



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel International
Advanced A Level in History (WHI01/1C)
Paper 1: Depth Study with
Interpretations

Option 1C: Germany, 1918-45

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: AO1 (10 marks): Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

AO3 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, difference ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question.• Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question.• Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	7-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant.• Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question.• A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	13-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant.• Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	19-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim.• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands.• Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may only be partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the most significant challenge faced by the Weimar Republic, in the years 1919-24, was the military terms of Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Versailles destroyed Germany's military capability and left the Weimar Republic humiliated and vulnerable in the eyes of many Germans • The Treaty of Versailles reduced the German army to 100,000 soldiers, a decision that led to significant dissatisfaction amongst leading generals, and the officer corps • The Treaty of Versailles did not allow Germany an air force and its navy was significantly limited, meaning that the Weimar Republic was unable to develop these military capabilities • The Treaty of Versailles demilitarised the Rhineland, which damaged the Weimar Republic's ability to defend itself against France and made it vulnerable to attack, e.g. the Ruhr Occupation. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Weimar Republic faced political challenge from the extreme left and right, e.g. the Spartacist Revolt (1919), the Kapp Putsch (1920) and the Munich Putsch (1923) • The Weimar Republic faced the challenge of being weak because of the Weimar Constitution, e.g. proportional representation invariably led to coalition governments, which struggled to maintain themselves • The Weimar Republic faced significant economic challenges, e.g. post-war debt, reparation payments and hyper-inflation • The Weimar Republic faced the challenge of Germany being regarded as an international pariah, e.g. excluded from membership of the League of Nations, accepting 'war guilt'. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the main reason for the survival of the Nazi Party, in the years 1924-28, was the role of the SA.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities of the outlawed SA (April 1924 to February 1925), re-named as <i>Frontbann</i>, allowed the SA to continue to promote Nazi ideas, aims and build support, all of which aided Nazi Party survival • The SA popularised the Nazi Party by regularly intimidating political opponents, e.g. interrupting Communist Party meetings and attacking communists in organised street fights • Membership of the SA appealed to the young and ex-soldiers and this helped with the survival of the Nazi Party • The SA maintained the popularity of the Nazi Party amongst the working and lower middle classes, e.g. many unemployed men became involved in the Nazi Party through participation in the SA. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler used his time in prison to reconsider how best to ensure the Nazi Party could survive and achieve power, e.g. he wrote his ideas in <i>Mein Kampf</i> and they became central to the Nazi Party • In 1925, the NSDAP was re-founded and the party was reorganised into a centralised bureaucratic entity; at the Bamberg Conference (1926) a new autocratic and centralised structure was created and this aided survival • Bouhler and Schwarz divided the Nazi Party into regions and this was crucial to the survival of the Nazi Party • The role of Goebbels in heading the Nazi Party organisation in Berlin proved to be very valuable in building up support in the capital and in aiding the survival of the Party. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1933-39, the main consequence of Nazi rule for the German people was the creation of the Volksgemeinschaft.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Volksgemeinschaft created a 'workers community' through participation in the DAF, the provision of leisure opportunities through the KdF and the promise of consumer goods such as the Volkswagen • The Volksgemeinschaft included the policy of <i>Kinder, Küche, Kirche</i>, which promoted the values of family life and female domesticity, leading to an increase in the birth rate and fewer women in work • The Volksgemeinschaft included most German children belonging to the Hitler Youth and being educated/indoctrinated through a Nazi-controlled education curriculum • The pursuit of the Volksgemeinschaft led to increasingly discriminatory measures against Jews, other ethnic minorities, the mentally ill, 'asocials' and religious organisations. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the Nazi dictatorship was a consequence of Nazi rule that impacted on German people, e.g. political parties were abolished, referenda replaced elections • Repression was a consequence of Nazi rule that was experienced by many German people, e.g. political opponents were imprisoned, the role of the Gestapo • The improvement in the standard of living was a consequence of Nazi rule for the German people, e.g. wages increased by 10% in the years 1933-39 • Work creation schemes and the re-armament programme were consequences of Nazi rule for the German people, e.g. they effectively eradicated unemployment. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the impact of Allied bombing on the Third Reich was more significant than the war at sea in the defeat of Germany in the Second World War.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bombing campaigns had a direct effect on industrial production, e.g. limited the increase in escalating arms production in 1943-44 and reduced it 1944-45 • The bombing campaigns resulted in significant civilian death and injury and infrastructure destruction, which impacted on morale and support for the war, e.g. absenteeism and lack of confidence in an eventual victory • The bombing campaigns seriously damaged the German Airforce, which had a major impact on Germany's ability to fight on both eastern and western fronts • The bombing campaigns forced Germany, in 1943, to divert two million men away from war fronts into anti-aircraft service. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany's inability to control the war at sea completely meant that Britain was not defeated and enabled the deployment of US military might and this contributed to defeat • Despite the U-boat fleet being trebled in size between April and December 1941, Allied merchant vessels being sunk fell to lowest levels and Allied supply chains were never broken, which contributed to defeat • The Allies were able to extend their convoy system by using surface 'support groups' that hunted down U-boats without hinderance, and essential war supplies were maintained, and this led to defeat • Allied naval supremacy assisted the invasion of North Africa in 1942, led to victory in the Mediterranean and made possible the re-invasion of Europe in June 1944, which led to the eventual defeat of Germany. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>