Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information				
Candidate surname			Other names	
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number	
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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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 Bismarck's problems in creating a new German Empire in the years 1870–71?			
	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 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 How accurate is it to say that the Weimar Republic faced more significant problems, in the years 1918–24, than did the FRG in the years 1949–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

There were considerably more similarities than differences in the nature of the Nazi state, in the years 1933–39, than in the nature of the GDR in the years 1949–89.

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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Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a letter from Bismarck to King Ludwig II of Bavaria, 27 November 1870. Bavaria was the second largest German state and had fought alongside Prussia against France.

I beg Your Highness to accept my sincere thanks. I am grateful, in my official position, for the generous help Your Majesty has given, both at the beginning and at the end of this great national war. This has helped achieve a great outcome for the unity and power of Germany. The German people are also thankful for Your Majesty's support for German politics and for the heroism of Your army.

Most importantly, regarding the question of who should be the Kaiser of the new German Empire, it is my respectful view that the proposal should first come from Your Majesty. It should certainly not come from the Reichstag as the representative body of the people. The title would be undermined unless the proposal came from the most powerful of all the princes joining the new German Empire.

I have given to your representative, upon his request, a draft of a statement from Your Majesty to be presented to my most gracious King, Wilhelm of Prussia. This will also be presented to the other German states. The statement is based on the idea that indeed fills the hearts of all the German peoples: the German Kaiser is their countryman, as King of Prussia he is their neighbour. The title of German Emperor shows that the privileges connected with it come from a willing transfer of authority by the German princes and peoples. History teaches us that the great royal families of Germany, including the Prussian one, would not be diminished in their European importance through the existence of a German Kaiser chosen by them.

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Source 2: From the diary of the Crown Prince of Prussia, heir to King Wilhelm I, 17 January 1871. Here he is describing a discussion at a Prussian State Council meeting about the specific details for a newly-proposed unified German state.

For three hours, in an overheated room, we discussed a whole range of issues relating to the new Empire including the title of the Emperor and the role of the army. Count Bismarck acknowledged that, in discussions, the Bavarian representatives had not wished to permit the title 'Emperor of Germany'. And Bismarck, without asking His Majesty, had finally given way and agreed that the title should be 'German Emperor'. This newly-suggested title displeased both the King and myself. Count Bismarck remained firm. He showed that the expression 'Emperor of Germany' signified a territorial power that we did not in any way possess in Germany. So, alas, we had to submit but I remained unhappy.

The more clearly the consequences of adopting the titles of 'Emperor' and 'Empire' became evident, the more enraged the King became. Finally, he broke out in words to the effect that he was taking on only a shadow empire, and nothing more than another title for 'President'. He said now that things had gone so far, he must accept it, but he would not hear of an 'Imperial Army'. He could not tolerate Prussian troops being asked to accept German names and ranks. Further, he said he could not describe how desperate he felt at having to say goodbye to the old Prussia. Sobs and tears interrupted his words.

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