

Edexcel IGCSE

# History

4HI0

Tuesday 7 June 2011 – Morning

**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**4HI0/01**

**Questions and Sources Booklet.**

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

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P38750A

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**A9: A world divided: International relations between the wars, 1919–39**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1923–39.

The Munich Conference	The Nazi-Soviet Pact	The Corfu Incident	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	The Rome-Berlin Axis
-----------------------	----------------------	--------------------	-------------------------	----------------------

Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

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

Describe **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**

As soon as the Paris Peace Conference began, there were disagreements between the Big Three over the treatment of Germany. Woodrow Wilson was guided by the Fourteen Points. Lloyd George and Clemenceau were influenced by the interests of their own countries.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there were disagreements between the 'Big Three' during the Versailles peace negotiations of 1919.

(10)

**(Total for Question A9 = 25 marks)**

**A10: A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1945–55.

The beginning of the Korean War	The Truman Doctrine	The setting up of the Warsaw Pact	The Berlin Blockade	The Potsdam Conference
---------------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------	------------------------

Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

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

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

(4)

(c) Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

In June 1956, a group within the Hungarian Communist Party opposed Rakosi. The Soviet Union allowed a new government to be formed under Imre Nagy. Nagy introduced a series of reforms including free elections and private ownership of farmland.

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

(10)

**(Total for Question A10 = 25 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS**

**B4: The USA, 1917–29**

This question is about Prohibition. Study Sources A, B, C and D and then answer all the questions that follow.

**Source A: A painting completed in 1934. It shows attempts by bootleggers to avoid detection.**



**Source B: From an interview with Charlie Berns, who ran a speakeasy in New York during the 1920s.**

Every speakeasy had to make some arrangements with the cops to survive. In our case it wasn't exactly a showdown, nothing on a regular basis, more like an act of friendship. We would bribe the captain of the cops with a \$50 bill from time to time and the cops on the beat with a box of cigars. They could always count on us for free meals and drinks. At Christmas time, of course, we had a gift for everybody.

**Source C: From an interview with a policeman in Chicago in the 1920s.**

I was assigned to 12th Street. A guy dashed up to me and said, 'This is for you'. He handed me an envelope. I opened it and there was \$75 in it. The payoff was such a common thing. Believe me, I never went seeking it. I did not want to take bribes. It just came as a matter of course. I tried to do my job. We went out on several raids on speakeasies and made convictions, but most of the time we ignored the drinking.

**Source D: From a modern history textbook, published in 1996.**

Prohibition proved impossible to enforce effectively in cities. Not enough Prohibition agents were appointed and many were corrupt. Millions of US citizens, especially in cities, were not prepared to obey the law and as a result bootleggers made vast fortunes. By 1925, there were more speakeasies than there had been saloons in 1919. Prohibition also failed due to the rise of organised crime. Estimates suggest that gangsters made about \$2 billion out of the sale of illegal alcohol.

**Study Source A.**

- (a) Give **three** statements that could be inferred from Source A about Prohibition.

(3)

**Study Sources B and C.**

- (b) Does Source C support the evidence of Source B about the attitude of police to speakeasies? Explain your answer.

(7)

**Study Sources A, B, C and D, and use your own knowledge.**

- (c) 'The main reason for the failure of Prohibition was corrupt officials.'

Use the sources, and your own knowledge, to explain whether you agree with this view.

(15)

**(Total for Question B4 = 25 marks)**

**C5: Conflict, crisis and change: The Middle East, c.1919–c.1973**

**Source: From a modern history textbook, published in 1996.**

Between 1918 and 1939 the Jewish population in Palestine increased from 10 to 40 per cent. Between 1920 and 1930, 100,000 Jews went to live in Palestine. In the 1930s, these numbers continued to increase due to Hitler’s policies in Germany. The Arabs became increasingly alarmed at the number of Jewish immigrants and in 1939 the British restricted Jewish immigration.

