

Examiners' Report
June 2018

GCE History 9HI0 37

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with A level paper 37 which 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 contains a compulsory question which is based on two enquiries linked to one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1). Section C comprises a choice of essays that relate to aspects of the process of change over a period of at least a 100 years (AO1).

Most candidates managed their time effectively with little evidence of them not attempting all sections of the paper.

In Section A, the strongest answers were rooted in the source provided and showed the ability to identify and develop reasoned inferences. It was also important to address both enquiries using contextual knowledge and the provenance of the source.

In Section B it is important to be clear about the focus of the question and to develop a range of points that facilitate the development of a balanced argument. It is important that candidates have knowledge and understanding of the issues and individuals cited in the specification.

In Section C, candidates were better prepared this year to engage with the process of change and to focus on explaining and illustrating the significance of a range of points from across the timeframe.

In particular, it is important to recognise that in relation to BP2 of the mark scheme to access Level 5 it is necessary to address at least 75% of the chronological range and to access Level 4 on BP2 it was felt unlikely that the demands of the question could be met with a coverage of less than 60%.

It is also important to recognise that criteria as referred to in BP3 of the mark scheme relate to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement and not to a list of relevant factors.

Question 1

This source provided a German perspective on the British attack at Cambrai in November 1917. It required analysis of the nature of the attack and the impact on the German defenders. Candidates were able to interrogate the source to identify that this was an attack aiming to utilise the tank to best effect as a spearhead. The source reveals details about the timing of the bombardment, the modifications to the tank to enable it to cross German trenches and the nature of the ground in the area chosen for the assault. It also enabled the candidate to assess the German reaction with focus on the shock impact of the tanks and the feeling that the British had not conducted this campaign according to expectations. Many candidates deployed contextual knowledge effectively, e.g. in discussing the use of fuse 106 and the later events in the battle.

Question 2

The source facilitates analysis of the perceived threat and the nature of Hitler's reaction. Candidates were able to interrogate the source to identify evidence relevant to both enquiries and to deploy contextual knowledge to develop their points. Many identified the challenge posed to Hitler's position by the radical agenda coming from the SA which threatened groups that Hitler relied on for his support. Equally the intentions of the SA regarding the military were regarded as a serious challenge. The second enquiry led to candidates explaining that Hitler wished to project himself as the guardian of the true interests of the nation and being responsible for taking decisive action when necessary.

Source 2, written by Adolf Hitler, is useful for revealing both aspects of the SA threat in Germany in the early 30's - because it shows the attitude of the leadership at the top, plus it was written at the time - and for the way in which Hitler responded, by violent quip action that ended the threat. Source 2 is most ~~useful~~ useful for the second aspect of the question: the nature of Hitler's response, because it is written from the man himself, Adolf Hitler, which gives certainty to the historian in investigating how Hitler ended the threat, therefore the greatest value of the source is the nature of Hitler's response.

Adolf Hitler speaks very negatively of the SA because he felt threatened at the time by the SA because they were undermining ~~his~~ his gradual takeover. "The SA had become revolutionary and aimed to create a permanent state of revolution", this was completely out of line with what Hitler wanted because he wanted to consolidate power gradually with popular support in order to appease the old Junker establishment. Röhm, the leader of the SA, had a more aggressive Nazi ideology than Hitler, and therefore threatened Hitler's achievement thus far. Furthermore, the SA were ~~planning~~ pursuing 'communist policies', namely similar to those of the communist Trotsky, who interpreted Marxism as the need for constant global revolution - which Röhm adopted in his SA. Thus, the value in this aspect is the general threat posed by the SA and so informs the historian of the parallels with the SA and the anti-thesis of Nazism, the Communist revolutionary ideology. Hitler also goes ~~to~~ on by the SA having a threat of using top officials, they had 'established contact

with Conrad Von Schleicher, who had been a chancellor of Weimar ~~for~~ for 2 months in late 1932 and was replaced by Hitler on the 30th January 1933. ~~The~~ The old Junkers behind Hitler would be a Chancellor in chains - which no doubt Von Schleicher believed. Schleicher was executed by the SS in ~~the~~ July 1934. Perhaps the biggest threat of all was the size of the SA which had grown to ~~be~~ a vast army. "There should be only one bearer of arms in our state, the German Army". The SA under Röhm had 2 million soldiers in 1934, an increase from 400,000 in 1932 and given that Hitler was ~~that~~ threatened by Hindenburg (President 1925-34) and the army, by General Von Blomberg, Hitler therefore found the SA a threat of ~~the~~ leading to the suppression of Nazis. This speech was made retrospectively of the Night of the Long Knives and therefore gives value because it tells the historian what Hitler was thinking at the time, the contemporary nature of the source gives certainty.

