Please check the examination details bel	ow before ente	ring your candidate information			
Candidate surname	Other names				
Centre Number Candidate N	umber				
Pearson Edexcel Inter	Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level				
Time 2 hours Paper reference WHI03/1C					
History		00			
International Advanced PAPER 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited, 1870–1990					
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.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and ONE question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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.





### **SECTION A**

# Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

1	How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the impact of hyper-inflation on Germany in 1923?					
Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.						
		(25)				




















**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS** 

#### **SECTION B**

#### Answer ONE question in Section B.

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

#### **EITHER**

2 How accurate is it to say that Bismarck's aims for Germany, in the years 1870–79, and Hitler's aims for Germany, in the years 1933–39, were essentially similar?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

#### OR

3 'The eventual reunification of Germany (1990) stemmed from the greater economic strength of the FRG compared to the GDR during the years 1949–60.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)





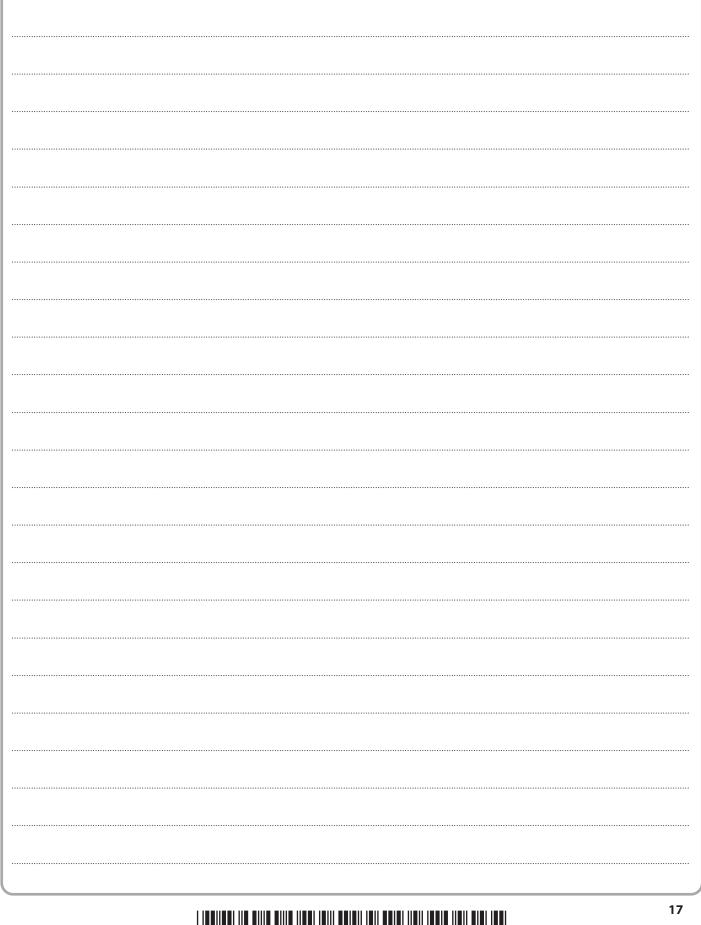




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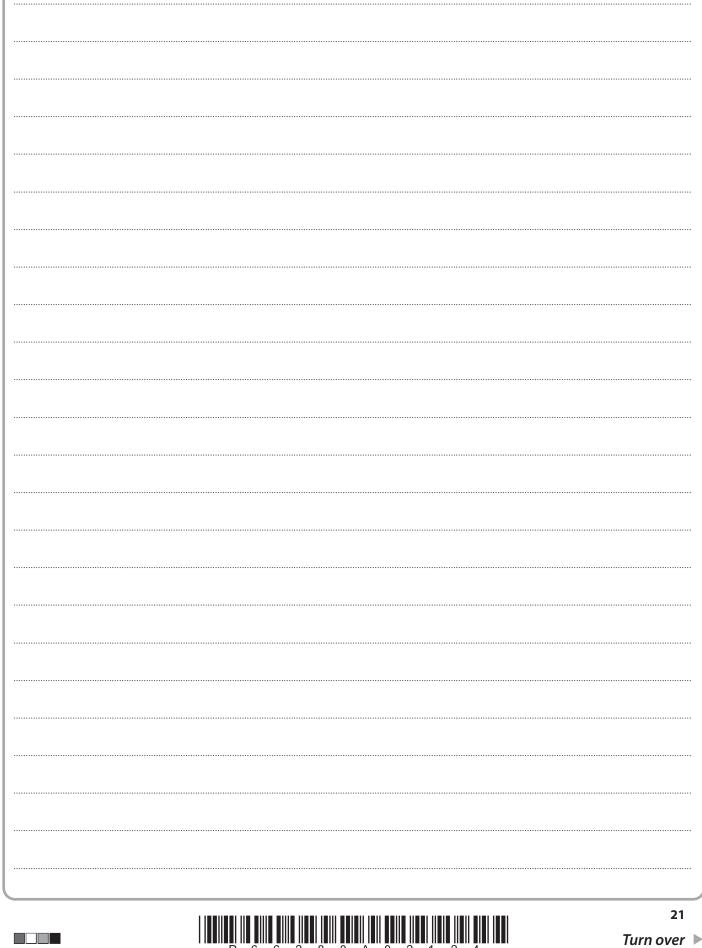


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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

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# **Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **WHI03/1C** 



# **History**

**International Advanced** 

PAPER 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited,

1870-1990

**Sources Booklet** 

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Sources for use with Section A.