- (a) What does this Source tell us about Jewish immigration to Palestine in the years 1920–39? (3)
- (b) Describe the key features of **either** Jewish terrorist activities, 1945–47, **or** the United Nations’ Partition Plan, 1947. (7)
- (c) In what ways did the involvement of the Superpowers bring change to the Middle East in the years 1948–73?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer and any other information of your own.

- The creation of Israel, 1948
- The Suez Crisis, 1956
- The Six Days War, 1967
- The Yom Kippur War, 1973

(15)

**(Total for Question C5 = 25 marks)**

Edexcel IGCSE

# History

4HI0

Tuesday 7 June 2011 – Morning

**Time: 2 hours 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**4HI0/01**

**Questions and Sources Booklet.**

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**A9: A world divided: International relations between the wars, 1919–39**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1923–39.

The Munich Conference	The Nazi-Soviet Pact	The Corfu Incident	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	The Rome-Berlin Axis
-----------------------	----------------------	--------------------	-------------------------	----------------------

Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

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

Describe **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**

As soon as the Paris Peace Conference began, there were disagreements between the Big Three over the treatment of Germany. Woodrow Wilson was guided by the Fourteen Points. Lloyd George and Clemenceau were influenced by the interests of their own countries.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why there were disagreements between the 'Big Three' during the Versailles peace negotiations of 1919.

(10)

**(Total for Question A9 = 25 marks)**



**A10: A world divided: Superpower relations, 1945–62**

(a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1945–55.

The beginning of the Korean War	The Truman Doctrine	The setting up of the Warsaw Pact	The Berlin Blockade	The Potsdam Conference
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

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

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

(4)

(c) Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

**Source: From a modern textbook**

In June 1956, a group within the Hungarian Communist Party opposed Rakosi. The Soviet Union allowed a new government to be formed under Imre Nagy. Nagy introduced a series of reforms including free elections and private ownership of farmland.

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

(10)

**(Total for Question A10 = 25 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS**

**B4: The USA, 1917–29**

This question is about Prohibition. Study Sources A, B, C and D and then answer all the questions that follow.

**Source A: A painting completed in 1934. It shows attempts by bootleggers to avoid detection.**



**Source B: From an interview with Charlie Berns, who ran a speakeasy in New York during the 1920s.**

Every speakeasy had to make some arrangements with the cops to survive. In our case it wasn't exactly a showdown, nothing on a regular basis, more like an act of friendship. We would bribe the captain of the cops with a \$50 bill from time to time and the cops on the beat with a box of cigars. They could always count on us for free meals and drinks. At Christmas time, of course, we had a gift for everybody.

**Source C: From an interview with a policeman in Chicago in the 1920s.**

I was assigned to 12th Street. A guy dashed up to me and said, 'This is for you'. He handed me an envelope. I opened it and there was \$75 in it. The payoff was such a common thing. Believe me, I never went seeking it. I did not want to take bribes. It just came as a matter of course. I tried to do my job. We went out on several raids on speakeasies and made convictions, but most of the time we ignored the drinking.

**Source D: From a modern history textbook, published in 1996.**

Prohibition proved impossible to enforce effectively in cities. Not enough Prohibition agents were appointed and many were corrupt. Millions of US citizens, especially in cities, were not prepared to obey the law and as a result bootleggers made vast fortunes. By 1925, there were more speakeasies than there had been saloons in 1919. Prohibition also failed due to the rise of organised crime. Estimates suggest that gangsters made about \$2 billion out of the sale of illegal alcohol.

**Study Source A.**

- (a) Give **three** statements that could be inferred from Source A about Prohibition.

(3)

**Study Sources B and C.**

- (b) Does Source C support the evidence of Source B about the attitude of police to speakeasies? Explain your answer.

(7)

**Study Sources A, B, C and D, and use your own knowledge.**

- (c) 'The main reason for the failure of Prohibition was corrupt officials.'

Use the sources, and your own knowledge, to explain whether you agree with this view.