The limiting factor in this source however with regard to the ~~first~~ first report, is the lack of the tension between State and Party which were arising. So the fact that the ~~last~~ Reichsleiter of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, disliked the SA and Röhm, as did the Head of Propaganda, Goebbels - so Hitler doesn't mention the general peasant hatred of Röhm within his cabinet. For example Göring found it a challenge to manage the different policy points of the 50,000 SA and SS and Stahlhelm in the Prussian police force, and the fact that the SA and SS were in conflict. Perhaps this is limiting because Hitler is speaking to the Reichstag and therefore keeps Party politics out of it in order to make the ~~political~~ politicians in the Reichstag and the public believe the Nazi party was stable. Overall however source 2 is ^{valuable} ~~valuable~~ for the first report as it gives clear reasoning for the historian in understanding the threat.

Hitler makes his response to the SA threat clear and bold by the Reinhardt by trying to show he is a strong leader - which he used as Führer Labor on in 1934 August. So the same is valuable in giving the strong nature of response to the SA. He said: "I resolved that it was my duty to act", this strong language emphasises his desire to appear statesman-like to the politicians and to the Junker elite. He goes further, "I had been lenient for too long" - Hitler was a behavior in strong leadership and used the Führerprinzip to guide his other ministers to follow him, which Rohm denied. The value in the same is that Hitler had been too easy on the SA before, but that by June he decided to act. This is valuable because the historian is informed by the change in Hitler's response. So he "gave the order to shoot those responsible" which he did by using the SS, which had 52000 members by 1933, and the Gestapo which had 40,000 by the 1930s and on the 30th June 1934 Hitler used the SS to round up the leaders of the SA and collaborators, proving that he used "lightning action". Von Papen was shocked with execution for days, Rohm and Schleicher were executed among others - formally ending the SA and amalgamating the SA members into other Nazi organisations. Therefore Source 2 is most useful for the second aspect, Hitler's response because it is written by Hitler himself and the fact it was written on the 13th July 1934 soon after the 30th Night of the Long Knives adds credibility as it is fresh in Hitler's mind. No other source could have greater value than source 2 for revealing Hitler's attitude because of the authorship.

Despite this however, the fact it is written by Hitler ~~can~~ means the language is put in a way that the Nazis were ruthlessly united and efficient, but it was only Goebbels and the Goebbels and Winter who really opposed Rohm, others like Frick were less passionate and source 2 therefore can give the false impression for

propaganda purposes - which did occur ~~not~~ due to the acceptance by the Army under Werner Von Blomberg which lead to the Hitler oath in 1934 (August) and the fact that Himmler didn't remove Hitler. Overall, however it is very valuable for the historian because no other source could give as good revelation on Hitler's response than by Hitler himself - hence why the second aspect is most valuable for source 2.

In conclusion, source 2 is very valuable for both aspects, but the greatest value in source 2 by far is the second aspect for revealing Hitler's response because the origin of the source gives the greatest degree of ~~certainty~~ certainty for the historian. The fact it is written by Hitler himself reinforces the same value because no other source would reveal Hitler's response in a better way. ~~It would be~~ The historian would require other sources such as personal diaries/memoirs of Hitler or other top Nazi officials to give a good breadth of revelation in regard to both aspects of the investigation. Overall, source 2 is very valuable.



A sound response which interrogates the source in relation to both enquiries and deploys some effective contextual knowledge, e.g. about the political tensions within the Nazi movement. It identifies some of the key points regarding the perceived threat and is aware that Hitler felt his position was being undermined. Equally there is some development about the nature of Hitler's response but there is scope for developing this discussion. Overall a sound Level 4.



