



Examiners' Report **June 2022**

GCE History 9HI0 37

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Introduction

It was good to see candidates able to engage effectively in the first post-Covid exam season. Paper 37 deals with the changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991 (37.1) and Germany, 1871-1990 (37.2).

The paper is divided into three sections. Section A has a compulsory source question with two enquiries linked to one source. It addresses source analysis (AO2). Section B has a choice of essays assessing understanding of key issues in a period in depth (AO1). Section C has a choice of questions based on the process of change over a period of at least 100 years. Most candidates organised their time effectively and there were few cases of candidates failing to complete all sections. There were still a small number of scripts that created problems with legibility.

In Section A candidates need to engage with the source and identify and illustrate key points relevant to both enquiries and make inferences. Candidates then need to deploy contextual knowledge to develop their points and inferences.

In Section B many candidates were able to shape their answers to meet the demands of the question. The best candidates took advantage of the Advance Information to use wide-ranging and detailed contextual knowledge to add depth to their responses.

In Section C candidates answer a breadth question. Candidates are reminded that in bullet point 2 of the mark scheme coverage of at least 75% of the timeframe is required to achieve level 5 and 60% for level 4.

In both Sections B and C not all candidates were aware of the meaning of the word 'criteria' which is required for a high level in bullet point 3. It refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues they discuss in the process of reaching that judgement.

The entry for paper 37.1 is very limited so there will be no comments on exam scripts for questions 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Question 1

The question attracted a variety of levels of response. The strongest candidates, making use of the caption and their contextual knowledge, evaluated the source effectively. They identified key points in the source and illustrated them with specific extracts, e.g. 'vital railheads', 'two million shells fired' and the reference to the effective use of aerial reconnaissance. They also tackled the second enquiry and identified inferences exemplifying Falkenhayn's failings, 'a great opportunity thrown away' and then deployed quotations and contextual knowledge to develop points about the qualities of Petain's leadership, notably his focus on supplies and recognition of the stress levels the French forces had experienced.

Question 2

The majority of candidates worked with the source to identify Bismarck's motives and his plans to address the issues he had identified. Specific extracts were cited to identify points, e.g. 'concepts belonging to the Middle Ages must not hold our country back', 'the repressive Jesuit orders'. Effective contextual knowledge was deployed by many candidates to develop their arguments. There was evidence of effective evaluation in most responses with support from the caption and contextual knowledge. The tone of the source also led to some effective points.

Source provides clear evidence to develop inferences re both Bismarck's motives and the measures that he proposed. The caption and the tone adopted by Bismarck can be supported with contextual knowledge to provide effective evaluation.

Plan:

intro:

Issue 1: Bismarck motives:

Unity: "My main objective..." ^{with} Evidence: internal division / separatist parties

Context: 'the recent...' Evidence: Declaration of Papal Infallibility, previous war against France

Nationalism: 'the Catholic'... Evidence: Policy of 'co-education' teaching patriotism +

Prussian dominance: 'the Centre' 1872 constitution

Issue 2: Deal

Teaching Education: 'All teaching' - Evidence 'Re-education'

Ex Appointment of priests: 'in state...' Evidence 1,800 removed of expelled

Limitations: Provenance Time,
Misleading 'liberal society'

Conclusion: More valuable for motives (unsurprising as it is a speech)

With the unification of Germany in 1871, a variety of ethnicities^{and} cultures came together, as well as bringing Catholics and Protestants together. The source is from a speech made by Bismarck in 1873, addressing the issue of Catholic influence within Germany. In regards to Bismarck's motives for Kulturkampf, the source reveals that Bismarck viewed Catholicism^{as a threat} to unity, German patriotism and Prussian political dominance. Furthermore, the source reveals that Bismarck planned to deal with this by taking control of the education and appointment of priests. Ultimately, due to the nature of the source as a speech, the source is most valuable for revealing Bismarck's motives for Kulturkampf.

