Please check the examination detail	s below before e	ntering your car	ndidate information	
Candidate surname		Other name	es	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Numb	er	Candidate Number	
Tuesday 21 May 2019				
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)	Pape	Reference V	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.

St	udy 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 reasons for the Kulturkampf?				
	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



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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 Treaty of Versailles was the most significant reason for support for the Nazis in Germany in the years 1919–24 and 1930–33?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'The GDR state was weak from its start in 1949 and this mainly accounts for its collapse in 1989.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)



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				oss in the box \boxtimes . If you change your our new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number:	Question 2	\boxtimes	Question 3	\boxtimes



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

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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference WHI03/1C

History

International Advanced

Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Bismarck's speech to the Reichstag, 30 January 1872. Here he is commenting on the recently-formed Catholic Centre Party.

It is disgraceful that a religious party has formed in this parliament as it brings religious belief into political debate. It was a grave political error on the part of Catholic politicians that they formed this Centre party in the first place.

At first, I did not judge but then I learned what tactics this new party used in order to achieve success in elections. We had hoped that it would be a support for the government, that it would display respect even when it considered the government mistaken and would maintain a sense of proportion, especially among the masses. But I was forced to listen in sadness and anger as election speeches and press articles influenced the elections by appealing to the passions of the lower classes, stirring them up against the government. In any of these election speeches, I never read anything good about the Prussian government, anything acknowledging its achievements.

I do not agree with their idea that every religion must receive a share of civil service appointments equivalent to its proportion of the population. It would end in chaos. It begins with the Cabinet; then the provincial officials would also have to be appointed proportionately, then the officials in all government agencies.

The government is determined to see that every religion is free within this state, especially the large Catholic one. But we cannot agree to it exercising power over the state. The Catholics are seeking political conquest rather than defending themselves. Legislation is needed. We cannot agree to the demand by religious authorities to have a permanent part of state power.

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Source 2: From Eduard Hüsgen's biography of the Catholic Centre Party leader Ludwig Windthorst written in 1907. Hüsgen was a leading Catholic writer and campaigner. In 1871, he had been dismissed from government service in Prussia because of his affiliation with a Centre Party newspaper.

The Kulturkampf was the mobilisation of religious opposition to Catholicism, the assembling of state power at all levels, and its use in all areas. It included education against anything labelled Catholic or even remotely associated with the Catholic Church.

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Like a poisonous atmosphere, like a kind of disease, the Kulturkampf hovered over our fatherland. According to popular belief, being a Catholic made you an enemy of the Reich, unpatriotic, too loyal to the Pope and hostile to the fatherland. You were also assumed to be a follower of the Centre Party and opponent of any cultural aspirations.

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It was seen as acceptable to make Catholics aware of their political and social inferiority in the clearest possible way and to deny them equality in public and private life. At that time, engaging in the Kulturkampf was considered necessary, correct, and patriotic, and even an essential for acceptance at the highest levels of society. One simply had to show blind determination in following all the demands of the government and the Conservatives with respect to anti-Catholic legislation. Otherwise, one ran at least the risk of being considered disreputable, politically speaking. Also, one must not forget that every now and then the Progressives and the National Liberals were even worse than the Conservatives.

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