It is important to try to root responses in the source and to identify the key points relevant to both enquiries. This will provide the platform for the argument which can be developed by the deployment of contextual knowledge to add substance.

Question 3

This question was attempted by the majority of candidates in Section B. Most candidates addressed the nominated factor effectively and identified Von Moltke's abilities as a commander and as a creator of the military infrastructure that facilitated the development of the Prussian military. The stronger candidates identified other factors, e.g. the weaknesses of his opponents and the superior resources available to Prussia. They were able to weigh up the relative significance of the points and produce an informed argument.

Question 4

The least popular question on Section B. Candidates addressed the nominated factor and showed an awareness of the importance of Intelligence in the Battle of the Atlantic and then measured it against other factors, e.g, the increasing effectiveness of the convoy system and Hitler's failure to give sufficient support to his submarine fleet. Most candidates then weighed up the relative significance of the different factors and developed a balanced and informed judgement.

Question 5

This question was the least popular in Section B but attracted some very sound responses. Candidates were well informed about Bismarck's objectives and how the political context of the 1870s led to some changes in his attitudes. The essays generally looked at both sides of the argument and supported arguments with some effective specific evidence.

In the years 1871 - 79 Bismarck introduced his anti-Catholic policies to the early German Reich, just unified. The period became known as the Kulturkampf, and its failure was evident by 1878 when it was officially ended by Chancellor Bismarck. Its failure is evident, however Bismarck did not completely fail in all his objectives - and he left a lasting mark on Germany, and its Catholic population.

In ^{some} many ways the Kulturkampf ought to be considered a somewhat successful, in achieving its objectives. Bismarck sought to alienate the Catholic population of Germany, and this he did achieve. Due to state interference in the lives of German Catholics, they found themselves to be a new German underclass in Germany and this would have lasting effects. After the May Laws passed by Prussia in 1873, Catholics found themselves persecuted. The government was able to interfere in Catholic education and culture. Furthermore, it became law that no Catholic ^{Bishop} could hold public office without swearing allegiance to the new German constitution, unified in 1871. This was hugely significant as Catholics had now lost both their public voice and credibility. Many bishops voices of resistance

to Bismarck were therefore silenced, as hundreds were arrested following the May Laws, many more were exiled. In this way Bismarck had effectively crushed away his Catholic opposition in the new Reich, and the strong voices of resistance had been wiped out somewhat.

However, it is important to note that the population of Germany was about ~~2/3~~ one third Catholic.

Making it next to impossible for Bismarck to wipe out all his opposition. Many Bishops were arrested, but again many were not as the Kulturkampf was brought to an abrupt end. Although it is true to say following the Kulturkampf relations improved between Bismarck and the Holy Roman Empire, this was due to the new Pope Leo XIII being more willing to compromise with Bismarck and the German Reich, and not in anyway to do with any of the Chancellor's anti-Catholic policies being successful in their objectives. Furthermore, the ^{national} unity that Bismarck attempted to bring to Germany was often very shallow in its nature and therefore uniting the people against the Catholic population had not been successful.

Furthermore Bismarck faced significant opposition to his policies. Very few ~~and the national liberals~~ supported the Kulturkampf. His own Prussian Junker class to the May Laws were intensely unpopular

which he belonged was strongly against it, believing that socialism, not religion, was the real cultural battle Germany had to face. This was supported by the Kaiser himself as well as the royal family. Furthermore, Bismarck's attempts to bring about national unity during the Kulturkampf were immensely shallow. The War in Sight crisis of 1873, was a botched attempt at creating fear of Catholic power, and uniting the Germans in one purpose against France but also the Catholic population. This was a failure, not only did it further create further tension with Catholic France, but it also destroyed German ^{and} Russian relations due to the nature of the three emperors league attempting to alienate France. In short, an embarrassment for Chancellor Bismarck. He faced opposition from the Reichstag, the elite classes of Germany and clearly also the people of Germany. He had created no unity.

