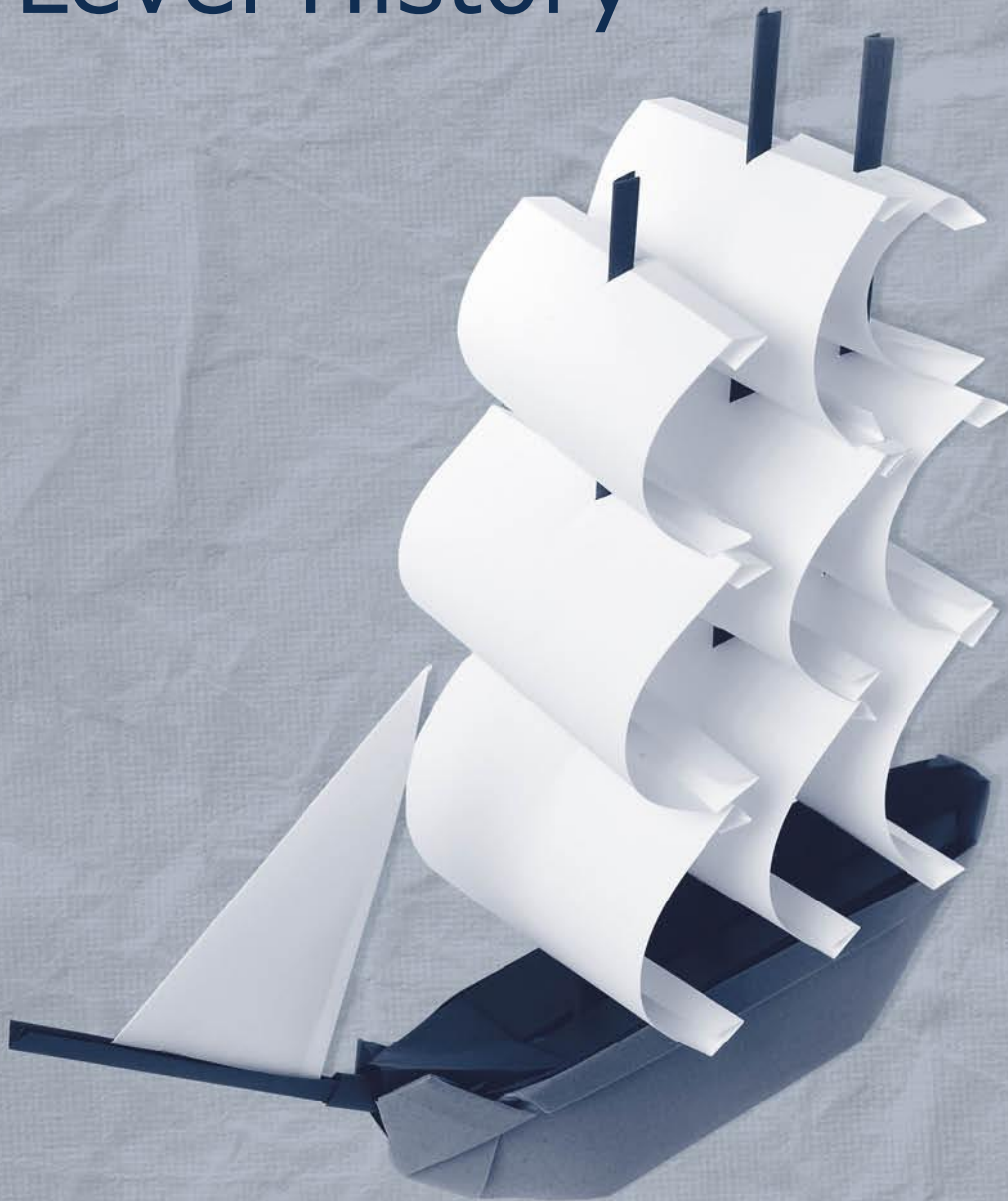


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_03

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 37

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 3:

- Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859–1991: perception and reality.
- Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_37

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

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 purpose and the impact of the raids on Hamburg in 1943.