(15)

**(Total for Question B4 = 25 marks)**

**C5: Conflict, crisis and change: The Middle East, c.1919–c.1973**

**Source: From a modern history textbook, published in 1996.**

Between 1918 and 1939 the Jewish population in Palestine increased from 10 to 40 per cent. Between 1920 and 1930, 100,000 Jews went to live in Palestine. In the 1930s, these numbers continued to increase due to Hitler's policies in Germany. The Arabs became increasingly alarmed at the number of Jewish immigrants and in 1939 the British restricted Jewish immigration.

- (a) What does this Source tell us about Jewish immigration to Palestine in the years 1920–39?

(3)

- (b) Describe the key features of **either** Jewish terrorist activities, 1945–47, **or** the United Nations' Partition Plan, 1947.

(7)

- (c) In what ways did the involvement of the Superpowers bring change to the Middle East in the years 1948–73?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer and any other information of your own.

- The creation of Israel, 1948
- The Suez Crisis, 1956
- The Six Days War, 1967
- The Yom Kippur War, 1973

(15)

**(Total for Question C5 = 25 marks)**

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

# **History**

## **Paper 1**

Friday 16 May 2014 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**KH10/01**

**4H10/01**

**Questions and Sources Booklet.**

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**PEARSON**

## 6: A world divided: International Relations between the wars, 1919–39

- (a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1920–39.

The Corfu incident	The Nazi-Soviet Pact	The Treaty of Trianon	The <i>Anschluss</i> with Austria	The Stresa Front
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either**

The Nazi-Soviet Pact

**or**

The *Anschluss* with Austria

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

(4)

- (c) Why was Hitler successful in challenging the Treaty of Versailles in the years 1933–36? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

### Source: From a modern textbook

The League of Nations eventually condemned the Japanese invasion of Manchuria but did not impose economic sanctions. The League did introduce sanctions against Italy following Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia, however these did not include oil. In both crises, the League was weakened by the absence of the USA.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why the League of Nations failed to prevent aggression in Manchuria and Abyssinia in the 1930s.

(10)

**(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)**

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

- (a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1949–62.

The Soviet invasion of Hungary	The U2 incident	The setting up of the Federal Republic of Germany	The USA set up a naval blockade of Cuba	The beginning of the Korean War
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

- (b) Choose **either**

The Soviet invasion of Hungary

**or**

The USA set up a naval blockade of Cuba

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

(4)

- (c) Why did relations between the USA and the Soviet Union change in the years 1945–47? Explain your answer.

(8)

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

### Source: From a modern textbook

In 1948, Stalin blocked all routes into West Berlin. The Allies retaliated with the Berlin airlift. In the years 1956–61, many East Germans moved to West Berlin. In 1961, Khrushchev, having failed to persuade the Allies to leave West Berlin, ordered the building of the Berlin Wall.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain how events in Berlin in the years 1948–61 worsened relations between the superpowers.

(10)

**(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)**

#### A4: The USA, 1917–29

This question is about immigration and the Red Scare. Study Sources A, B, C and D and then answer all the questions that follow.

**Source A: A cartoon published in a US newspaper, May 1921.**



**Source B: From a speech by a Republican Senator in 1921 about immigration.**

The steamship companies haul them over to America and as soon as they step off the ships our problems begin – communism, anarchy and kidnappers challenge our government and our flag. Thousands come here who will never take the oath in support of our constitution and become citizens of the USA. Their main loyalty remains with their country of origin. They fill places which belong to the wage-earners of America. They are no service whatever to our people. They are a menace and a danger to us every day.

**Source C: From an article published in a US magazine, January 1920.**

We must stop immigration from certain countries where violence and anarchy are the fashion. We have no room for imported Reds who preach revolution. No Reds should apply here. No Reds should be made here. It takes time and money to train a worker. However, if an immigrant comes to our great new country and helps to develop it, we want him. Our country is big enough to take a bit of a chance with an immigrant if, in the long run, it will benefit the average American to do so.



