Please check the examination details below	before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	e Number Candidate Number
Tuesday 21 May	2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Paper Reference 9HI0/1G
History	
Advanced Paper 1: Breadth study with Option 1G: Germany and W	
You must have: Extracts 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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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 EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 How accurate is it to say that the Weimar Republic fell because support for democratic government was limited in the years 1918-33?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How far do you agree that the main consequence of Nazi policies towards women, in the years 1933-45, was an improvement in women's status?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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osen question number:	Question 1	X	Question 2	\boxtimes	



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(Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How far do you agree that attitudes to ethnic minorities in the FRG were very similar to those in the Weimar Republic?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the most significant feature of German economic policies in the years 1933-89 was the desire to win popular support?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking mind, put a line through the box ₩ and then indicate	g a cross in the box ⊠. If you change your state your new question with a cross ⊠.
Chosen question number: Question 3 Questi	on 4 🗵



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	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.		
5	In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that Hitler's ideological convictions were responsible for leading Germany to war in 1939?	
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using you own knowledge of the issues.	r
		(20)
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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 9HI0/1G

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918-89

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From William Carr, Hitler: A Study in Personality and Politics, published 1978.

Hitler had much wider ambitions than the domination of Europe. Making Germany the dominant power in Europe with the help of Britain and Italy was only the first stage of his plan. After that Germany would build a great naval fleet, acquire colonies in Africa and then wage war for world domination.

There is considerable evidence to support this view. Hitler's extreme anti-Semitism made Germany's expansion onto the world stage a necessity if, as he thought, Jews were a worldwide threat to civilisation. That fanatical view gave Hitler the conviction that his role would be to defeat the Jews everywhere in the world. In Hitler's mind, his mission to save the world from the Jews gave Germany the right to world domination, and there is plenty of evidence scattered across *Mein Kampf* and the so-called *Secret Book* to back this up.

Hitler had absorbed plenty of nationalist racial ideology before World War One. His experiences after 1918 had strengthened his conviction that world domination was both necessary and achievable. Hitler's own ideological convictions led Germany to war because he saw it as a crusade against his ideological enemies.

Extract 2: From Donny Gluckstein, *The Nazis, Capitalism and the Working Class*, published 1999.

Though Nazi Germany was compelled to challenge the existing balance of power in the late 1930s, world war was certainly not inevitable in 1939. If Germany's rivals had continued to give Germany the room to expand, world war could have been avoided. At first this seemed likely as Britain adopted the policy of appeasement. Britain's policy reflected public opposition to war (after the horrors of 1914-18) and the fear that Britain was not ready militarily. But Hitler knew there was a further British motive for appeasement. Lord Halifax had revealed to Hitler in a meeting in 1937 that Germany could 'rightly be seen as a barrier defending the West against Bolshevism.'

This implied approval from Britain made Hitler act ever more boldly on the international scene, first annexing Austria and then occupying Czechoslovakia. However, western powers would not allow German expansion indefinitely and Hitler completely misunderstood the seriousness of western pledges to defend Poland. Hitler felt confident about Germany's military preparations too, and this led him to risk war in 1939.

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