

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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Thursday 23 January 2020

Morning (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 problems facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–20?

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 To what extent was Adenauer's approach to government, in the years 1949–60, different from Hitler's approach to government in the years 1933–39?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 'Given the deep divisions between the FRG and the GDR from 1949, the speed with which Germany was reunified in 1990 was surprising.'

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 answer 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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Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a proclamation by Wolfgang Kapp issued to the German people, 13 March 1920. Kapp was one of the leaders of the attempted putsch in March 1920, which, if successful, would have overthrown the government and made him Reich Chancellor. The proclamation was distributed as a leaflet on the day of the attempted putsch.

The German Empire and nation are in grave danger and we are speedily approaching the total collapse of the state and legal system. Prices soar without stopping. Misery is growing. Famine threatens. Corruption and crime show up with ever greater boldness. The ineffective national government, lacking authority and tied to corruption, is not capable of dealing with the danger. 5

Militant Bolshevism challenges the nation with devastation and threats from the east. Is this government capable of resisting this? How will the nation avoid external and internal collapse? Only by re-establishing the authority of a strong state. How shall we achieve this? Change does not need to be backward-looking but based upon the restoration of order, and the rule of law. 10
Duty and conscience must return again to German lands. German honour and honesty are to be restored.

The National Assembly at Weimar is continuing to govern without a proper mandate and has declared itself to be permanent. In violation of the constitution it is postponing elections until the autumn. Instead of protecting 15
the constitution that it has recently issued with such ceremony, a tyrannical socialist party government already wants to deprive the nation of the important basic right of electing the president. The chance to save Germany is disappearing; that is why there is no other way left but to replace the government with a new government of action. 20

Source 2: From a letter written by Friedrich Ebert to the Swedish social democratic Prime Minister Hjalmar Branting, September 1920. Ebert was President of the Weimar Republic in 1920.

As enormous as our task seems to be, we social democrats have to defend our German democratic republic, for which we have been battling for decades, against attack not only from the Right but also from the Left.

We are fighting against military putsches and against communist putsches for the safety of the Republic. It is possible that one day the putschists from the Right and from the Left will face us in one united front. In any event, we are holding firm to the line of democracy and we will succeed. Even a democracy cannot exist without a reliable state force. The peace conditions, limiting the size of our army, have forced us to accept the help of gangs of mercenaries to maintain law and order – which would be dangerous for any state. 25 30

The first thing to do would be to remove from the organisations responsible for law and order all the officers who do not accept the democratic republic. The same kind of 'cleaning up' would also be good for the government and civil service, though there, too, we have to face a lack of suitable candidates. Unfortunately, it is true that our universities and high schools are the breeding ground for opponents of social democracy. 35

If our revolution has not brought about changes in these areas, this is, mainly a result of the Versailles Treaty. The brutal attitude this Treaty showed towards our national independence, and the continuous sadistic attacks on our national feelings, stir up national passions and help to spread nationalist demagoguery among the young. These attitudes and attacks are the greatest enemy of German democracy and the strongest reason for people turning to communism and nationalism. 40

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