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

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 approach of the German government in coming to terms with the past treatment of the Jews and the attitude of the Jewish community to the Government proposals.

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

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

~~Source 1~~ In July 1943, in an attempt ~~to~~ to weaken Germany's spirits and resources, as Hamburg was a city with many resources, such as the harbour, ~~as a result of~~ an extensive railway and military bases,* Also, ~~it can be seen that~~ many have called it Terror bombing, as not only did they aim for their resources, but also the civilian structures and life, hitting them with incendiary bombs that would cause ~~hit~~ a wildfire throughout the city, in the middle of the night, killing thousands and leaving many more ~~to~~ injured or homeless. *the British RAF set on a four-day mass-bombing campaign in the city of Hamburg.

~~Source 1~~ speaks of ~~this~~ ~~these~~ the event in a way from the position of an Ally, as it was written by J.M. Spaight, a member of the British Air Ministry. Although this could cause the source itself to be biased, I believe ~~it is~~ it is not, as throughout the whole piece there is a sense of neutrality from Spaight, and ~~that~~ is one of the reasons why I believe it is ~~this~~ this source is of

great value in the source, Spaight highlights the ~~the~~ ~~terror~~ and in this campaign and the great impact it had on its people. and he succeeds at ~~revel~~ revealing the great impact this air raid had on the people of Hamburg not or as he argues both the horror of the raid, but also the ~~re~~ and the impact it had on the citizens of Hamburg,* but also reveals the necessity of this campaign from the British side, as "The destruction of them is incidental and unavoidable consequence of the lawful operations of war, notably the attacking of the sources of the enemy's munitions". This adds to the value of the source as it is not biased towards the situation and acknowledges the horror in it but at ~~wrongdoing~~ ~~of it~~, ~~but~~ and the need of it in a neutral way.

*as they called out on their radio stations "Terror Terror... Terror... pure, absolute, terror."

The Source given is of great value as it assesses both the impact and the purpose of ~~the~~ Operation Gomora (~~bombing~~ Hamburg Raids) in a ~~very efficient way~~, and detailed way. Not only does the author J.M. Spaight

addresses the raid with great efficiency and detail, but even though being part of the British Air Ministry, he ~~talks~~ writes in a very neutral way, considering both the great impact that it had on Hamburg and the horror of it, but also the necessity felt by the British to carry out this operation, ~~that is the reason why the source is of great value.~~ making the source of great value in revealing the purpose and impact of the raids in Hamburg 1943.

~~He reveals the speaks about the The way in which he reveals the great immense impact the raid had on its citizens is the By~~

When addressing the impact that it had on the people and the city itself, Spaight ~~uses many states the numbers of the bombs fallen, and other things like~~ addresses this in depth as he speaks of the intensive and heavy bombing of the city, "as "No city in the world has ever endured such colossal, concentrated battering", and also compares it to other raids such as the ones in London, were the "maximum tonnage

weight dropped ~~was~~ in a single night was 450," whilst the total weight dropped on Hamburg "in those seven days was over 8,000 tons". The fact that Spight goes ~~in detail~~ uses numbers and comparisons to other raids adds great value to the source for revealing the impact as it allows the reader to be able to picture and measure the immense damage and suffering that fell on the city of Hamburg throughout the campaign.

What Spight does fail to mention is the numbers of civilian life lost, or the numbers of non-military or tactical buildings and areas destroyed. The numbers of these ~~was~~ were possibly not mentioned to not cast a light upon the inhumane murder of thousands of civilians. So, although ~~it~~ the source does ~~advis~~ in depth the amount of bombs that fell into the city throughout the campaign, it only briefly speaks about the direct impact on the citizens, briefly citing the message that went through ~~that~~ one of their radio stations, "terror... terror... terror... absolute, bloody terror".

Regarding the power of the source into ~~a~~ revealing the purpose of ~~the~~ the operation, is similar to ~~the~~ I would say once again it is valuable as it does reflect on how Britain felt it was necessary, as it is their "policy to reduce Germany's capacity to sustain a major war" and ~~But what this source does project is the~~ ~~same~~ and how "The destruction of them is the incidental and unavoidable consequence of the lawful operations of war, notably the attacking of the sources of the enemy's munitions".