The source is useful for revealing the motives for Kulturkampf because it not only ~~clearly~~ demonstrates the ~~political~~ challenges he faced from the onset of unification, but it also alludes to his own ~~beliefs~~. Firstly, the source clearly outlines that Bismarck was motivated by his fear of the Catholic Church being a threat to the German state. This is shown within the statement that 'the recent decrees of the Pope are a threat to that objective [preserving liberal society and building the state]'. This is supported by the ~~1870~~ recent Declaration of Papal Infallibility, in which endorsed the sovereignty of the Catholic Church over any government. Bismarck would have been motivated by this² as it was a ^{declaration} direct attack on ~~the~~ ^{authority} ~~power~~ of German government¹. Furthermore, for Bismarck the threat of the Catholic Church was escalated due to the fact that the Catholic Church had previously supported France and Austria in the war against Germany, ~~therefore the Pope's~~ ^{claimed sovereignty over German Catholics}. Secondly, Bismarck being motivated by the lack of unity and patriotism is also displayed within the source. This is visible within the statement 'My main objective is to unify and consolidate our new Reich' as well as 'the Catholic Church has become a barrier to the creation of a united, patriotic German nation'. Bismarck's policy of Kulturkampf ~~may have been motivated~~ Bismarck's commitment to ^{the} unity of Germany is evident within his policy of introducing nationalism into the school curriculum, as well as more minor aspects such as street processions celebrating Germany's military victories. Kulturkampf ~~would have been~~ ^{for} Bismarck would have been motivated by his desire of unity in the introduction of Kulturkampf as Catholicism was another feature of division within Germany.

The extent of his divisions is seen within different ethnicities and religions having their own separatist parties within the Reichstag. Therefore, the source is valuable in revealing Bismarck's motives for Kulturkampf because it demonstrates both Bismarck's own fears in regards to the Catholic Church, as well as his political goal in achieving his political goal of unity.

The source reveals how Bismarck planned to deal with the issues he had identified with the Catholic Church, however this is to a limited extent. Firstly, the source outlines that 'the state will take responsibility for the appointments of priests and civil marriages will be compulsory'. The state taking control of the appointment of priests ended up being a key aspect of Kulturkampf, with ultimately 1,800 priests ending up being expelled or removed from their position. This is useful in revealing in how he ~~was~~ planned to deal with this issue as it ~~attests to~~ reveals his commitment to a top down approach, in terms of the state then taking control of the appointments of the Catholic Church. Similarly, the source is useful in revealing how Bismarck endorsed education as a key instrument in not only control of Catholicism but also ~~was~~ encouraging patriotism as a response to internal divisions. This is seen within the statement that 'all teaching appointments must be subject to state approval'. The May laws (part of Kulturkampf) ~~however~~ involved taking control of the education of priests. This alongside patriotism being a taught subject demonstrates how suppression of ^{separatism} ~~nationalism~~ and the encouragement of

Nationalism was the method that Bismarck employed in order to deal with his issues with the Catholic Church. Therefore, the source is useful in revealing how Bismarck sought to expand state control as a means to deal with the Catholic Church.

Despite strengths, the source can be limited in its usefulness. Primarily, the source is arguably ^{strongly} ^{personally} misleading in revealing Bismarck's political motivations. The source claims that 'it is crucial that we preserve the rights of our citizens to live in a liberal society.' However, portraying Bismarck as a liberal would be a misjudgment due to the fact that the 1872 constitution that he had formulated upheld Prussian dominance to an undemocratic extent. Most significantly, Prussia had the power to veto any legislation in the Bundesrat. Furthermore, the speech being on the 10 March 1873 gives a limited representation of Kulturkampf, due to the fact Kulturkampf developed and eventually ended beyond 1873. ~~Despite~~ Despite this, the limitation put forward that Bismarck self-claimed dedication to a liberal society is misleading can be undermined by the fact that ~~as~~ in 1873 the largest party in the Reichstag was the National liberals, therefore Bismarck would have been expected to embrace liberal politics to some extent.

In conclusion, although the source does include how Bismarck planned to deal with the Catholic Church, this is outweighed by the depth given to his own ~~own~~ views and beliefs.

Therefore, the source is most useful in revealing Bismarck's motivations for Kulturkampf.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 5 response which is rooted in the source. Key points are identified that provide a framework to develop an argument re both enquiries and the response also deploys some appropriate contextual knowledge. Answer is clearly expressed and well structured.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

It is important to recognise that Bismarck had a very clear sense of his overall objectives but showed pragmatism as well as ruthlessness in developing his policies. Candidates should also make use of the caption in their evaluation of the source.

