

Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/1G

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Tuesday 21 May 2019 – Afternoon

EXTRACTS BOOKLET

**DO NOT RETURN THIS
EXTRACTS BOOKLET WITH THE
QUESTION PAPER.**

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From William Carr, Hitler: A Study in Personality and Politics, published 1978.

Hitler had much wider ambitions than the domination of Europe. Making Germany the dominant power in Europe with the help of Britain and Italy was only the first stage of his plan. After that Germany would build a great naval fleet, acquire colonies in Africa and then wage war for world domination. 5

There is considerable evidence to support this view. Hitler's extreme anti-Semitism made Germany's expansion onto the world stage a necessity if, as he thought, Jews were a worldwide threat to civilisation. That fanatical view gave Hitler the conviction that his role would be to defeat the Jews everywhere in the world. In Hitler's mind, his mission to save the world from the Jews gave Germany the right to world domination, and there is plenty of evidence scattered across Mein Kampf and the so-called Secret Book to back this up. 10 15

Hitler had absorbed plenty of nationalist racial ideology before World War One. His experiences after 1918 had strengthened his conviction that world domination was both necessary and achievable. Hitler's own ideological convictions led Germany to war because he saw it as a crusade against his ideological enemies. 20

(Extracts continue on next page)

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Extract 2: From Donny Gluckstein, *The Nazis, Capitalism and the Working Class*, published 1999.

Though Nazi Germany was compelled to challenge	25
the existing balance of power in the late 1930s, world	
war was certainly not inevitable in 1939. If Germany's	
rivals had continued to give Germany the room to	
expand, world war could have been avoided. At first	
this seemed likely as Britain adopted the policy	30
of appeasement. Britain's policy reflected public	
opposition to war (after the horrors of 1914–18) and	
the fear that Britain was not ready militarily. But	
Hitler knew there was a further British motive for	
appeasement. Lord Halifax had revealed to Hitler in a	35
meeting in 1937 that Germany could 'rightly be seen	
as a barrier defending the West against Bolshevism.'	
This implied approval from Britain made Hitler	
act ever more boldly on the international scene,	
first annexing Austria and then occupying	40
Czechoslovakia. However, western powers would	
not allow German expansion indefinitely and	
Hitler completely misunderstood the seriousness	
of western pledges to defend Poland. Hitler felt	
confident about Germany's military preparations too,	45
and this led him to risk war in 1939.	