Please check the examination de	tails below before en	tering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Numbe	r Candidate Number
Time 2 hours 15 minutes	Paper reference	8HI0/1G
History		
Advanced Subsidiary PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89		
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 from Section B and the question in 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

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was the use of terror the main reason for effective government in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Were the concerns of religious groups the main reason for opposition to the Nazi regime in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)







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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent were the economic challenges faced by the Weimar Republic similar to the economic challenges faced by the FRG?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that the role and status of women in the FRG changed little in the years 1949–89?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)















TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

SECTION C

	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 knowledg of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.	
	How far do you agree with the view that a series of bad decisions by Britain and France led to war in 1939?	
	France led to war in 1939:	(20)











	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER – 60 MARKS	



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference

8HI0/1G



History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Ian Kershaw, *To Hell and Back*, published 2015.

The road to the Second World War took many twists and turns. It was indeed 'paved with the good intentions' of the appeasers, as Chamberlain claimed at the time. Even Churchill agreed that appeasement had been for the best of motives, but a series of wrong judgements had led to disaster after disaster.

The appeasers, in Britain and in France, were no doubt well-meaning. But their upbringing, experience and political schooling left them utterly unprepared to encounter a gangster on the international stage. The appeasers were simply no match for Hitler. They thought they could negotiate a deal for peace, even at the expense of disastrous consequences for other countries. But Hitler wanted war all along. Only conquest, according to the world view he had held for the best part of two decades, would satisfy German needs. So, after all the twists and turns that their foreign policy took, the appeasers were facing war in Europe again in 1939.

Extract 2: From Rob Payne, *The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler*, published 1973.

From the very beginning Hitler had given himself three foreign policy aims: the political unification of the German people, the destruction of the Jews, and the uprooting of Bolshevism from the earth. One of these aims had been virtually achieved. The conquest of Austria and the Sudetenland brought most Germans in Europe under the German Reich and at his mercy. The uprooting of Bolshevism from the earth was not so easily accomplished but he had always believed that this was one of the tasks history had reserved for him.

In 1939 Hitler had his fiftieth birthday, and he felt that there was little time left to accomplish his master plan and finally rid the world of Bolshevism. So 1939 would be the year of decision. It would be the year when he would take the offensive and attempt to use the crushing power of the German army and air force to change the map of Europe, and perhaps the world.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: To Hell and Back By Ian Kershaw © Viking Press, 2015

Extract 2 from: The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler By Rob Payne © Jonathan Cape, 1973

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