Question 3

Candidates generally showed an awareness of the failings of Gamelin, notably re communications and his failure to respond positively to the Germans in the early stages of the campaign. The range of other factors identified was generally sound but there was often a lack of specific illustration to add substance to the points made. Equally candidates had a general idea of the reasons for German successes but did not always back them up.

Question 4

This question attracted some well-informed responses with Donitz's failures to counter the Intelligence and tactical advances made by the Royal Navy. Stronger candidates were aware that Donitz faced many frustrations in his relationships with his superiors in the German navy. There were also strong points advanced about the support from both Canada and the USA. Overall this question promoted balanced responses.

Question 5

The questions in Section B of 37.2 were equally popular.

The majority of candidates produced focused responses and addressed the issues of both freedom and stability with specific evidence to the measures in the Weimar Constitution which illustrated their points. Significant numbers of candidates showed detailed knowledge of the context in which the Constitution was created. This was usually both accurate and interesting but not always linked in effectively to the specific question. The stronger candidates identified points, e.g. the introduction of proportional representation and Article 48 which were designed to protect freedom but could be held responsible for developments that challenged it.

A clear question which requires consideration of the principles behind the formulation of the Constitution and the difficulty of constructing a system of government which would both satisfy the ideals but also provide effective government. Candidates will need to show an appreciation of the historical context without losing sight of the key debate the question promotes.

The Weimar constitution of 1919 laid the foundations of stability and freedom in Germany in terms of civilian rights and democracy through the ~~it~~ changes to elections and introduction of the Bill of Rights. However, one can disagree with the statement as there were failures to the constitution that could be abused to reduce freedom, and that changes to the Kaiserreich constitution weren't fundamental, suggesting that the Weimar constitution merely built upon pre-existing foundations.

In terms of agreement, the Weimar constitution following WWI, implemented the basic rights for the freedom of the public. The introduction of the Bill of Rights was a major development in freedom as it allowed for free press, freedom of speech and trade unions. It gave all civilians, what we view as modern day freedom and stability. Moreover,

this was the first Bill of its kind in Europe, showing much more progression socially than other countries. This supports the argument that the foundations of freedom and stability were laid due to the ~~last~~ Weimar constitution, as there was no such thing prior in the old constitution under Bismarck. Alongside the bill of rights, the changes to the election process furthered political stability. The introduction of proportional representation gave the Reichstag a better representation of the general public in Germany. This allowed for coalitions to be formed in order to pass legislation that the public would be inclined to. This ensured that people felt represented in government and legislation could be easily debated.

Continuing with political stability, the Chancellor was now the head of the largest party in the Reichstag - instead of being appointed by head of state. This ensured stability as it strengthened the connection between government and the public, the Chancellor was no longer separated from the people; they now had

some sense of touch with what the public wanted, instead of what they wished for, this would continue into the Basic Law of West Germany. However, one can disagree with the statement as some of these foundations were evident in the Bismarck constitution, as well as the Weimar constitution introducing areas that were easily hijacked and manipulated to reduce freedom. An example of this is the introduction of article 48. This gave the Chancellor the ability to call a national emergency and pass whatever laws were needed in the time of crisis. However, the crisis classification was vague, therefore allowing Hitler to use article 48 to create his dictatorship in 1933. This dictatorship reduced the freedom of the public, suggesting that the Weimar constitution didn't lay all foundations for freedom and stability at most. Furthermore, the foundations may have already been laid, and Weimar built upon them. In the Bismarck constitution, the Reichstag was created and were

voted in by an electorate to represent them. While the system was flawed, there was the beginnings of democracy and political stability. Weimar merely improved upon the pre-existing system of the Kaiserreich by removing the Chancellor's ability to dissolve the Reichstag and call for new elections, furthering political stability and freedom, as they could now veto legislation if they did not approve, without instantly being dissolved by the Chancellor.

~~Established the existence of~~

To conclude, the statement is somewhat correct in terms of laying foundations of freedom and stability - especially politically and socially. Weimar made it so the public were free to their own opinions and stabilised the political structure*. However, it is unfair to state that they laid all foundations - as Bismarck's constitution did contain the beginnings of political stability with the

the creation of the Reichstag. Alongside this, Weimar created political instability through the creation of article 48 - which inevitably led to Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s.

*' as many Weimar structures were continued in the West Germany 'Basic Law'.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 4. Focus on question and addresses both issues, although the second is not as effectively dealt with. A sound range of evidence is identified with some specific evidence cited. The structure is clear and there is the basis of a balanced judgement.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Candidates will benefit from showing a basic awareness of the historical context in which events take place.

