Please check the examination det	ails bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate information	
Candidate surname			Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Cen	tre Number	Candidate Number	
Time 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	9HI0/37	
History				
Advanced				
PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited				
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.
- You must answer three questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer one question from Section A, one question from Section B and one question from 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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶





SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality

Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the importance of new technologies in the US Civil War and Grant's qualities as a commander.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the political problems facing Germany in 1919 and the attitude of the Government towards these problems.
 - Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)











TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality

EITHER

3 'Joffre was primarily responsible for the military failings of France in the years 1914–16.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 'The strategic bombing campaigns against Tokyo and Hiroshima in 1945 were not an excessive response, given the military situation faced by Curtis LeMay.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

EITHER

5 'The process of Gleichschaltung was fully completed in the years 1933–34.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 'The reunification of Germany in 1990 was primarily the result of economic pressures.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



osen question number:	Question 3	X	Question 4	\boxtimes
	Question 5	\boxtimes	Question 6	









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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality

EITHER

7 'In the years 1859–1991, it was the developments in radio broadcasting during the Second World War that had the greatest impact on war reporting.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 'The First World War saw the most significant developments in propaganda in the years 1859–1991.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

EITHER

9 'The First World War brought about the most significant changes in the role of women in Germany in the years 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 'Economic change in Germany in the years 1871–1914 was more significant than economic change in Germany in the years 1914–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



nosen question number:	Question 7	\times	Question 8	\boxtimes
	Question 9	\boxtimes	Question 10	













TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS







Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

9HI0/37



History

Advanced

PAPER 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991:

perception and reality

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a telegraph message sent by General Grant to Major-General Stephen Hurlbut, 31 May 1863. Hurlbut had previous experience of commanding a force involved in a siege.

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL

As you are aware, the President has given the Union Army clear objectives for the year 1863. We, on the western front of the campaign, have the initial task of gaining control of the Mississippi River and then linking with the forces in the East who are preparing for a decisive confrontation with the enemy Confederate forces. We anticipate that by the end of this year we will have achieved victory.

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Our key target is Vicksburg, which sits on high ground on the east side of the Mississippi River. Vicksburg has formidable strength with at least thirty high calibre cannon and nine well-armed forts. It is not surprising that the attacks on it last year failed and we have learnt that we will not capture it by a frontal assault. I am in constant contact with the President by telegraph and he has given total support. Vicksburg will be taken by a sustained siege and the starving out of the garrison. I have all the force necessary but am concerned that I could be vulnerable to an attack from the south.

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It is essential that all our forces work together. I have given General Sherman responsibility for dealing with the situation in the city of Jackson. Our Intelligence has informed us by telegraph that the Confederates have assembled a force of 20,000 experienced men there. Jackson is the hub of the railway system and is vital in the transportation of men and military equipment. You also have an important role to play. Your two cavalry regiments will ensure our supply routes remain open.

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If we maintain the pressure, the entire rebel force will be at our mercy. We will defeat the Confederates at Vicksburg and divide our enemy in two, stopping their ability to transport men and military equipment on the Mississippi River. To achieve this, imaginative tactics are required. We will make use of our navy and their outstanding commander Admiral Porter. The navy is equipped with 12 new steam-powered ironclad ships, which will enable us to transport our forces and put Vicksburg under greater pressure.

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Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Gustav Bauer to the German National Assembly, 24 July 1919. Bauer had become Chancellor after the resignation of Scheidemann on 21 June 1919.

We meet here in Weimar at a time of great challenge and the decisions we make will be crucial to the future of our country. It is clear to me that the Allied powers are firm in their demands and we must recognise the situation we face.

We are not here out of the interest of our parties and even less, believe me, out of any ambition. We are here out of a feeling of responsibility, and the awareness that it is our duty to save what can be saved.

A fortnight ago, under pressure from the International Community, and after the Kaiser's government because of its incompetence had lost the war, we ratified the Peace Treaty. This closed a period in our history which saw Germany's tremendous rise and tragic collapse. The German people must now accept the Versailles Treaty, and then rebuild Germany. It must be a Germany that determines its own fate. Your first task is to pass the new constitution.

The politicians of the Right do not seem to have learned the lesson that no government in Germany can succeed unless it accepts the basic principles of democracy. The food shortages and the shock of defeat have led to increasingly radical views and a dangerous tendency to blame everything on plots by Jews and Communists. We must take note of the words of our constitution:

'The German people, inspired by the will to renew itself in a spirit of liberty and justice, will practise peace at home and abroad and promote social progress.'

It is also vital that our military forces face reality and that they, and their commanders, play a constructive role in building a new Germany. Any move by members of the officer class to resist reality will be potentially disastrous.

We must develop the powers in our people that will give life to the democracy which at present only exists on paper. We must reject any dictatorship, from any group, as senseless. We must also reject over-hasty revolution that could lead to the destruction of the economic foundations of the whole community, and in the end to counter-revolution.

The responsibility I took on a little over a month ago is a heavy one. There is no clear path forward or easy way to heal the deep divisions in our society that are reflected in this Assembly.

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