~~So~~ Spight does indeed then reveal the purpose of the operation. It being that ~~everything~~ to be able to win the war, sometimes you have to make sacrifices. ~~and~~ Also, he does highlight how "great damage was done to the harbour area and several railway workshops were destroyed", once again giving making the reason for the whole campaign to destroy German resources and to weaken them. But what this source fails to address is ~~if it the~~ are questions asked by many throughout the years after the war and still today, being if it was really necessary to sacrifice civilian life and destroy so much civilian

space? ~~and also~~ And was Operation Gomora just in retaliation for the event of the Blitz in London?

In conclusion, the source does give detailed information on the ~~impact~~ way it was carried out, leading the reader into knowing the impact it caused on the city itself, it ~~it~~ fails to go into depth ~~in~~ on the direct effect it had on the city and its people. ~~Also~~ once again, it also reveals the 'reason' for the raid and its purpose to dismantle and weaken Germany's military resources but it does not address the controversial reason of it being a return attack in vengeance of the Blitz or if the civilian lives had to be part of the plan of destruction. That is why Source 1 is of ~~value~~ a certain value, as it does give useful and additional information about the Hamburg bombings of ~~the~~ 1943, but it does not address several issues and questions ~~many have tried to find answers for~~ that affect the impact and purpose of the raid directly, therefore making it susceptible to question.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

Source 1, an extract from J.M. Spaight's book, *Bombing Vindicated* has great value ~~more~~ for revealing both the purpose and impact of the raids on Hamburg in 1943. 'Operation Gomorrah' which was the title for the attack on Hamburg, focused on saturation bombing which Spaight refers to, 'in over 7 days over 8000 tons was dropped' specifically on Hamburg. The idea of area bombing was Major Harris' creation, and was called into action to cause total destruction on Hamburg infrastructure which Spaight states was 'attaining of the focus of the enemy's operations'. Spaight gives insights into the purpose of the bombing here, as well as the devastating impact the bombing had.

Spaight was a senior civil servant in the British Air Ministry. This allows him to have reliable knowledge of the details of the attack, for example, 'it was raided 6 times by night and 2 times in daylight'. However, the book was commissioned by the government and was published in 1946, a time when the war was still going on. We can infer from this that the government anywhere wanted to boost the British people's mood and war effort by giving ~~the~~ exact information on Britain's most devastating attack in the world war 2 which caused Hamburg to 'experience a period of suffering so terrible'. As the book was paid

for by the government it reveals the main reason the British government were in line by would in end to reveal. Similarly, as the book was only published 1 year later, the reliability of the facts given are of a greater amount and since the author is of a position of air intelligence, he ~~is~~ overall, credibility of the same is high as well.

The purpose of the raid is revealed in the same to mainly 'remove Germany's capability to sustain a major war'. Hamburg was one of Germany's major cities and industrial centres, so attacking it would destroy a big war munitions producer for Germany. The specific target of Britain was 'military objectives' with reference to 'attacking the enemy's munitions'. Targeting military objectives would lower Germany's efficiency and productivity in the war which is why Britain targeted Hamburg so heavily with saturation bombing. Additionally, Spaight states that the attack was a 'colossal, concerted bombing', so not only would actual munitions be destroyed, lowering Germany's effectiveness in the war, but as a by-product Germany's people's morale would have been highly damaged after the effort would slump. Essentially, the purpose of the attack was to decrease Germany's effectiveness in the war as well as lower Germany's morale. These same 2 is of ~~the~~ high value.

