

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

History (9-1)

SPECIFICATION

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in History (4HI1)

For first teaching September 2017

First examination June 2019

Issue 3



Qualification at a glance

Qualification overview

The Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in History consists of two mandatory papers. It is a linear qualification and all papers must be taken at the end of the course of study.

Content and assessment overview

Paper 1: Depth Studies	Paper code 4HI1/01*
Externally assessed Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes Availability: June 60 marks	50% of the qualification
Content overview Students must study at least two depth studies from the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 The French Revolution, c1780–992 Development of a nation: unification of Italy, 1848–703 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–454 Colonial rule and the nationalist challenge in India, 1919–475 Dictatorship and conflict in the USSR, 1924–536 A world divided: superpower relations, 1943–727 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–748 South Africa: from union to the end of apartheid, 1948–94. Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• gain knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of historical periods• develop skills to analyse and evaluate historical interpretations in the context of historical events studied• develop skills to explain, analyse and make judgements about historical events and periods studied, using second-order historical concepts.	
Assessment overview Students are assessed through an examination based on their selected depth studies . Students answer two questions, one on each of the depth studies they have studied.	

*See *Appendix 1: Codes* for a description of this code and all the other codes relevant to this qualification.

Paper 2: Investigation and Breadth Studies	Paper code 4HI1/02*
Externally assessed Written examination: 1 hour 30 minutes Availability: June 60 marks	50% of the qualification
<p>Content overview</p> <p>Students must study one historical investigation from the following:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Students must study one breadth study in change from the following:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gain knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of historical periods • develop skills to explain, analyse and make judgements about historical events and periods studied, using second-order historical concepts • learn how to use a range of source material to comprehend, interpret and cross-reference sources • develop skills to analyse and evaluate historical interpretations in the context of historical events studied. 	
<p>Assessment overview</p> <p>Students are assessed through an examination based on their historical investigation and breadth study in change.</p> <p>Students answer two questions, one question on their historical investigation and one question on their breadth study in change.</p>	

*See *Appendix 1: Codes* for a description of this code and all the other codes relevant to this qualification.

3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45

What students need to learn:

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| 1 | The establishment of the Weimar Republic and its early problems | The Abdication of the Kaiser and the German Revolution of 1918–19. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Republic and its Constitution. Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles. Challenges from Right and Left, including the Kapp Putsch and the Spartacist uprising. French occupation of the Ruhr. Causes and effects of hyperinflation. |
| 2 | The recovery of Germany, 1924–29 | The work of Stresemann. Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plans, US loans and the recovery of the German economy. Successes abroad – League of Nations, Locarno Treaties and Kellogg-Briand Pact. |
| 3 | The rise of Hitler and the Nazis to January 1933 | Hitler and the German Workers' Party. Changes to the party (1920–22). Causes, events and results of Munich Putsch, (1923). Reorganisation of the Party (1924–28). Impact of the Great Depression. Nazi methods to win support. The role of the SA. Events of 1932 to January 1933, including the role of von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg. |
| 4 | Nazi Germany 1933–39 | Setting up the Nazi dictatorship through the Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives and Hitler as Führer. The methods of Nazi control and the extent to which they were successful, including the police state, censorship and propaganda. Nazi policies towards education, women, the young, the Churches and their impact. Nazi racial policies and increasing persecution of Jews. Policies to reduce unemployment and their impact. The Labour Service, the Labour Front and Strength Through Joy. |
| 5 | Germany and the occupied territories during the Second World War | Nazi policies towards the Jews, including ghettos, death squads and the Final Solution. The Home Front, including changing role of women, 'total war', rationing and the effects of allied bombing. The growth of opposition to Hitler, including the Edelweiss Pirates, the White Rose Group and the July Bomb Plot (1944). Hitler's death and the end of the Third Reich. |
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7 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–74

What students need to learn:

