Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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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

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.

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 technology in the Battle of Verdun and the reasons for Germany's failure to achieve its objectives.

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 Bismarck's motives for the Kulturkampf and how he planned to deal with the issues he had identified.

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)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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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 How accurate is it to say that the failure of General Gamelin to make effective use of new technology was the primary cause of the military failure of France in 1940?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 ‘Dönitz was responsible for German failure in the Battle of the Atlantic in the years 1939–45.’

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 Weimar Constitution (1919) established the foundations for achieving freedom and stability in Germany.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

6 How far do you agree that the CDU played the most important part in shaping the new Federal Republic in the years 1949–60?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

Question 5 ☒ **Question 6** ☒

Turn over ▶

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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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 How far do you agree that photography made the most significant impact on the reporting of war in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How far do you agree that demonising the enemy was the most significant focus of official attempts to influence the public response to war in the years 1859–1991?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

9 ‘Social reforms resulted in consistent improvement in the lives of Germans in the years 1871–1990.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 ‘The years 1930–1990 were more significant than the years 1871–1914 in the development of German industry.’

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

Question 9 ☒ **Question 10** ☒

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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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

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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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 letter written by Crown Prince Wilhelm to the Kaiser's Military Cabinet, 29 August 1916. The Crown Prince commanded the 5th Army, but it had been under the overall command of Falkenhayn at the beginning of the attack on Verdun.

> The strategy for the Verdun campaign had been planned by Falkenhayn, who was confident after successes on the Eastern Front. Our aim was to deliver the heaviest possible blow against France whose morale was on the verge of cracking after the losses of 1914–15. Verdun was key to the defence of France and regarded as the gateway to Paris. It was vulnerable as a salient that projected into German controlled territory. This territory contained vital railheads, which enabled us to move in our biggest guns. Falkenhayn stated that the campaign would bleed the French army to death and prevent any effective Anglo-French offensive.
>
> The attack began on February 21 but Falkenhayn modified the plan by restricting the offensive to the east bank of the river Meuse. This left our forces vulnerable to fire from French artillery. Our own bombardment was massive with two million shells fired and would have been even more effective but for heavy mists, which limited aerial reconnaissance. Our forces had difficulty moving forward over the shell-cratered ground, especially when a thaw turned the clay to deep mud. The infantry showed marvellous courage and the capture of Fort Douaumont was a triumph. We could have built on this if the reserves promised had arrived on time.
>
> The French abandoned some positions, but our troops were exhausted and sufficient rations were not available. This gave the French a breathing space and their new commander (Pétain) sent in more men, established a new supply line and restored morale. The French also gained air supremacy.
>
> I make no accusations. I report facts and believe a great opportunity has been lost. The speed of the initial attack has been replaced by a gigantic struggle for every foot of ground. We have not broken the defences of Verdun and our losses exceed any gains. We set out to destroy the French army and we are in danger of sacrificing our own. I did everything I could to stop the carnage.
>
> The battle is also undermining our overall strategy. Russia has been given time to advance in the East. The resistance of the French forces has shattered the plans of the German military staff and we now face new challenges on the Western Front because of the mobilisation of a much larger British force, which launched an offensive in July. This forced Falkenhayn to send forces to the Somme front and our heavy guns moved north.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Bismarck to the Prussian parliament, 10 March 1873.

The question we are currently dealing with, in my opinion, has been misleadingly described. It is not about suppressing the Church, it is about building the State. It is not a conflict between believers and unbelievers, it is an argument, which must be resolved, between the power of the State and the power of the Catholic Church. My main objective is to unify and consolidate our new Reich.

We had hoped that a religious-based party would support the government, but I have heard speeches and read articles that have attempted to stir up feelings against the government. All politicians with liberal values must support our struggle.

It is crucial that we preserve the rights of our citizens to live in a liberal society. We are determined to build the State. The recent decrees of the Pope are a threat to that objective. Concepts belonging to the Middle Ages must not be used to hold our country back.

Up to now it has been required that all bishops and priests must accept the Vatican decrees and, in a recent case, a Catholic bishop sought to discipline a teacher in a state school who refused to teach the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. The Prussian government could never agree to this ruling. In our society, schools are regulated by the state and play a vital part in its development. All teaching appointments must be subject to state approval.

The Catholic Church has become a barrier to the creation of a unified, patriotic German nation. The Centre Party, founded two years ago, seems intent on sowing discontent by opposing the Constitution and supporting the continued use of the Polish language in areas that are now parts of our nation. We must not allow internal minorities to create division. The Catholic Church has become the enemy of the people.

In order to protect the freedom of our State a new minister of Culture has been appointed. He will deal with these matters with vigour and take urgent steps: the repressive Jesuit order will be expelled; the State will take responsibility for the appointment of priests and civil marriages will be compulsory. State authorities will inspect Catholic schools and the State will take responsibility for the appointment of all teachers.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: *Source Records of the Great War*, volume 4, edited by Charles F Horne 1923

Source 2 from: www.zum.de/psm/imperialismus/bismarck3e.php