**Source D: From a history of the USA, published in 2009.**

US involvement in the war fuelled anti-German feelings. Post-war unemployment due to the closure of armaments factories meant there was less need for workers. Many Americans feared that immigrants would bring with them dangerous political ideas such as communism, especially after the Red Scare of 1919–20. Immigrants were blamed for the increase in drunkenness and violence. In the 1920s, immigrants who were not WASP – white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant – were not welcome.

**Study Source A.**

- (a) What can you learn from Source A about immigration to the USA in the 1920s? (3)

**Study Sources B and C.**

- (b) How far does Source C support the evidence of Source B about immigration? Explain your answer. (7)

**Study Sources A, B, C and D, and use your own knowledge.**

- (c) 'The main cause of opposition to immigration was the fear of communism'.  
Use the sources, and your own knowledge, to explain whether you agree with this view. (15)

**(Total for Question A4 = 25 marks)**

#### B4: Conflict, crisis and change: The Middle East, c1919–c1995

**Source: From a history of the twentieth century, published in 2005.**

The Suez War began with the planned Israeli invasion of Egypt on 29 October 1956. This was a brilliant success, and within a week the Israelis had captured the entire Sinai peninsula. Meanwhile, the British and French bombed Egyptian airfields and landed troops in Port Said at the northern end of the Suez Canal. The Americans, who were afraid of upsetting all the Arab states and forcing them into closer ties with the Soviet Union, refused to support Britain.

- (a) What does this Source tell us about the Suez Crisis of 1956? (3)
- (b) Explain the key features of **either** the Peel Commission (1937) **or** the United Nations Partition Plan (1947). (7)
- (c) How far did relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours change in the years 1967–93?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Six Day War, 1967
- The Camp David Agreements, 1979

(15)

**(Total for Question B4 = 25 marks)**

Write your name here			
Surname		Other names	
<b>Pearson Edexcel</b> <b>Level 1/Level 2 Certificate</b> <b>Pearson Edexcel International GCSE</b>		Centre Number <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>	Candidate Number <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>
<h1 style="margin: 0;">History</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Paper 1</h2>			
Monday 1 June 2015 – Morning <b>Time: 1 hour 30 minutes</b>		Paper Reference <b>KH10/01</b> <b>4HI0/01</b>	
<b>You must have:</b> Questions and Sources Booklet (enclosed)			Total Marks <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

### 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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PEARSON

**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)**

## 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)**

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

# **History**

## **Paper 2**

Wednesday 10 June 2015 – Morning

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**KH10/02**

**4H10/02**

**Questions and Sources Booklet.**

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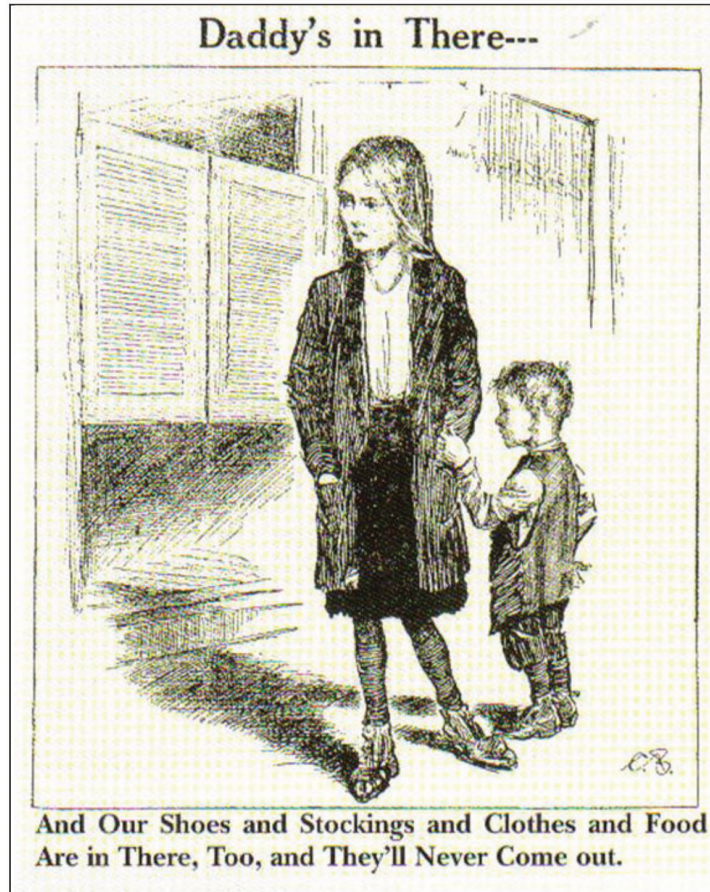


