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Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1G

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 in Section B and the 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 ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 Was popular support for Hitler the main reason for the lack of effective opposition to the Nazi regime in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 Were improved living standards the main consequence of German economic policies in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

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



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the role of German women continued to be that of wife and mother in the years 1933-89?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** How far would you agree with the view that the stability of the Federal Republic of Germany was mainly achieved by avoiding the constitutional problems of the Weimar Republic?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

SECTION B

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 ☐

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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

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

- 5** Historians have different views about how far Hitler's foreign policy was responsible for the Second World War. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that war broke out in 1939 because of the miscalculations of other European statesmen?

(20)

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(Section C continued)

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



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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Stephen J. Lee, *Hitler and Nazi Germany*, published 1998.

Hitler was above all an opportunist. The sequence of events which led to war played into Hitler's hands. Hitler was given his opportunity to remilitarise the Rhineland by the diversion of Britain and France against Italian aggression in Abyssinia the year before. He was able to take Austria with so little effort because Mussolini, who had originally opposed German schemes there, was now concentrating on an expanded overseas empire. The Sudetenland went Hitler's way because of Chamberlain's strong determination to avoid a European conflict which the lessons of the Spanish Civil War seemed to suggest might happen all too easily. The outbreak of war in 1939 was not the deliberate escalation of policy but rather Hitler's misreading of the Anglo-French guarantee made to Poland in March. Therefore war broke out because of the miscalculations of others, rather than it being the plan of a determined and evil genius.

Extract 2: From Ian Kershaw, *Hitler: Nemesis 1936–1945*, published 2001.

By 1939 Hitler constantly felt under pressure to act so that the military advantage would not swing to Britain. This strong driving force in Hitler's mentality was compounded by other strands of his extraordinary psychological make-up. Hitler thought of himself as a military genius, who having secured Austria and Czechoslovakia, would be able to take the next step in bringing about German greatness. This led him to a disastrous over-estimation of his own abilities. This was made worse by his extreme contempt for others – particularly in the military – who argued more rationally for greater caution. In the Polish crisis of August 1939, not just external circumstances, but also his personal psyche pushed him forwards, and made him risk everything. Hitler's dismay on 3 September at hearing of the British ultimatum [to declare war if Hitler refused to retreat from Poland] quickly gave way to optimism. There was no going back.

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