious, but not too concerned, about what I said. After all, I wasn't a spy or an opponent of the SED. Why would the Stasi be interested in me?

Most East Germans adopted a similarly cautious attitude. Only among family and close friends would they be honest about their true feelings towards the government. However, after the collapse of the GDR they realised that family members and friends could have been working for the Stasi too.

Source B: From the memoirs of a girl living in the GDR in the 1970s. Here she is recalling events following the arrest of her mother's friend for criticising the SED.

Suddenly, Stasi officers were everywhere, in uniform and plain clothes. They sat in cars in front of our house. They followed us everywhere. My mother was prevented from seeing her friends.

The Stasi made millions of ordinary people behave towards each other with anxiety and suspicion. It intimidated a whole nation. Everybody had to be careful. If you told a political joke, you automatically lowered your voice.

How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the effect of the Stasi on those living in the GDR?

Explain your answer.

(8)

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

Extract C: From *Germany United, Divided and Reunited: 1945–91*, published in 2009.

By the 1970s, the Stasi employed 180 000 full-time staff in East Germany. Additionally, it had a vast network of informers. Three-quarters of the adult population of the GDR were under Stasi observation at some point in their lives. However, the SED did not depend on the Stasi to control the people. Many people lived completely normal lives and did not come into contact with the Stasi. Also, large numbers approved of the SED's socialist aims. Its policies on issues like housing were widely supported.

Extract C suggests that the SED did not depend on the Stasi to control the people of 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 relations between the Southern and Northern States of the USA in the 1850s were different from relations between the Southern and Northern States of the USA after the Civil War. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the Civil War. (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far was the belief in Manifest Destiny the reason why there was Westward expansion in the years 1803–1849?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Manifest Destiny
- the California Gold Rush (1849).

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) How far did the position of slaves in the USA change in the period 1820–77?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Missouri Compromise (1820)
- the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854).

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 surgery during the First World War was different from surgery during the Second World War. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of the progress of women in medicine in the years 1848–76. (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How far did science and technology change medicine in the years 1848–1905?

You may use the following in your answer:

- germ theory
- Robert Koch.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) How significant was the Public Health Act (1875) in improving public health provision in the years 1875–1920?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Public Health Act (1875)
- the National Insurance Act (1911).

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 influence in China in 1895 was different from Japan's influence in China in 1919. (6)
- (b) Explain **TWO** causes of Japan's strained relations with the USA in the years 1931–41. (8)

EITHER

- (c) (i) How significant was the Perry Mission in changing Japan's economy in the years 1853–1931?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Perry Mission
- the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923.

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

(16)

OR

- (ii) How far did the way Japan was governed change in the years 1919–45?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Public Security Preservation Law (1925)
- Tenko.

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 opposition to the government in China in 1911 was similar to opposition to the government in China in 1934. (6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of the Agrarian Reform Law (1950). (8)

EITHER

(c) (i) How far did Mao's changes improve China's economy in the years 1952–89?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the first Five-year Plan (1952–57)
- westernisation under Deng.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did China's society change in the years 1956–89?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Hundred Flowers Campaign
- the Democracy Movement (1979).

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 UN's involvement in Somalia (1991–95) was different from the UN's involvement in Sudan (2005–11). (6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of the success of the League in the 1920s. (8)

EITHER

(c) (i) How far did the weaknesses of the international organisations change in the years 1930–64?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Abyssinia (1935–36)
- the Korean War (1950–53).

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did the USA strengthen the UN in the years 1945–2011?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Korean War (1950–53)
- the Gulf Wars.

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 the use of submarines in the Atlantic in the years 1939–45 was different from the use of submarines in the first Gulf War (1990–91). (6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of Allied success on D-Day (1944). (8)

EITHER

(c) (i) How far was the dropping of atomic bombs in 1945 a turning point in warfare in the years 1939–89?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Hiroshima
- Arab-Israeli conflicts.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did aerial warfare change in the years 1919–75?

You may use the following in your answer:

- fighter aircraft
- bombing.

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 Palestinian resistance to Israel in the 1960s was different from Palestinian resistance to Israel in the 1970s. (6)

(b) Explain **TWO** causes of the British decision to hand over the Palestinian mandate to the UN in 1947. (8)

EITHER

(c) (i) How far did increasing Jewish immigration to Palestine change the way in which disputed territorial claims were dealt with in the years 1917–49?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Balfour Declaration (1917)
- Jewish immigration.

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

(16)

OR

(ii) How far did the role of the USA in the Middle East change in the years 1956–93?

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Suez Crisis (1956)
- Camp David Agreements.

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

(16)

(Total for Question B7 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS