Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information		
Candidate surname	Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	tre Number Candidate Number	
Friday 22 January 2021		
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 ▶





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 difficulties facing the FRG at the time of its formation in 1949?		
	Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.		
		(25)	

















(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 'The outcome for Germany of the war against France of 1870–71 was, in most important respects, completely different from the outcome for Germany of the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

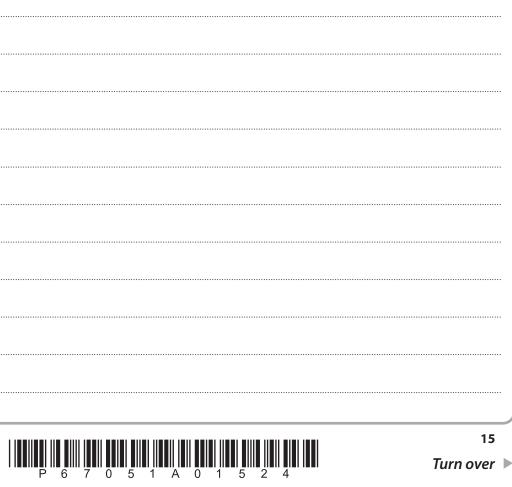
(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'The Weimar Republic's system of democracy was weak from the start and this primarily explains its collapse into totalitarianism by 1934.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)















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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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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 the agreed statement of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Western Powers in Washington DC, 8 April 1949. The meeting took place to regulate the future relationship between the occupying Allied powers and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The occupation statute defines the powers of the Allied authorities upon the establishment of the FRG. The statute aims to permit the German people to have democratic self-government.

The establishment of the FRG will change the Allied responsibilities. Military Government will end, and the functions of the Allied authorities will become mainly supervisory.

5

The new German Government will be free to take administrative and legislative decisions, unless disapproved by Allied authorities. There will be certain limited areas, mainly security, in which the Allies will keep the right to take direct action themselves or to direct German authorities to do so.

10

During the continued occupation, the three Allies intend that the German people shall have as much self-government as possible. The Federal State shall have, subject only to the limitations in the occupation statute, full legislative, executive and judicial powers in accordance with the Basic Law.

The Allied governments hope that they will not have a need to intervene. However, they reserve the right to do so. They will restore the full authority of the Allies if they consider that to be essential to security, their own international obligations or to preserve democratic government in Germany.

15

Any amendment of the Basic Law will require the approval of the Allies before becoming effective. The Allied authorities will not obstruct suggested legislation unless, in their opinion, it is inconsistent with the Basic Law or with other directives of the Allied authorities themselves or the provisions of this occupation statute.

20

Source 2: From a speech by Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, 21 September 1949. This speech was given at a reception held by the Allied High Commissioners.

With the establishment of the FRG a new chapter of history begins in which most decision-making authority will pass into German hands. We do not yet possess complete freedom, since there are considerable restrictions contained in the occupation statute. However, we will do our best to ensure that the Allied powers will apply the occupation statute in a liberal and generous manner. Only in this way, will the German people be able to gain full freedom.

The new government's firm wish is to tackle the great social problems it faces. Stability will only come when we convert the millions of refugees into settled inhabitants by providing them with economic opportunities, housing and adequate work. Disorder in this part of Europe constitutes a serious threat to the security of the entire continent. For this reason, the policies of the FRG should act to ensure peaceful progress in Europe. We will do everything in our power to master these problems. Nevertheless the problem of refugees is not only a national, but an international one.

Peace in Europe can only be achieved by working in a new way. We see opportunities for this in the suggestions for greater European political and economic co-operation. The FRG is ready to support these. We believe that aggressive nationalism, which dominated the last century, and gave birth to division, is now over. If we return to the common sources of our European civilisation then we will succeed in restoring the unity of European life. This is the only effective way to maintain peace.

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