In terms of the impact of the raid, Spaight says I also has high value in ~~revealing~~ this section. Spaight reads, what actually got destroyed in the raid, ~~the~~ 'great damage was done to the harbour, several railway

workshops were destroyed... railway sidings and goods yards were swept away. This suggests that Hamburg's infrastructure was demolished in the urban area and was of little use to Germany as a whole in the war, Post 1943. Slogans not only reveals ~~the~~ areas that were mostly destroyed, but also mentions 'Huge conflagrations spring up everywhere' which infers that large parts of the city ~~area~~ were burnt down as 'aerial analysis revealed the massive scale of damage'. The extent to which the fire would have been damaging was by 'as bomber crews arriving for later attacks found the town heavily smouldering'. This suggests that the damage to the firestorm which were caused from the Luftwaffe bombing, which lasted over a week in total. The impact of the fire was so devastating that people were put back in their bunkers, and only a few thousand managed to flee. The urban area was so cohesive that 'terror... was absolute, bloody terror' was a common theme. This shows a significant impact of the urban area with its fear, fear as a result of the bombing of Hamburg was panic and chaos which led to greater destruction.

In conclusion, Source 1 has high value in revealing the impact of the urban area by mentioning the 'attacks of the enemy's munitioned forces' which would have been significant, as well as showing the people of Hamburg's moral. Similarly, in revealing the impact of the urban area Source 1 has high value as it details the areas of infrastructure which were destroyed;

'the labour, railways and goods yards' is well on the fear when
the German people had got the atom, there '3 of them' each
dropped 2300 tons of bombs.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☐

In this essay, I will be assessing the Source for revealing the approach of the German government in coming to terms with the past treatment of the Jews and the attitude of the Jewish community to the government proposals. Some of the things I will be including are the Nuremberg trials and also de-nazification. In my opinion, I do believe that the Source is valuable for revealing the approach of the German government in coming to terms with the past treatment of the Jews and the attitude of the Jewish community to the government proposals.

The Source which is an interview with Konrad Adenauer is valuable as for revealing the approach of the German government in coming to terms with their past treatment of the Jews and the attitude of the Jewish community to the government proposals, because within the Source, Adenauer talks about what he is doing which will help Germany come to terms with their past treatment of the Jews. "The Federal government will focus its attention in particular on the compensation for all economic damage inflicted on Jewish people." His quote shows that the German government are coming to terms with their past treatment of the Jewish people as they ~~can~~ leave that the Jews deserve to be repaid for

all that they have suffered from, such as the concentration camps, two world wars and also the Nuremberg trials. As well as this, Adenauer has stated that "The Federal Government intends to provide goods to the state of Israel to the value of 10 million Deutschmarks as an immediate sign that the injustice committed by Germany against Jews has to be recompensed." This shows that Germany will try all they can do to come to terms with their Jews past.

This source, however, is not valuable in assessing the approach of German government in coming to terms with their past treatment of Jews and the attitude of Jewish community to the government proposals. The reason for this is because Adenauer does not mention things such as the Nuremberg trials or de-nazification. The Nuremberg trials were when Hitler stopped the Jews from marrying which they did not deserve. Adenauer however does not mention anything to do with the Nuremberg trials and how they will be coming to terms with their past treatment of the Jews. As well as this Konrad Adenauer does not mention anything about de-nazification. De-nazification was where Adenauer was let the ~~new~~ Nazis free and gave them high ranking jobs. Adenauer was picked to "Sweep it under the carpet" even after the US had ^{created} ~~helped~~ the Jews. As a result of this, the Jews felt ~~that~~ that it was unfair on them as the people who tortured them and killed everything on them ~~was~~ managed to ~~come away~~ get away. Due to this, the Jews did not want to accept

the payments to them as they described it as 'blood money'.
 "We very much regret that some Jewish leaders have signalled
 their determination to reject any such offer, describing it as
 'blood money'." This quote shows that the Germans were not
 coming to terms with their past treatment of the Jews, and also
 the attitude of Jewish Community to the government proposals.

In ~~the~~ conclusion, I do believe that the source is useful
 in telling us how the Germans came to terms with their past.
 When looking at the amount of money the Germans were willing
 to pay the Jews, however it is not useful when looking at the
 way Adenauer closed all the Nazis even after they had tortured
 the Jews.

This response received 4 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Chosen question number: Question 1

The source is more useful in revealing the attitude of the Jewish community to the Government proposal, than the approach of the German government in coming to terms with the past treatment of the Jews. ~~also~~ This is because the ~~source~~ ^{date} of the source ~~reveals that~~ is the 1949. So is unhelpful in proving the government's ~~past~~ attitude of policy of 'vergangenheitspolitik' after 1951, whereas it is ~~clear~~ clear that the Jewish community is already sceptical, so it is less important that this source was written in 1949.

~~the~~ It is true that the source is useful in demonstrating the positive aspects of Nehruvianism. For example the source mentions the payment to Israel, ~~which~~ and ~~Adenauer~~ ~~later~~ ~~admitted~~ that Adenauer states compensation is not just 'economic', 'but also a moral one'. This is supported by the fact when ~~the~~ Adenauer gave the money

in 1949 he stated compensation is only the first step. However, the value of the source is limited firstly by the date (1949) which means it does not include ~~the~~ ~~Adenauer's~~ Adenauer's policy of 'vergangenheitspolitik' from 1951, which allowed 150,000 of those who had previously been stopped from working by the Allied programme of de-Nazification back into work. Secondly, the fact that that ~~purpose of~~ Adenauer speaks with the purpose of gaining support, he does not directly answer the question of the fact the CPR contains many 'anti-Jewish' tendencies, for example Hans Globke was ~~an~~ Adenauer's close head of chancellery and had been involved in the legal process of both the Nuremberg laws and the Enabling Act. This means the source is limited in revealing the fact Adenauer ~~pp-~~ prioritised democracy ~~over~~ and unity over de-Nazification. For example, although it could be argued that the source is useful as Adenauer states that the Jewish community were seen as 'equal citizens' as in 1954, the extreme ~~Socialist~~ Reich Social Party was banned by the constitutional ~~source~~

cent, this was ~~only done~~ a more done to protect democracy and minority, as they were anti-democratic. Therefore the source is less useful in revealing the approaches of the government due to the ~~attitudes~~ and date and purpose of the source.

The source is more useful in revealing the attitudes of the Jewish community as the date means that the fact the Jewish community is already skeptical means that ~~as~~ when ~~the~~ the Amnesties have come in, they are probably even more skeptical, so their attitudes can be applied to the whole time period. For example, their ~~best~~ attitude is shown when the journalist states 'many prominent members' complained about those who were anti-Jewish in the COW, for example the already mentioned Hans ~~Kroger~~ Globke. However, the source is ~~also~~ also limited due to the purpose of the journalist to present the view that the government's ~~was~~ ~~stating~~ work was insignificant, ~~for~~ and so also mentions ~~critical~~ criticism of their policies. There are also those who were less skeptical, for example

a book was written in the 1950s by a Jewish émigré writer which presented ~~opposition from~~ strong opposition to the regime from churches, which allowed people to think de-Nazification was unnecessary as they could blame the idea of a 'Hitler cult'. ~~However, the source is less~~

However, generally, the source is more useful in showing the attitudes of the Jewish community, despite the fact it only portrays critical views, as the date of the source means the critical views can be ~~added to~~ generalised to the whole time period.

To conclude, the source is more useful in showing the attitudes of the Jewish community than the approaches of the German government, as the date of the source is 1949, so it does not show the policy of 'Vergangenheitspolitik' after 1951. ~~How~~

This response received 16 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two enquiries may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

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

EITHER

- 3 'Grant's success as a commander during the American Civil War was due to his ability to use new technology to best advantage.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 4 'Pétain's qualities as a commander primarily explain the French success in the Verdun campaign.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

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

EITHER

- 5 'It was primarily the Constitution of the Second Reich (1871) that made governing the new Germany extremely difficult in the years 1871-79.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that domestic opposition in Germany to the war was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918?

Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Technological developments have been advanced significantly through 1859-1991 regarding weaponry, machinery such as tanks and ships and communication such as television and radio. It is clear ~~however~~ that the American Civil War 1861-1865, did ~~not~~ have new technology that was revolutionary to the time, which was influenced by American Commander Grant, however in some cases it was limited.

Countries knew they had to always keep up with technological advances that other countries would have. The Steamboats and railways were critical of that. These provided mobilisation of troops and supplies across the country. Steamboats were advanced when they no longer relied on the wind to keep them traveling which made them so much more reliable and suitable. ~~Then~~ The Austrian Empire were not ~~at~~ aware of using this type of transportation, which influenced wars between the Franco-Austrian war 1859 and Prussian-Austrian war 1862-1864. However, Commander Grant made ~~it~~ ~~at~~ transportation such as railways ~~again~~ available to troops for convenience and speed. This new technological

advancement was used to give either the Union or the Confederacy the best advantage against each other.

Although logistics is extremely important within war, weaponry ^{development} is critical. The American Civil War (1861-65) saw many guns being advanced and ~~Grant~~ Commander Grant's willingness for them to be used effectively in battle. The Colt's Revolver was a revolutionised handgun which was used with the ~~1861-65~~ Civil War. The six rapid fire shots without reloading ~~was~~ was a great advantage in weaponry. It's quick fire and simple and reliable construction ~~was~~ ~~is~~ revolutionised weaponry in the 19th Century, however the range could only shoot short distance. The Breech-loader rifle was also used in the Civil War by both the Union and Confederates who brought this rifle from private sellers mainly and was extremely powerful and beneficial in use. These weapons that were used in the American Civil War 1861-65, showed that ~~at the time~~, Commander Grant was using new and revolutionised technology as the ~~both~~ ~~of~~ these guns ~~only were invented~~ ~~around 1830s~~ ~~a few~~ ~~de~~ were advanced despite being invented many years prior during 1830's - 1840's.

Communication in war and battle was critical between troops especially. During the American Civil War,

there were no or limited supply of radios for communication. This led to the invention of electric telegraph. This electric telegraph was a copper wire ~~all~~ that travelled through trenches in order for troops to communicate. However, communication with the public was different and infrequent. The public were never given any updates or news frequently about the war. Speeches were conducted, the most famous was speech from President Abraham Lincoln 'The Gettysburg* address' which was spoken on November 1863 was only heard by 50,000 which is a massive contrast to decades later where a speech spoken on radio broadcast would be heard by millions, as the Pearl harbour attack was by Franklin D Roosevelt on 8th December 1941. Nevertheless, the technological devices that armies had during the American Civil War were not perfect but they had the advancements and new technology provided which contributed to Commander Grant's success as ~~a~~ ~~an~~ his ability to use new technology made a great impact and was revolutionary.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

In the years 1871-79, upon unification some may argue rather than the constitution making governing difficult, some could say that it was the diversity of different groups in which made governing difficult during the years 1871-79.

The new Germany was although established as united, some may argue that Germany was still a very divided nation, consisting of many different past nationalities, ethnic groups and backgrounds, Germany seemed impossible to govern as all ~~groups~~ groups sought to achieve different goals and all had different aims.

The Prussian King, now Kaiser, Wilhelm II, was in almost complete control of Germany and ~~had~~ had the power to appoint his own advisors, dissolve the Reichstag and had complete control over foreign policies. Some may argue that the power and influence the previous Prussian King had over Germany led to an unstable Constitution and

ultimately led to an unstable governing force.

The army was also independent from the Reichstag and influenced by the Kaiser which some believe should not have been the case as not all groups agreed with the political decisions in which the Kaiser ~~was~~ had undertaken.

The constitution of the Second Reich had many political parties which opposed each other and this ultimately led to demunification within the constitution and had an impact on the difficulty of governing the newly ~~German~~ established Germany.

Although there were many ^{factors} ~~factos~~ which played a role in the difficulty to govern the ~~as~~ united Germany, the fact that there were many different ethnic backgrounds which were discontented prior to the unification of Germany, the discontentment of these groups played into the new system of Germany and ultimately led to governing the new Germany extremely difficult.