Question 6

The majority of candidates responded well to this question but there was an understandable tendency to focus very much on the important contributions of Adenauer and Erhard. Other factors were at least noted in the clear majority of answers, but their relative significance was not always analysed.

This question provides opportunity to examine the key issues in the development of the West German state from 1949. They need to identify, illustrate and link together a wide range of factors in order to produce a substantial argument.

While there is evidence to suggest that other factors, such as the new constitution or the process of de-Nazification, were more important in shaping the ~~the~~ new Federal Republic in the years 1949 to 1960, it is more persuasive to argue that the CDU played the most important part in doing this as they created a stable and prosperous democracy in West Germany.

The ~~new~~ new constitution did contribute to shaping the new FRG between 1949 to 1960. For instance, it rid ~~the~~ West Germany of the aggressive and militarised values of ~~the~~ Prussian ~~state~~ by dissolving ~~the~~ the state. It also introduced a more fair voting system in which people would vote ~~for~~ for an electoral representative first and then for a political party. This brought ~~closer~~ politicians and the public closer as they had a real say in who governed the country.

Furthermore, the constitution established a council within government to outlaw ~~an~~ undemocratic and extremist parties that would be a threat to the FRG.³ ~~democracy~~. This was crucial as it overcame ~~to~~ the main issue that led to the downfall of the Weimar Republic. It should be noted, however, that, ~~while to the constitution was based on democratic values,~~ Adenauer, leader of the CDU, directed proceedings in the parliamentary council when they ~~it~~ were ordered to draw up the new constitution, meaning he controlled and supervised this in order to fit the aims of his party.

The process of de-Nazification also contributed to the shaping of the new FRG. For instance, ~~while the Allies wanted to punish~~ all the Amnesty Laws of 1951 and 1954 granted amnesty to around 550,000 people that had been classed as Nazi criminals by the western Allies. Instead,

The new government of the FRG allowed to work for the new democratic West Germany and ~~was~~ make significant contributions to society and to the economy. This policy was largely supported across West Germany as it took the country away from its Nazi past and into a new beginning in which West Germany became the centre of politics and economy in Western Europe. It should also be said, however, that this was Adenauer's and the CDU's policy, supporting the argument that it was in fact the new Christian Democratic Union that played the biggest role in shaping the new West German state.

It is therefore clear that the FRG was largely shaped as a stable and prosperous nation by the CDU and Adenauer. For instance, it was their policies that integrated West Germany into the Western European Community and NATO. This was very significant as it moved the FRG closer to the Western

Bloc and away from communist pressures from the USSR. They also established the European Economic Community in 1952 which brought about great economic success, and a better relationship with France. By 1989, West Germany had established itself as the biggest economic power in Europe, and ~~was in~~ ~~at~~ 47% of its ~~import~~ furthermore. ~~Adenauer~~ in 1950, Adenauer and the CDU believed the USSR would try to invade West Germany following events in the Korean war and they pushed for the formation of a 150,000-man-strong army. While this was criticised by some ~~the~~ political parties, the CDU had the support of the public as a result of a widespread fear of communism. Once again, the CDU's policies protected the FRG from any attack from the East and allowed ~~to establish~~ the party ~~as~~ to gain the first ~~may~~ majority in the 1957 elections, therefore showing their political dominance and the massive support

they had from the general public.

It is therefore clear that, while the new constitution and the de-Nazification of West Germany contributed to the shaping of the FRG, these were done by or supervised by Adenauer and the CDU in order to match their views for the new Germany. The CDU also integrated the new FRG into western Europe and established it as a major economic and military power, making it evident that they were played the most important part in ~~achieving~~ shaping the new nation.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A focused and thoughtful response which merits the entry point for level 5. It identifies, illustrates and explains a range of factors. It has a clear structure and some effective sense of the historical context. Points are weighed up and a judgement is put forward.



Candidates need to ensure that they have a clear knowledge and understanding of the impact of the specific figures that are named in the specification.

Question 7

This was the more popular of the 37.1 questions in Section C. Most responses showed a range of knowledge across the timeframe. The argument for the nominated factor started with Brady and Gardner in the Civil War and went through to the graphic photographic images from Vietnam. Equally a sound range of other factors was deployed. The stronger answers focused on citing specific evidence and in weighing up the relative significance of points to facilitate a substantial overall judgement.