The most significant reason of all, to prove the failure of the Kulturkampf and its objectives it proven by Bismarck's own end to it in 1878. It was clear that Bismarck faced significant opposition on all sides. It was further clear that the policy had not truly alienated the Catholic population, he had not instigated national unity against them, and he had further destroyed large foreign relations due to his

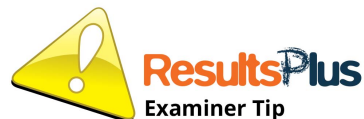
opposition to Catholics. Furthermore, it was clear to Bismarck in 1878 that he needed to win back favour of The Centre Party, to combat growing Socialism in the Reichstag. The Centre Party, now ~~one~~ the largest party represented the German Catholic population. The most powerful politicians represented Catholic interests and Bismarck needed their support, proving clearly and very significantly that Catholic alienation in Germany, as well as weakening of their power had not taken place, as the Kulturkampf had been there to achieve.

In conclusion the Kulturkampf of 1871-79 was for the most part a complete failure. The legislation of Chancellor Otto von Bismarck had simply not weakened Catholic influence or power. Although its effects of alienation and persecution was lasting in society, the policies of Bismarck failed to create a national unity against the power of the Catholic Church. Their power did not dwindle, the Centre Party still remained the most powerful in the Reichstag. And furthermore, and extremely significantly did Bismarck had to end the Kulturkampf himself due to the nature of Catholic power and influence, and furthermore opposition by Germans of all classes. The elite royalists, middle and even working classes of society all for unified, against but

not in favour of Bismarck's Catholic resentment, but instead against his policies encouraging anti-Catholic resentment. Germany was against the Kulturkampf, it therefore could not, and did not achieve its goals.



A focused, well informed and balanced analysis which is particularly strong in conveying a sense of the political context Bismarck was operating in. It is clear on Bismarck's objectives and on how these were adapted because of the reactions to the May Laws and the changing circumstances, e.g. after the election of Leo XIII as Pope and the increasing fear of Socialism and Bismarck's changing relationship with the Liberal Democrats. The candidate is clearly in control of the material producing a clear argument meriting Level 5.



A very good example of a well planned clear argument which establishes a range of key points and deploys specific evidence to promote informed argument.

Question 6

This was the most popular question in Section B and the majority of responses addressed the nominated factor with some effective explanation and illustration and were able to identify and develop some other factors, although some of these needed clearer explanation to facilitate effective debate and there was a tendency to assertion in some of the weaker responses.

The reunification of Germany which took place in September 1990 was a process that was due to many factors. ~~The reason for this is~~ ^{The} ~~extent~~ ^{extent} of Kohl being the most significant in German reunification can be argued. ~~It is~~ ^{However} ~~one~~ ^{also} one must understand, the role of Gorbachev, as well as the increasing demise of ~~Germany~~ the GDR and Honecker's mismanagement are factors that should ^{also} be considered. ~~It is clear that~~ ^{What is clear that} clear that G Kohl was the most significant in the reunification ~~of~~ Germany, ~~is~~ the one interesting factor, which shows the importance of other things.

It could be argued that the role of Gorbachev was the most significant factor in the Reunification of Germany. Gorbachev, who became leader of the USSR in 1985, was focused on going through a process of political and economic reform. This was a new change for the USSR and no ~~the~~ previous USSR leaders had ~~g~~ taken such steps. Policies of Glasnost and Perestroika ~~set~~ ~~up~~ ~~about~~ focusing on restriction and openness. This policies were also encouraged in other Eastern European countries such as Poland and Hungary. One.

could also point out the fact that Gorbachev's decision to slowly withdraw Soviet Troops from Eastern Europe as a reason for his significance of German Reunification. ~~Alongside this~~ was an example of his promise of this was when the ~~the~~ people East German citizens who were rising and trying to migrate to the FRG, (this led to a severe crisis) Gorbachev kept his promise to not use Soviet Troops to ~~act~~ ^{counter-}act and attack them and let them do as they wished, indicating his support for the GDR citizens. One could also suggest the backing down ^{from} of economic assistance in Eastern Europe, primarily due to the fact that his own country was ~~suffering~~ economically declining - this was partly due to the huge spending on welfare and social improvement etc in reform policies. This ~~led~~ ^{led} to economic decline led to the USSR borrowing loans from West German, indicating a period of peaceful-co-operation between P. Kohl and Gorbachev. This can be seen ^{when} ~~over~~ Gorbachev made his first visit to the FRG's capital. Gorbachev could also be coerced due to his role in the ~~the~~ Kohl's 10-part plan. After seriously disagreement ~~and~~ and preference of the GDR as its own independent state (arguing it could be saved through reform), Gorbachev had no choice but to accept Reunification as ~~the~~ the GDR needed ~~to~~ huge loans and he wasn't in any place to give the GDR money (having been declined US loans and

forced to get loans from the FRG. ~~The~~ which led to the Two + Four negotiations.