**Source 1**: From an article by Morgan Philips Price in the *London Daily Herald* newspaper, 18 October 1923. Price was the correspondent in Germany for the left-leaning *London Daily Herald* newspaper in the years 1919–23. He travelled extensively throughout Germany to report on the political and economic situation.

I do not remember a time quite as bad as this in Germany. Today in Germany, the economic catastrophe is worse than anything I have ever seen as a journalist. In addition to that there is scarcely a ray of light on the horizon. There is a complete breakdown of the capitalist system. There is no sign yet that any of the would-be political dictators, that keep emerging, have any policies which can hold the nation together.

The government of the Reich is bankrupt. The Mark has ceased to be a useful currency and is just vast amounts of paper representing so many dollars or pounds. The amount of paper equivalent to the dollar varies every day. People who are lucky enough to have foreign currency can get along, but even then, with great difficulty. If anyone were to be asked how much it costs to live in Germany today he could only reply: 'It cost me so much at ten o'clock this morning, and at five o'clock this afternoon, as prices have gone up, so much more'.

The proposed new currency, if it is going to be stable and backed by some meaningful material assets, is dependent for its stability on people who own industrial or agricultural land. These wealthy people will have to mortgage a percentage of their property to buy the American gold needed to back the new currency. In return for this 'sacrifice', these wealthy groups have demanded changes to conditions of work such as the abolition of the eight-hour day.

These powerful industrial and agricultural interests want something in return and their slogan has become: 'Down with the eight-hour day and no more unemployment benefits'. Germany has become a political volcano and is smouldering.

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**Source 2:** From Franz von Papen, *Memoirs*, published 1952. In 1923, Franz von Papen was a German conservative politician and wealthy landowner. Here he is reflecting on the events of 1923.

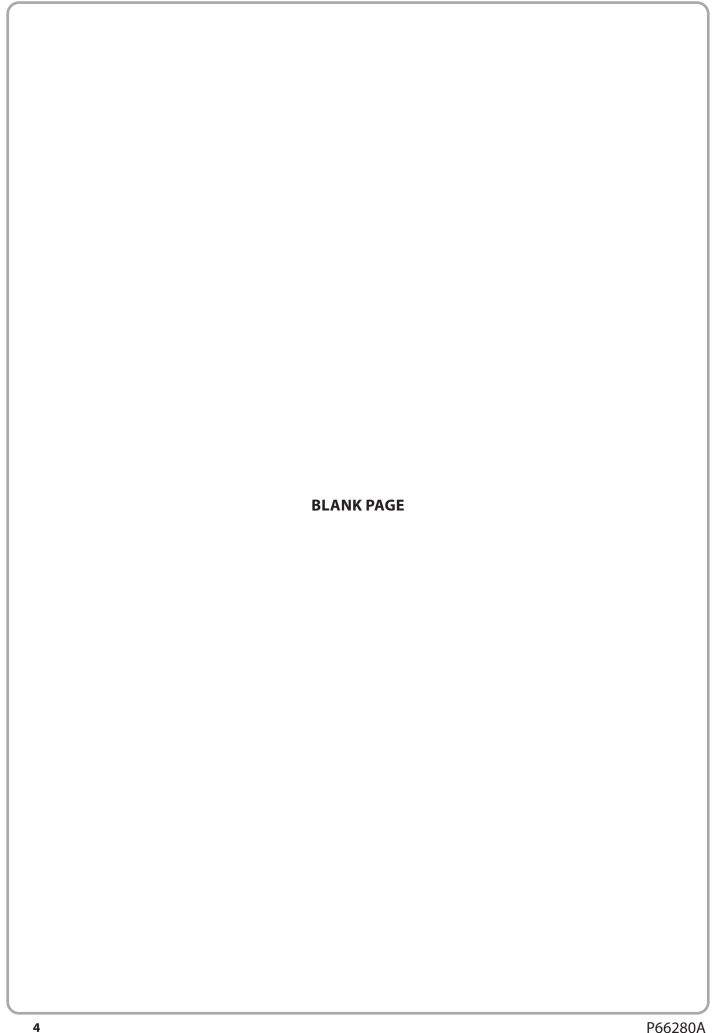
People outside Germany had very little idea of the scale of the disaster caused by the hyper-inflation of 1923. I can remember how wages and salaries had to be paid daily because the money received retained only a fraction of its worth at the end of another 24 hours. The Central Bank was unable to print money fast enough and many cities issued their own currency, so that it became impossible to continue any sensible financial policy. It took a billion marks to purchase what one mark had bought before, and this meant that all savings, mortgages and pensions were completely worthless.

Some people lost their entire wealth. Those who had contributed to the many war loans, which had helped the country, lost the most. The middle classes, skilled workers, pensioners and officials were all reduced to the level of the working class in the process. Hardworking people, who had acquired a little property and wealth, had the basis of their limited economic fortune destroyed. These people became recruits to the cause of class warfare. This revolutionary change in the social order provides the clue to the political attraction of extreme ideologies such as Marxism and of Hitler's programme, which flourished in these difficult days.

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