To conclude, the ~~inst~~ impact of the many different groups and religions, the power and inexperience of governing a large empire of the Kaiser and the

opposing political groups with the constitution all played a role in the difficulty of governing a newly established country where some historians may argue despite official unification, there were many forms of disunification within the country.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

During 1918 ~~to 1919~~ Germany was still ruled by the ~~old~~ German constitution of 1871 where the Kaiser held all the power. However from ~~the~~ September 1918 much domestic opposition ~~is~~ arose such as ~~social~~ the growth of socialism and mutiny, which eventually led to the decision to seek an Armistice in 1918. However Germany's failure in the war also led to the re-evaluation of the system.

By September 1918 Germany had lost the war. When ~~Hindenburg~~^{Ludendorff} announced this to Wilhelm II the following day Hindenburg resigned and ~~announced~~ announced that a parliamentary government should be formed and Ludendorff and Hindenburg the 'silent dictators' resigned and ~~had~~ left all the power to the Reichstag. These events were key in allowing a situation to occur in which Germany could seek for an Armistice in 1918.

Following this in ~~October~~^{November} there was a mutiny by

rioters which soon spread to lots of ports and was joined by soldiers. This motivated workers and left wing opposition groups to go on strike and protest primarily due to the destruction of the economy in Germany, social and political divisions that the war created. This resulted in revolution councils to be established in Germany's major cities and the demand for peace and control of food production and distribution. This led to the spark of socialist activity as they went on strike demanding that the old constitution be destroyed and democratisation of the judiciary and civil service. *Even though in October Prince Max ~~to~~ created a government where the Kaiser's powers were limited and the Chancellor was made accountable to the Reichstag, many socialists and extreme left wing radicals ^{such as the Spartacists} believed this was not enough as the Kaiser still remained, a prince was still a Chancellor and the Reichstag did not act differently. Therefore ~~this~~ along with the events in November led to massive protests and search for a socialist revolution which led to Germany seeking an Armistice in 1918 in order to calm down the situation.

Therefore overall it was Germany's failure in the war that sparked the need for an Armistice in 1918 as it ~~led~~ caused popular discontent which sparked mutinies and strikes. However it was the growth of socialism and domestic opposition which was the biggest factor as Germany needed to seek a way to prevent a full scale revolution which eventually led to ~~seeking an Armistice~~ Germany's decision to seek an Armistice in 1918.

* separate paragraph

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Question 7, Question 8, Question 9 and Question 10

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

EITHER

- 7 How far do you agree that visual images proved the most effective means of conveying the nature of war in the years 1859–1991?

OR

- 8 How far do you agree that propaganda was the most effective means of influencing the public attitude to war in the years 1859–1975?

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

EITHER

- 9 'The role of women in the workplace was the most important change in their position in German society during the period 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 10 How far do you agree that the post-war 'economic miracle' was the most important period in the process of economic change in Germany during the years 1871–1990?

Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒Question 9 ☒ Question 10 ☒

Throughout this period there ~~we~~ have been many means of conveying the nature of warfare. Visual images certainly proved pivotal in conveying the nature of warfare, however it is arguable that landmark films and literature such as 'All quiet on the Western Front,' and televisual reporting, particularly during the Vietnam war, proved more effective.

Visual images certainly were an effective means of conveying the nature of war in the years 1859-1991. In the US Civil War of 1861-65, a certain photographer published an exhibition, largely focussing on the war-dead following the Battle of Antietam, and in the process breaking a historic taboo against showing pictures of those killed in war. The exhibition proved hugely popular and was quite effective in conveying some of the nature of the war. By the conclusion of the Civil War, this photographer and his associates had taken more than 100,000 ~~per~~ photographs, mainly ~~featuring~~ ^{featuring} war-dead and how the landscape was affected by war. These visual images proved effective since they conveyed

to the general public, what the ^{effect} outcome of battle had on human life. For many this was the first time they had been in contact with war images and the effect it had was huge, something highlighted by the immense popularity of these photograph exhibitions. ~~Howe~~ However, these visual images proved far less effective than other means later on in the period, which were conveyed via the usage of new technologies and judging by the very strong public reaction to these new means of conveying the nature of warfare, they proved to be altogether more useful in the purpose of their task.