Whilst Gorbachev played an important role, it should be clear that this ~~was~~ partly would have been possible without ~~the~~ the ~~the~~ demise of the GDR and Honecker's traditional ideological mindset which led to his mismanagement and eventual replacement. Honecker, who was leader of the SED, was a very traditional communist and rejected any possibilities of reform which ~~was~~ ^{being} taking place in Hungary and Poland. ~~He~~ ^{To} understand the mismanagement of Honecker, one ~~of~~ could consider the migration crisis, and his response to it. Upon many realizations from East German citizens about their ~~poor~~ country and its comparison to FRG, ~~to~~ many people began to migrate. One ~~also~~ could note the life span for women in the GDR was ~~7~~ years below ~~was~~ than the FRG and respiratory illnesses also doubled compared to Western Europe. Many East German citizens began migrating from East Germany. For example when Hungary opened its border ^{in May 1989} 35,000 people attempted to leave. With 9,000 people leaving ~~to~~ the GDR each day, this ~~lead~~ led to a 50% decrease in productivity. One could also note that because the GDR was economically in decline, they couldn't afford to improve the economic condition such as at ~~or~~ factories which ~~was~~ caused a lot of pollution.

Honecker's response to this was to ignore this. At first he allowed thousands of people the right to migrate ^{and to} ~~hope~~ ~~leave~~ in hope that the people would see that they didn't need to leave ~~the~~ for the FRG, this failed. He then decided to close those that ~~were~~ ^{were} ~~the~~ ~~train~~ ~~leaving~~ as transit. This happened when the 14,000 who were allowed to migrate were sealed in the train, ~~and~~ Honecker shamed them and called the transit which led to them showing their passport out the windows. Honecker's management led to his eventual replacement and was succeeded by Krenz after many GDR citizens started protesting against him in support for Gorbachev on the 7th October, anniversary of the GDR. However Krenz ^{Krenz} ~~Krenz~~ also failed to establish stability. He tried to establish a series of measures such as improving railway, but this led to 750,000 people protesting against him. Under Hans Modrow, the SED government tried to replace the unpopular Stasi with a watered-down version. However people still weren't happy with this. They didn't want a watered-down version. ~~There~~ ^{The} ~~There~~ ~~fact~~ that they no longer feared the Stasi is evident when thousands of them marched and protested at the Stasi head quarters. ~~That~~ ~~if~~ ~~the~~ One could argue that if they no longer feared the Stasi, (a very important part of the GDR) ~~however~~ the GDR couldn't survive. Change in the SED, such as its new name the 'Party

~~It is clear~~ the "11 of Democratic Socialism" failed to
aspire and meet the demands of its citizens. In
the March 1990, the CDU who was previously subservient
to the SED, won a majority (under Maiziere), with
a majority of 192 seats, under the campaign "Alliance of
Germany". This ~~indicates~~ one could argue this showed
the ~~for~~ East Germans wanted a call for reunification.

The 'Alliance of Germany Campaign' indicated the how
significant Helmut Kohl was in the reunification of
Germany, intertwining him with the demise of the GDR.
Having ~~been~~ Chancellor and Leader of the CDU the FRG
since 1982, Kohl ~~was~~ wanted to focus on integrating
West Germany into the ~~European~~ Europe. He aimed for peace
co-operation also. ~~Kohl formed a coalition with the FDP~~
~~which help~~ ~~KDE~~. It is important to consider the 10-
Point Plans when looking at how significant he was towards
German Reunification. ^{Though,} ~~For~~ one could note that though partly done
out of personal motivation and hopes to ~~be~~ win and boost
the number of seats in ~~his~~ the next election, it is
important to see that Kohl's steps towards integration with
German East Germany received a lot of support. ~~A~~ from the people
in ~~by~~ both the FRG and the GDR. This is evident with 300,000
marched in Leipzig declaring their support for "Alliance
~~West~~ Germany" which increased to 320,000. Having previously
mentioned the CDU party in GDR won 192 seats in the March election