Question 8

This question was less popular, and the specific evidence analysed was relatively limited. However, the majority of those who chose the question did attempt to develop an argument although there was a tendency towards assertion.

Question 9

This question had the smaller number of responses. Some candidates focused on social reform and deployed a range of specific evidence across the timeframe. The stronger of these candidates weighed up the relative significance of the points and addressed the issue of whether there was 'consistent improvement'. Some candidates interpreted 'social reform' in a broad sense and discussed social change as a whole.

This question brought responses about 'social change' which is understandable given the overall heading for theme 1 of the specification. There was some sound knowledge of the massive changes in the nature of German society across the timeframe and many candidates considered the issue of progress starting from the landmark reforms introduced by Bismarck in the 1870s.

There is an argument to suggest that the social reforms implemented by the German government resulted in consistent improvement in the lives of Germans in the years 1871-1918, as proven by the working class and the white-collar women, who benefited from such reforms. However, there is a more substantial argument to suggest that the social reforms were not 'consistent' in improving the lives of Germans, nor did they succeed at improving lives at all, shown through the social reforms provided towards women, industrial workers, and artisans.

Firstly, as industrialisation accelerated, working class Germans grew at a rapidly fast rate from 1871-1918, and this was ~~extended~~ ~~accelerated~~ enhanced by the policies of those in power. For example, Bismarck created the first social welfare system in 1879, providing free medical care for 3 million more women, and sickness and accident insurance to a further 7 million women. This had the effect of improving the living conditions of the working class, and further chancellors, post-Bismarck, also extended their social policies as a means of placating the working class and encouraging them not to support the SPD; for example, sickness insurance was lengthened, child labour

was restricted, and accident insurance was extended. Even in the latter years of the FRG, social reforms by the government saw the introduction of 14 million Gastarbeiter. These 'guest workers', predominantly from Greece and Turkey, had a profound effect on the political, cultural, social aspect of the new vibrant urban cities. However, note the limitation of this 'underclass' of 'guestworkers', as they ~~were~~ did not see an improvement in their lives, due to being forced to work in low paid and low skilled jobs, for incredibly long hours. This was not dissimilar to the German workers in the years 1871 - 1918, who, fed up with the dire living and working conditions, sought greater political representation (from the SPD), and thus Bismarck's social policies failed, proving that, due to Bismarck's intention to alienate discontent and not actually improve the lives of the German working class, Germans continued to suffer.

Secondly, the emergence of a new class of white collar workers, in line with the increasing industrialisation and urbanisation, took place, both in state and private industry. These white-collar workers greatly benefitted from social reforms to improve the lives of this new middle class. With an increased demand for jobs, in research, scientific development, and finance particularly, the number of schoolteachers rose by 43%, while the number of doctors doubled in this period 1871 - 1918. This not only improved their lives economically, but it also led them to form

coordinating committees, arguing for a separate insurance scheme for to recognise their special contribution to the German economy. This ~~was~~ social reform was successful in 1911, but, it only served to reinforce the divide between the white collar women and the blue collar women, and thus it would be inaccurate to state that improvement was 'consistent'. While the growth and improvement of the white-collar women ~~was~~ was consistent, this was not shared with the other sections of the middle class, like the blue-collar women.

Therefore, it would be inaccurate to state that social reform resulted in consistent, whether that be over time or across a sector of society, improvements in the lives of German people in the years 1871 - 1918.

Firstly, the blue-collar women of the industrial sector of the lower middle class, did not share the same benefits with the white collar women from the social reforms. For example, ~~blue~~ white collar women could only be fired with a 6 weeks notice, whereas blue-collar women only required 2 weeks. This aligns with the juxtaposing social status each group withheld; during the Nazi period, white-collar women withheld the term of address 'Sie' while blue-collar women withheld the term of address 'du', which was less informal. However, despite the social divide, which was only enhanced by the government's policies, both

groups suffered equally during WWI. While the white-collar women viewed themselves as separate, their economic positions were actually no different - the economic depression of 1929 significantly impacted the middle class, with 90,000 white-collar women living without unemployment benefits. This acts as evidence for the fact that the German government failed to offer sufficient social reform which would enable the ~~the~~ middle classes to ~~survive~~ live their lives free from the constraints of unemployment or starvation, let alone 'improve' their lives.

