Please check the examination deta	ils bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate information
Candidate surname			Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number
Time 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	9HI0/1G
History			
Advanced PAPER 1: Breadth stud Option 1G: Germany a			•
You must have: Extracts 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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer ONE question from Section A,
   ONE question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶







#### **SECTION A**

## **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

## **EITHER**

1 How accurate is it to say that the most important outcome of the Treaty of Versailles, in the years 1919–33, was that it generated political extremism?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### OR

2 How accurate is it to say that improved living standards were the most significant feature of Nazi economic policies in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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(Section A continued)	 	



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	TOTAL EOD SECTION A - 20 MADES



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#### **SECTION B**

## **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

## **EITHER**

**3** How accurate is it to say that the main role of German women continued to be that of wife and mother in the years 1933–89?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

4 How far do you agree that political stability in the FRG was achieved mainly by avoiding the constitutional problems of the Weimar Republic?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



(Section B continued)



(Section B continued)





(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



# **SECTION C**

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

5	In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that British foreign policy towards Germany was largely responsible for the Second World War?	
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.	
		(20)
















(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS



# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Time** 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

9HI0/1G



# **History**

**Advanced** 

**PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations** 

Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

**Extracts Booklet** 

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From A. J. P. Taylor, *The Origins of the Second World War*, published 1961.

The vital question as to the outbreak of war concerns Britain and France. They were the victors of the First World War and had all the advantages. It was perfectly obvious that Germany would seek to become a world power again; and after Hitler came to power his policies were likely to be barbaric. It was not merely that the victors did not resist Hitler. In 1938 it was the British who took the lead in taking the Sudetenland from the Czechs, not Hitler.

Hitler did not so much aim at war as expect it to happen, unless he could evade it by some ingenious trick. Hitler certainly instructed his generals to prepare for war. But so did the British, and for that matter every other government. It is the job of general staffs to prepare for war. All Britain's military preparations from 1935 onwards were directed at Germany, whereas all of Hitler's preparations were aimed at making Germany stronger. Therefore, if we were to judge who was the guilty party from studying their military plans, we would conclude that the British were set on war against Germany, not the other way round.

**Extract 2:** From Karl Dietrich Bracher, *The German Dictatorship*, published 1971.

The foreign policy of National Socialism had two major themes. Firstly, the
National Socialists were the most determined opponents of the Versailles
settlement. Secondly, in its ideology, they aspired to a future Germanic empire
that would have Aryan cultural and racial superiority at its core. The personality
and ideas of Hitler were important in uniting these two themes.

Hitler, from the very outset, fixed his sights on one unchanging goal: to create a Reich far beyond the 'racial core' of Germany. The thrust of his attack would be directed against the racially 'inferior' Slavs in the east, and the Jews, 'world enemy number one'. He cleverly fooled politicians in the west by pretending his foreign policy was only concerned with the revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler's expansionist drive for a one thousand year Reich went far beyond the ambitions of previous German leaders. His racial ideas made German expansion into eastern Europe and war inevitable.

#### **Acknowledgements**

Extract 1 from: 'The Origins of the Second World War', AJP Taylor, Penguin Books 1964

Extract 2 from: 'The German Dictatorship', Karl Dietrich BRACHER, Weidenfeld & Nicholson (1971)

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