This meant that the Article 23 which stated that integration and thought about reunification couldn't be stopped by the GDR as he "already" essentially controlled it and was working with Mitterand. However one should be aware of the fact that he received opposition from the UK and France who were worried about the turnout of a reunified Germany (like in the Nazi period) and also angry with the fact Kohl failed to consult them about the 10-point plan. He also faced opposition from Gorbachev who wanted nothing to be apart of NATO, which was a must for Bush. However with increasing support from Bush and US, as well as the declining ^{economy} ~~opposition~~ of Gorbachev who now needed loans, Kohl was able to use this successfully to his advantage declaring that the GDR wouldn't be able to survive alone. This led to the Leipzig convention September 1990 which was supposed to take 5-10 years but was considerably quick.

In conclusion, it is clear that Kohl was the most significant factor, as his policies and actions effected both the decisions of Gorbachev and the East Germans, managing to successfully appeal to them and herd through the German reunification process.



The response deploys a sound range of material but needs sharper debate about the relative significance of the different points. The nominated factor is the least developed and there needs to be more explicit weighing of Kohl's significance against that of Gorbachev and the situation in the GDR. Nevertheless there are a good range of points identified and backed with sound contextual knowledge and the response merits a sound Level 4.



In nominated factor questions it is often helpful to deal with that factor first to establish the points that other factors can be measured against.

Question 7

This was the least popular question in Section C. Most candidates addressed the nominated factor and identified the characteristics of the Gettysburg Address and its impact on the public. Many pointed out that the impact was not immediate. They then examined other public statements, e.g. McKinley's in the 1890s, and measured them against Lincoln's address. There was a recognition of the statement of the values that the United States stood for and also an awareness that the emphasis changed in the 20th century and became often a concern for ideological challenges to the United States. Some responses lacked the range and depth required for a higher level.

Question 8

This question was the most popular in Section C. Candidates addressed the nominated factor and showed an awareness of its impact, e.g. the comments of Walter Cronkite, and many were able to put it into context with reference to subsequent events in the United States. Candidates then examined examples of reporting from the American Civil War onwards with some effective deployment of specific illustration. There was a tendency for candidates to focus their attention on more recent conflicts, e.g. Vietnam and the Gulf War. Some responses needed to focus more on weighing up the relative significance of different points.

Question 9

Marginally the most popular of the Section C questions, this attracted some well informed responses which generally covered the timeframe and understood the varying fortunes experienced by White Collar workers. Many candidates deployed statistical evidence effectively to develop their points. The majority of answers were understandably chronological in approach and some needed more explicit weighing up of the nature of the progress made.

- agree disagree
- 1871 - Junker majority. →
- White collar workers.
 - no power in Germany, no glass class ceiling for peasants.
 - ~~Women~~ the numbers of people going to Uni increased, however from 1918 onwards.
- disagree agree.
- Imperial period.
 - the numbers of people going to University increased however law engineers needed in war.
 - Nazi period - white collar workers sent to war.
 - '50s jobs for women increased.
 - Adenauer did not reside in Bonn.
 - 80% 40% of women in white collar worker jobs.

The number and the ~~significance~~ significance of white collar workers did not grow steadily until after the Second World War. Previously to the war, the Junker Prussian Junkers had previously been the majority of the white collar workers, and head of state. This however, changed rapidly after the Second World War in which there was a war demand for white collar workers in Germany in jobs such as engineering, that had previously only been held by Junkers. The growth and significant of white collar workers grew steadily

after 1950, in which there was a need for workers while collar workers to improve the German economy after the complete devastation of Germany after the War.