Secondly, the social reforms which affected women were neither 'consistent' nor led to an improvement in their lives, as the differing forms of government enacted social reforms which were radically different from the previous government. The Nazis sought to reaffirm women's position back in the home, to consolidate her position as a submissive yet patriotic ^{house}-wife, who fulfilled the duty of creating a plentiful race of 'pure' Germans. The Mother's Cross was a social reform enforced by the Nazis to encourage women to have more children: a bronze medal was provided to a mother with 4 children, silver with 6 children, and gold with 8. While the sought to restructure the archetypal family structure, it also saw the reversal of the gains made by the Weimar period for women, where they were provided the vote and were, by law, considered equal citizens with men. However, despite these social reforms, the traditional ^{view} ~~position~~ of women still

remained, all the way from 1871 - 1990, with women only being no longer judged by ~~her husband or father~~ legally owned by her husband in marriage in 1957. Thus, the social reforms ~~see~~, again, neither consistent nor improved the lives of women, who continued to live in confined patriarchal societies.

Finally, social reforms implemented towards the artisans of the 'Mittelstand' sought to promote big business and industry, in ~~the~~ line with the rapid industrialisation which was taking place. From 1934 onwards, the Nazis embarked on full scale rearmament, in the drive to the war, and this subsequently saw the Nazis closing any shop not considered economically justified, which was, in their case, the small artisan businesses of bakers, butchers, and shoemakers. While the Protectionist Craft Law of 1879 sought to protect the artisans, this only led to their embodiment as a particularly angry sector of society, and who sought representation from the radical political parties. In Germany post 1945, the artisans did not see an 'improvement' in their lives, they merely clung desperately to their role within a rapidly industrialising society. For example, they wanted to educate and ensure a skilled workforce was provided for the factories, yet, the ~~not~~ increasing production ~~of~~ with use of mechanised factories has, since 1871, contributed to the decline in artisans, regardless of ~~not~~ any social reforms implemented by different governments.

In conclusion, while it is clear that, throughout the period 1871-1990,

a variety of classes within Germany were affected by social reforms by governments, to either placate ^{German people} ~~classes~~, enhance, or reaffirm their position, they were ~~not~~ not 'consistent' in their improvement, and thus it is clear that social reforms did not result in 'consistent improvement in the lives of Germany in the years 1871-1918'.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A clear level 5 response. The focus on change and reform in German society is sustained throughout the answer. It identifies a wide range of points spanning the timeframe and illustrates and explains their significance. The response is well structured and has a clear argument.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

It is important in the Section C questions to assess the relative significance of the key points identified and to establish elements of continuity and change across the timeframe.

Question 10

This question had the larger number of responses in Section C. Most candidates deployed a sound range and supported their points with specific evidence. The majority developed an argument weighing up the relative significance of both periods. Some candidates strayed into the Weimar period.

The question aims to promote comparison between two vital periods in the development of the German economy. The majority of candidates showed a good range of knowledge and there were some interesting debates about the relative significance of the two periods.

In the years 1930-1990, industry developed because of many factors ~~that~~ in ways that were significant. The wars both had huge effects and the post war economic miracle emphasized how significant these developments were. However, the industry in the years 1871-1914 had a very significant effect that were ~~however~~ ^{however} ~~of~~ ^{of} significance compared to the other years, as Germany developed workforce and economy. To different extent, since different developments, with later stage industry more presence

During the Kaiserreich, ~~the~~ industry German industry developed significantly. In the years 1895-1907, the amount of workers in construction increased by 1 million, along with industries to employ more and more construction workers to be more efficient and utilized. Germany also had access in Alsace Lorraine, providing ~~to~~ iron ore, which would later be significant, and supreme access to things such as potassium salts, all key for chemical industry, in which Germany became a world leader. Capril's commercial treaties with

over European countries and boosted Germany's exports, which reached \$25 million, and only trailed behind Britain. Efficiency and industries were also improved, with the use of cartels, which helped a competition between companies by agreeing similar prices for certain products. This lack of competition meant major businesses were able to focus on their own developments and increase efficiency, and make it an aim for businesses in order to keep a high efficiency rate. It also meant to conglomerates, went out of business. This was key as there was an economic slowdown in the 1970s which affected the economy. Efficiency things had to be maximised. This paradigm made developments even more significant. The chemical industry was also significant in the preparation for the war, as Germany had key products that were significant, such as the iron ore, which could be used for rearmaments. The efficiency and major exports, Germany were able to survive, especially after the paradigm were significant in taking a way a deficit. However the year following, increased larger deficits had to be achieved. This period did not experience any danger, as any

developments to be more free.