A more effective means of conveying the nature of warfare was through the use of media. Arguably the film 'All Quiet on the Western Front' provoked the strongest reaction. The experience of the soldier was something many sympathised with and the film was highly successful in conveying the notion of the pointlessness of war, something particularly poignant following WWI. The ~~filmed part~~ was obviously successful in conveying many aspects of war and fuelled Pacifism throughout the 1930's. It was banned in Nazi Germany and in the UK, an Oxford University students union called for the end of

the idea of fighting for 'king and country'. However war media such as 'All Quiet...' also suffered from limitations in terms of its effectiveness in conveying the nature of warfare as a result of many other popular films with pro war messages. Films such as 'Memphis Belle', and the "The Sands of Iwo Jima," and the "Battle of Midway" conveyed a pro war message, and highlighted the sense of adventure and heroism that some associated with war. This no doubt limited the effectiveness of these films in conveying the true nature of warfare.

Arguably the most effective means of conveyance was through television reporting. By 1965, when the USA sent groundtroops to Vietnam, over 90 percent of American households had televisions. By conveying the actual reality on the ground straight into American homes, the nature of warfare was conveyed most effectively. [Ran out of time].

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒Question 9 ☒ Question 10 ☒

In the years 1871 - 1990, the role of women changed substantially: women went from filling their traditional duty of maternal care to having the ability to be financially independent, largely due to their changing role in the workplace. Despite a period of regression to traditional gender roles during the Nazi period, overall the position of females changed significantly and this was most evident in the role in the workplace.

Despite the instilling of traditional gender roles during the Kaiserreich, the females who were in employment had a substantial impact on their rights and progression - in 1885, the council for the 'Protection of Women Workers' was established and by 1891 women had been granted a maximum of an 11 hour working day and 6 weeks maternity leave. ~~This~~ This demonstrates that despite having less power in society than men, women exercised what they did have to their advantage. However, whether this changed the position of all women is questionable, as it was

not until the Weimar Era that middle and upper class women experienced this change in status. The newly asserted "Weimar Woman" was financially independent and sexually active, dominating the spheres of society previously deemed exclusively male. By 1932, there were 20,000 female university students, suggesting that from 1871 the position of women had steadily increased, and then was catalysed during the Weimar Republic, enabling women to access new roles in the workplace and improve the position in society.

However, the regression during the Nazi period, both by encouraging females to become housewives and laws passed in 1935 removing females from the civil service and medical professions, as well as requiring certification of "Fitness to Marry" meant the position of females entered a period of stagnation. Although in this period the position of women increased in terms of their traditional roles, as Hitler praised women who birthed multiple children, women were generally exempt from working in order to comply with the Nazi ideology. Therefore, while women may have been more openly praised and valued, their actual

position did not improve as they were given no opportunities to progress and learn outside of their expected gender norms.

However, following the division of Germany, females in the West were suddenly enabled to progress and improve their position, with rapid changes to their position in the workplace. During these years, 93% of part time work was ~~the~~ filled by females, women dominated 75% of hospital staff and consisted of 50% of school staff. Despite only 39% of women in total making up the ~~work~~ female workforce, and this was still a significant improvement in the female position in the workplace, following living under a regime which reinforced men as the sole provider continually. There was still a heavy focus on gender roles in West Germany in these years potentially as a result of the Nazi ideology being embedded into the public, however the reforms and progression that did occur were rapid: in 1957, women were granted equality in marriage with their husbands over their children, and by 1968 had the first female president of the Bundestrat. The growing position of females within politics as well as the workplace demonstrates

the extent to which the female position changed, as even today women in many countries across the world are excluded from these areas.

Overall, the role of women within the workplace was the most important ~~part~~ change in their position during the years 1871-1990. Through their improved position, women were able to demonstrate financial control over their lives, as well as receiving more independence and therefore a higher social status. The regression of the Nazi period emphasises the benefits and significance of the changes which occurred both prior to and after their regime, however it was the changes after 1945 which had the most significant impact on the changing role of women within the workplace and the effect this had on their position.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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