In

Between the years 1871 - 1919, there was a prominent Junker majority in the leadership of Germany, ~~not the~~ and in white collar job roles. There was a rigid structure ~~is~~ ^{between} ~~the~~ ~~dynamics~~ of the work jobs of the peasantry lower classes and the Junkers. The lower classes had the agricultural jobs found on farming, whereas the Junkers ~~were~~ ^{held} ~~in~~ higher status jobs. ~~After WWI Germany~~ A factor in ~~which~~ ~~the~~ ~~significance~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Junker~~ A factor which aided is the growth, and significance of white collar workers was ~~the~~ the urbanisation of workers coming into from the rural areas into the larger cities for work. ~~This allowed there to be~~ ^{which is by nature of} ~~it~~ ~~allowed~~ lower class people to gain influence in more populated areas, and by ~~the~~ circa 1920, there was a rise in the pursuit of ~~higher~~ higher education for Germans in the lower classes. However, during the period of Bismarckism, there was a stark contrast to the jobs that lower class ~~people~~ ~~had~~, and upper class people had. Effectively meaning that ~~due~~ during the early period, post reunification, ~~there~~ the number of and significance of white collar workers did not increase.

During the Weimar period, the increased production of industry including coal, and mining of raw materials created jobs in cities. Mass urbanisation created more jobs for the German citizens in capital cities. However, white collar jobs such as doctors, and engineers were still kept by the upper classes.

~~The jobs were scarce~~ No. The jobs for women were predominantly for men, and women were expected to be staying at home duties. The strict gender roles of working, and the continued contrast between jobs for the lower, and upper classes were clear. It showed that there was no rise of white collar roles as class roles and gender roles were still significant in the distribution of white collar jobs.

The Nazi period saw the significance for white collar workers, as many ~~sent men~~ in white collar roles were sent to war. Opportunities arose, as there was a demand for white collar jobs such as engineering to help in the war effort. ~~Opportunities arose for women, as they needed~~
~~to~~ The Nazi party also recruited lower class men into ^{ranked} officers, and recruited members of the lower class to be members of the SS. ~~Opportunities arose~~ This showed that there was a significant need for white collar workers, as probably no highly ~~ranked~~ ranked members of the military force could have been ~~had~~ had low class, and education. Opportunities also arose for women, as labourers were needed to help in manufacturing of goods for the war effort. The Nazi period was significant

as it allowed lower class in Germany to get white collar jobs and in positions of power that had never occurred previously. The Nazi period, increased opportunities for white collar jobs, therefore indicating that the number and significance of white collar workers increased during the Nazi period.

After the devastation of World War Two, there was a significant rise in the number and significance of white collar workers. The ~~Fragenbogen~~, the Adenauer policy of ~~Fragenbogen~~, meant that ~~edges~~ for many Nazi supporters who had done ~~the~~ ~~not~~ ~~bring~~ ~~meat~~ ~~crimes~~ were punished by being sent to prison camps. Although Adenauer realised that argued that not all previous Nazis could be sent to jail, so not all Nazi supporters went to jail, there was a huge gap in demand for white collar workers in German Society. ~~The~~ ~~Women~~ ~~now~~ ~~had~~ ~~the~~ ~~opportunity~~ ~~to~~ ~~look~~ ~~for~~ ~~work~~, even though many conservative Germans still believed that women should ~~stay~~ ~~the~~ ~~domestic~~ ~~stay~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~domestic~~ ~~sphere~~. ~~There~~ ~~was~~ ~~a~~ ~~large~~ ~~gap~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~market~~. The significance of white collar workers grew with the incredible transformation of the German economy after World War Two. By 1990, 80% of jobs were white collar, and 90% of these jobs were women made up 90% of the white collar workforce.

The number and significance of white collar workers grew significantly. However, the rise was not always steady, as before the Second World War the line between jobs for ^{the} upper and lower classes was rigid. The lower classes based around agriculture, and the upper in the white collar jobs. The significance and number of white collar workers grew ~~significantly~~ ^{rapidly} ~~in the~~ after opportunities arose after ~~the~~ the Second World War. Although the significance and number grew significantly it was not always rapid in ~~growth~~ its growth.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A well informed response which covers the timeframe very thoroughly and explains and illustrates the changing fortunes of the white collar workers. The answer is analytical throughout and the conclusion strong. The candidate has engaged with the issues and weighed up the significance of change in the different periods. The sustained analytical focus merits Level 5.