During the Weimar period, industry developed little as they were struck in cities after crisis. Debt piled up meaning little development could be made. Due to the war, better weapons needed to be made and food industries needed to be used, however, many fell short, causing food shortages. The debt from war reparations stood at 140,000 ^{marks} after the Treaty of Versailles was agreed. To value the ~~the~~ ^{currency} ~~mark~~ depleted significantly, as 4.2 million marks equated to 1 US dollar. The job had to be fully maintained on recovering from war. Unemployment in this period significantly increased, with 9 million being unemployed, making the ~~the~~ decreasing amount of job opportunities. The Wall Street Crash also hindered many, as banks collapsed and many people lost their savings. All of these factors meant that the German industry had very little chance to be developed, which makes the statement only partially correct. It was impossible with constant crises keeping the country. It made a very significant because of the way it kept the country, and made the Nazis need to, for a

//During the Nazi period industry had the chance to develop and it did. As the Nazis were mainly focused on the loss of the ^{Second} World War, many different industries took on this improved. The Nazis provided work schemes for German citizens, such as ~~the~~ 'Autobahn' which developed access points for cargo. Rearmament industry was ~~also~~ also driven significantly, with war metal works based industries becoming increasingly significant. This created a significant amount of jobs. This heavy focus on war success for a mobilisation of industry because it was so significantly needed in order to create a successful war effort. It put huge pressures on industries to increase production and efficiency, in which they were successful. These were considerable improvements considering a war needed to be fought and the developments made during the Kaiserreich had diminished due to First World War due to the amount of debt from reparations. They also needed preventing again to be successful. These emphasises on these new industries such as rearmament made true to German

industry developed a significant amount for the war, which was not done for the first world war, and created progress, in which they were successful and here are present 1871-1914.

The final time period, ~~which~~ was the most development was the post Second World war period. By 1963, Germany had the third biggest economy in the world, thanks to the industry development, ~~it~~ immediately showing its development. In this period, they had maintained significant factories and were put to good use and provided spaces and opportunities. The car industry of Germany was one of the most popular in the world, with demand being difficult to keep up with, showing just how far they had developed, from being in significant debt after the first world war. This was due to Marshall aid, providing \$99 million dollars to help Germany. This helped develop sectors, such as power and car industry, to increase exports and to be used for general funds. It was also assisted by 3.6 million migrants from the East who were providing

A young, skilled and inspired workforce who were able to create a new generation of industrial workers. The exports were also emphasized by the close relationship between artisans and industries that had not been seen before. Using skilled craftsmen and mass production developed a good reputation for exports worldwide. The amount. This period was 'Economic miracle' made just had significant development over these years, especially after the beginning of a downturn was for the carry. New opportunities allowed it to develop, making these years very significant.

To conclude, despite the years 1871-1914 being significant in the development of German industry due to them becoming world leaders in certain ways, the years 1930-1990 had a great adversity for the German industry to overcome, which they did especially in later years after the Second World War and lead up to it, making it more significant for the end result, and ultimately making 1930-1990 were the most significant in the development of German industry.



A clear level 4. A wide-ranging review of German economic performance across the timeframe, even including some references to the Weimar period. There is some effective deployment of specific detail to back up the general points being made. There is some effective comment on the significance of different developments and some weighing up in response to the question.



In dealing with questions about the economy candidates should be able to cite specific evidence, statistical where possible, of the rate of development. It is also important to identify links between different stages of development.

Paper Summary

Based on the performance of this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

- Candidates should ensure they address both enquiries: there will be material in the source to support both enquiries
- Candidates should not paraphrase the source: they should develop valid inferences
- Candidates should read the caption carefully. It will often help them with their evaluation
- Candidates should use contextual knowledge to support inferences and evaluation

Sections B and C

- Candidates should avoid a narrative approach and focus on analysis
- Candidates should be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification
- Candidates should range across the breadth of the chronology in Section C questions.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

