

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Wednesday 24 October 2018

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper Reference **WHI03/1C**

History

International Advanced

Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited, 1870–1990

You must have:

Sources 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 **Question 1** in Section A and **ONE** question in 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 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the political problems confronting the Weimar Republic in 1923?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

- 2 How accurate is it to say that the nature of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany in the years 1949–60 was completely different from the nature of the Nazi regime in the years 1933–39?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 'Confrontation rather than co-operation marked Germany's relationship with France in the years 1870–1990'.

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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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 2** **Question 3**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From *Morgan Philips Price on the Enemies of the Republic*, 5 April 1923. Price was the correspondent in Germany for the London Daily Herald newspaper in the years 1919–23. He travelled to Munich to report on the political situation.

I saw armed troops wearing steel helmets, and a group of young Swastika-wearers shouting 'To Hell with the foreign beasts!', 'Down with the Jews!'. There were placards on every street corner announcing another meeting at which Hitler would speak on 'Germany's Hour of Revenge'. These are some of the random sights that greet the visitor in Munich. There is little in Munich to indicate that Bavaria is part of the Weimar Republic. Flags of the old monarchy are more frequent than the republican colours. To be a Republican in Munich is to be foolhardy. 5

Bavaria is seething with hatred – hatred of Protestant North Germany, of foreigners, Jews, Republicans and, above all, Socialists. Opponents of Weimar say all will get punished when the hour of revenge strikes. One of these, Adolf Hitler, has pushed his way to the front of these opponents. He is a skilful speaker, who wins converts to Fascism by drinking beer with the common people and he has mastered the routine of whipping up popular passions. 10

'How can we help the Fatherland?' I heard Hitler ask his audience. 'I'll tell you how. By hanging the criminals of November 1918!' (These criminals are, of course, the republican workers of Germany.) 'By punishing the Republic we shall gain the respect of foreign nations. If we had resorted to arms two years ago there would have been no problems in 1923.' At this point in his speech, a company of Hitler's 'shock troops' paraded beneath the banner of monarchist Germany. Such scenes are daily occurrences in Munich. 15 20

The situation here is complex. There are numerous groups, all united in their determination to overthrow the Republic and yet differing in the means which they propose to use. One speaker will shout loudest when denouncing foreigners, another when criticising Jews and a third when damning the German constitution. But all are openly agreed that their common purpose is to destroy the Republic. 25

Source 2: From a letter by Agnes Smedley to a personal friend in America, 11 August 1923. Smedley was an American writer with socialist sympathies who lived in Germany in the 1920s.

Here in Bavaria, I am in the stronghold of those that want to return to the past. At night I am often awakened by the sound of military commands and the march of monarchists who are training in the forests and in the mountains. It seems to me a gruesome thing – this secret training of men to kill other men. And these men being trained are peasants and workers, not the class we usually think of as wanting to bring back the monarchy. 30

In Saxony the same thing occurs; there at night the men who are under military training are also workers, but this time their leaders are Communists. And they are preparing to kill also. 35

Sometimes I see no difference between the two groups. What is this business everywhere – men preparing to murder for the sake of an idea? Not their own idea either, but that of men who use them as tools to set themselves in power. Ordinary people only wait for the day when the two groups will start massacring each other. Both groups are bitterly opposed to just passively resisting the Republic; that wouldn't be bloody or sadistic enough. 40

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