Question 10

A popular question which attracted a good range of responses, most of which addressed the nominated factor and a range of other issues across the timeframe although there was a tendency in a significant minority of answers to describe the impact of points on the economy without analysing their relative significance. There was also assertion in some sections of answers which made overall judgement less effective.

During 1871 to 1970, Germany experienced an economic roller coaster often lacking economic stability, however they did still experience economic booms. Some historians argue that German membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) and the common agricultural policy (CAP) had the most significant impact on the economy, had the significant impact on the German economy, however American involvement and the Dawes plan alongside the economic policies of Adenauer can be said to have a more significant impact.

German membership in the EEC and CAP enabled Germany to mass export their agricultural goods thereby ^{fore}boosting their economy. It also allowed them to export at discounted rates which further helped their economy, however there were many limitations to Germany's involvement in the EEC and CAP. One of these was over production, since the EEC and CAP ensured farmers would get paid for all they produced farmers would over produce which led to massive food waste. ~~As~~ Furthermore, the EEC to a certain degree relied on Germany as they funded it heavily this ~~led~~ took up a huge part of German governmental expenses. Therefore, although the EEC and CAP did have a somewhat significant impact on the German economy these effects ~~was~~ either lacked long ~~term~~ term significance or were undermined by hidden costs.

~~Germany~~ A factor that had arguably more significance of the German economy during the years 1871-1990 was American involvement and the Dawes plan. During the ^{early} years of the Weimar republic, the Germany economy was at an all time low the Ruhr invasion had led to hyperinflation which meant by 1924 the mark had been debased. ~~In order to rescue German~~ Germany's collapsing economy consequently meant they could not pay their reparations of 132,000 million marks. This led to American involvement and the Dawes plan. America lent 500 million marks into the German economy, this along with the new stable German currency reboosted the German economy. In addition Germany created a pact with the Western Allies to postpone the payment of reparations till 1929. These all helped to boost the German economy in the years 1924-1928, however this economic boom was short term and soon afterwards Germany's economy had plummeted yet ^{due to the wall street crash in 1929} furthermore the Dawes plan meant Germany relied heavily on American investment and therefore created ~~not~~ economic autonomy for themselves. Overall, though American involvement and the Dawes Plan did revive the ~~American~~ German economy it created a dependency that quickly led to its ~~down~~ downfall in 1929, and also more Hyperinflation.

Finally, some would argue that Adenauer along with foreign investment and involvement had a more significant impact on the German economy. From the years 1948-73, Adenauer along with involvement was able to resuscitate the German

economy after it had been destroyed by World War Two and Hitler's policies. This factor is arguably more significant than American involvement in 1921-28 and the FEC and CAP as it was sustainable for 25 years and provided and created new economic opportunities which are still evident in the current German economy such as car manufacturing. Its impact was only halted by the oil crisis of 1973 and even then this did not lead to its collapse unlike the Wall Street crash in 1929.

In conclusion, Germany's economy experienced many periods of instability and stability, however the economic policies of Adenauer and foreign investment had the most significant long term impact.



This response has some address to the nominated factor with general points made but a lack of specific illustration to add substance. A range of other points are identified but they do not cover the full timeframe and are uneven in development. There is some weighing up but this would have been stronger had there been more specific illustration. Nevertheless there is enough focus on the impact on the economy to merit low Level 4.



This answer illustrates the need to ensure thorough coverage of the timeframe when dealing with breadth questions and the deployment of specific evidence to add substance to points.

Paper Summary

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

Section A

- Candidates should ensure they deal with both enquiries
- Candidates should not simply paraphrase; they should develop inferences supported by evidence in the source and contextual knowledge
- Candidates should not use stock evaluation
- Candidates do not need to judge which source is the most valuable.

Sections B AND C

- Candidates should avoid narrative. This tends to undermine analysis
- Planning of essays helps to develop focused analysis
- Candidates should be aware of the basic chronology of the topics covered
- Candidates must ensure that they cover the topics in the Breadth section of the specification thoroughly to promote wide ranging answers in Section C.

Grade Boundaries

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

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