**PEARSON**

#### A4: The USA, 1917–29

This question is about the reasons for the introduction of Prohibition. Study Sources A, B, C and D and then answer all the questions that follow.

**Source A: A poster issued by the Anti-Saloon League in 1919. It shows two children standing outside a saloon.**



**Source B: From an Anti-Saloon League pamphlet published in 1918.**

The American's patriotic duty is to abolish the pro-German, crime-producing, food-wasting, youth-corrupting, home-wrecking, un-American liquor traffic. Alcohol has caused more than three quarters of poverty and crime and a half of the cases of insanity. It corrupts politics and public servants, corrupts the Government and corrupts public morals. It lowers in a dreadful way the standard of efficiency of the Nation and greatly reduces the national wealth.

**Source C: From a speech to Congress in 1919 by a supporter of Prohibition.**

Scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a poison. It lowers to an appalling degree the character of our citizens, thereby weakening public morals and democracy. It produces widespread crime, poverty and insanity. Alcohol results in disease and premature death for hundreds and thousands of citizens, and leads to their children being born disabled.

**Source D: From a history of the USA between the wars, published in 1997.**

Opposition to alcohol was mainly due to the work of groups such as the Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Movement which had campaigned for years and won strong support from Protestant Churches. In the years before 1919, the campaign gained some very powerful supporters such as industrialists who believed that workers would be more reliable if they did not drink. Politicians also supported it because it won them votes in rural areas. The Prohibition movement gained even more support after the US entry into the First World War in 1917.

**Study Source A.**

- (a) What can you learn from Source A about the drinking of alcohol in the USA? (3)

**Study Sources B and C.**

- (b) How far does Source C support the evidence of Source B about the problems caused by alcohol? Explain your answer. (7)

**Study Sources A, B, C and D, and use your own knowledge.**

- (c) 'The main cause of the introduction of Prohibition was the work of the Anti-Saloon League'.

Use the sources, and your own knowledge, to explain whether you agree with this view.

(15)

**(Total for Question A4 = 25 marks)**



#### B4: Conflict, crisis and change: The Middle East, c1919–c1995

**Source: From a history of world affairs, published in 1989.**

The Peel Commission published its report in July 1937. The report stated that the British mandate was unworkable because of Jewish and Arab differences in Palestine. The report proposed that Palestine should be partitioned into three zones: an Arab state, a Jewish state, and a neutral territory containing the holy places. Although, at first, the British government accepted the report, it was rejected by the Arabs. The Jews were divided, with some supporting and others opposing the proposals.

- (a) What does this Source tell us about the report published by the Peel Commission? (3)
- (b) Explain the key features of **either** Jewish immigration to Palestine in the years 1920–36 **or** the British withdrawal from Palestine (1947–48). (7)
- (c) How far did the involvement of the Superpowers change the Arab-Israeli conflict in the years 1956–95?

You may use the following information to help you with your answer and any other information of your own.

- The wars of 1967 and 1973
- The Camp David Agreements

(15)

**(Total for Question B4 = 25 marks)**