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| 1 | The Red Scare and McCarthyism | Reasons for the Red Scare, including the Cold War (1945–50), Hiss and Rosenberg cases, the FBI, the HUAC and the Hollywood Ten. Methods used by McCarthy and the growth of opposition. Reasons for his downfall. Overall impact of McCarthyism on the USA. |
| 2 | Civil rights in the 1950s | Segregation and discrimination. The influence of the Supreme Court and Congress. The importance of Brown v Board of Education of Topeka (1954), death of Emmett Till (1955) and the key events and significance of the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56) and Little Rock (1957). The significance of the Civil Rights Act, 1957. Revival of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). |
| 3 | The impact of civil rights protests, 1960–74 | Freedom riders, Anniston fire bombing, sit-ins and voting rights and the Meredith Case. The methods and activities of Martin Luther King. The Birmingham Campaign, the Washington March and the ‘Dream’ speech. The Mississippi Freedom Summer. The impact of protest on civil rights legislation of the 1960s. Selma and voting rights. The Nation of Islam and the work of Malcolm X. Reasons for the growth of Black Power and its impact, including the 1968 Olympics; the influence of Stokely Carmichael. The impact of race riots especially in the Watts District. The Black Panther movement and the roles of Bobby Seale and Huey Newton. |
| 4 | Other protest movements: students, women, anti-Vietnam | Reasons for the growth of protest movements. The student movement and links to war in Vietnam, including the anti-Vietnam War movement. The Berkeley Free Speech movement. Students for a Democratic Society and ‘hippies’. Betty Friedan, Eleanor Roosevelt, NOW, women’s liberation movement and abortion. Phyllis Schlafly and opposition to the women’s movement. |
| 5 | Nixon and Watergate | Reasons for and key features of the Watergate Scandal. Impact on Nixon, US politics and new laws, including the War Powers Act (1973), the Election Campaign Act (1974), the Privacy Act (1974) and the Congressional Budget Control Act (1974); Gerald Ford and the presidential pardon. |
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A1 The origins and course of the First World War, 1905–18

What students need to learn:

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| 1 | The alliance system and international rivalry, 1905–14 | The system of alliances and ententes before 1914, including the Triple Alliance and the formation of the Triple Entente. Economic, imperial and military causes of international rivalry. |
| 2 | The growth of tension in Europe, 1905–14 | <p>The key issues in the Balkans and their significance for international relations, including Balkan nationalism and Austro-Serbian rivalry. The features and impact of the Bosnian Crisis (1908–09) and the Balkan Wars (1912–13).</p> <p>The features and significance of Anglo-German rivalry, including the naval race and the Moroccan Crises of 1905–06 and 1911. The assassination at Sarajevo and its consequences. The events leading to the outbreak of war, including the part played by international agreements and the roles of the great powers.</p> |
| 3 | The Schlieffen Plan and deadlock on the Western Front | The Schlieffen Plan and reasons for its failure. The trench system, life in the trenches, new weapons and methods. Reasons for deadlock. Key features of Somme and Passchendaele. Successes and failures on the Western Front, including the responsibility of Haig. |
| 4 | The war at sea and Gallipoli | German threat to Britain in North Sea. German raids, Heligoland Bight, Dogger Bank and Jutland. The U-boat threat, the Lusitania and anti-U-boat measures. Reasons for, and key features of, the Gallipoli campaign. Evacuation and effects of campaign. |
| 5 | The defeat of Germany | The significance of the US entry into the war. Key features of the Ludendorff spring offensive (1918). The Allied drive to victory (July–November 1918) and reasons for German defeat. |
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B4 China: conflict, crisis and change, 1900–89

This unit comprises five key topics, each centred on crucial developments in the history of this period. The following themes run through the key topics:

- civil conflict – order and disorder
- external influences on China
- economic transformation
- social transformation
- the role of leadership.

These themes will be the focus of Paper 2, sub-question (c), which will normally draw on the content of two or more topics.

What students need to learn:

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| 1 | The fall of the Qing, Warlordism and chaos, 1900–34 | The impact of the Boxer Uprising and late Qing reforms. The causes, events and results of the 1911 Revolution. China under the Warlords. The May the Fourth Movement. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and the Guomindang. The emergence of the Chinese Communist Party, the United Front and the influence of the Soviet Union. The Northern Expedition and the Shanghai Massacres. The Extermination Campaigns. |
| 2 | The triumph of Mao and the CCP, 1934–49 | The events and importance of the Long March 1934–35. War with Japan 1937–45 – the role of the CCP, especially the Red Army and the limitations of the Guomindang. Key features of the Civil War 1946–49. The Battle of Huai-Hai. Military, political, economic and social reasons for the success of Mao and the CCP in the Civil War. |
| 3 | Change under Mao, 1949–63 | Changes in agriculture and industry, including the first Five-year Plan, attack on landlords, the Agrarian Reform Law, cooperatives and collectives. Changes in the role of women. Political changes, including the Thought Reform, the Three- and Five-anti Campaigns. The Hundred Flowers Campaign. The reasons for, key features and effects of the Great Leap Forward. The influence of the Soviet Union on developments in China. |
| 4 | The Cultural Revolution and its impact, 1965–76 | Mao's motives for the Cultural Revolution. Key features of the Cultural Revolution. The Red Guards, education and the 'cult of Mao'. Impact of the Cultural Revolution on China and Mao's position. The effects of the Sino-Soviet split on the Chinese economy. |

5 China, 1976–89

The rise and fall of the 'Gang of Four'. Changes under Deng in education, birth control, agriculture and industry. Deng's opposition to political reform. Emergence of privatisation and westernisation. Origins of Democracy Movement (1979). The 'Democracy Wall' movement and Wei Jingsheng, support of university students from 1986, features and aims. Reaction of Deng. Tiananmen Square (1989).
