Please check the examination de	etails below	before ente	ering your candidate information	
Candidate surname			Other names	
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Tuesday 19 May 2020				
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 mi	nutes)	Paner Re	Reference <b>9HIO/1G</b>	
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History				
Advanced				
Paper 1: Breadth stud	ly with	interp	pretations	
Option 1G: Germany	and W	est Ger	rmany, c1918–89	
You must have:			Total Marl	
Extracts Booklet (enclosed)				
			II.	

#### **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 ▶





#### **SECTION A**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

#### **EITHER**

1 To what extent was opposition to democracy in the years 1918–23 different from opposition to democracy in the years 1930–33?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### OR

2 How far do you agree that cultural policies, in the years 1933–45, were created mainly to support Nazi racial theories?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

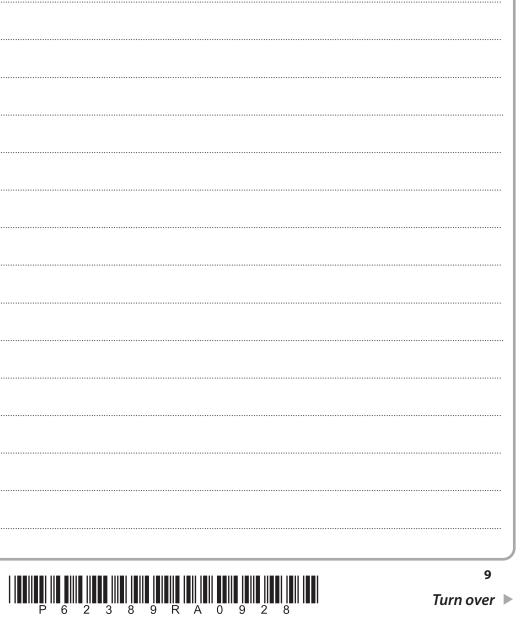












TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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#### **SECTION B**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

3 To what extent was the Second World War a turning point in Germany's economic development in the years 1918–89?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

**4** To what extent was political persuasion by governments the most significant reason for their getting public support in the years 1933–89?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Chosen question number:	Question 3	X	Question 4	





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TOTAL FOR CECTION D. DO MADE
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



#### **SECTION C**

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.					
5	n the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that litler was personally responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939?				
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using you own knowledge of the issues.	ır			
	own knowledge of the issues.	(20)			















**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS** 

### **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference 9HI0/1G

## **History**

**Advanced** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, c1918-89

#### **Extracts Booklet**

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Tim Mason, *Nazism, Fascism and the Working Class*, published 1995.

Hitler never had a 'foreign policy' in a conventional sense because his personality was a decisive factor. A persuasive argument as to why Hitler took Germany into war in 1939, and also why it turned into a world war, is that Hitler never understood Britain nor the British Empire. He seems to have thought that there could be some kind of division of world power between a German dominated Europe and a sea-based British Empire.

Hitler completely misunderstood British interests, and that the British government was bound to become involved in war with Nazi Germany as soon as Hitler's threats turned into wars of aggression. Hitler never understood that above all Britain desired some sort of balance of power in Europe. This is why Britain gave in, or at least declined to act forcefully, when Hitler took Austria and Czechoslovakia. However, Britain could never allow Germany to pursue expansionist wars of aggression. Britain had no choice but to guarantee Poland's sovereignty. British appeasement was all but finished when the Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed, but Hitler did not see it.

#### **Extract 2:** From Christian Leitz [Ed.], *The Third Reich*, published 1999.

What drove Germany to war in 1939 was not the charismatic leadership of Adolf Hitler alone. The German armed forces also thought that major war was likely, and would be a long-drawn out affair, that would become a war between economies. This way of thinking had been around since before 1914 and continued to influence foreign policy. In this sense Hitler was the spokesman for historic German imperialist interests.

There were strong economic motives for expansion from 1936 onwards. Brown coal from the Sudetenland for synthetic fuel, as well as the coal and machinery industry from Czechoslovakia and Silesia, were simply slotted into preparations for war. These were not the acts of a mad and egotistical leader whose policies were out of control. These acts were a coordinated diplomatic and economic offensive into eastern and south-eastern Europe. All this was driven by the German government and its officials to strengthen Germany's war potential. Hitler's unique personality and leadership style has tended to disguise this reality.

#### Acknowledgement

Extract 1 from: Tim Mason, 'Fascism and the Working Class', Tim Mason, Cambridge University Press 1995 Extract 2 from: Christian Leitz, 'The Third Reich', Blackwell Publishing 1999

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