

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1G**

History

Advanced

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.
- Individual links to questions and texts can be found at the bottom of some pages and are shown by a link symbol .

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 How far do you agree that opposition to democratic government was the most significant impact of the Treaty of Versailles within Germany in the years 1918–33?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that the Great Depression (1929–32) was the most significant economic challenge that Germany faced in the years 1918–45?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☐. 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
Questions

(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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**SECTION A
Questions**

(Section A continued)

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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 How far do you agree that democratic government was the main reason for political stability in the FRG in the years 1949–89?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that Germans maintained a generally hostile attitude to cultural change in the years 1918–89?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☐. 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



(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

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

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that Britain and France assisted Hitler's desire for war?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

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Extract 1



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Extract 1



Extract 2

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Extract 1



Extract 2

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

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Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Ian Kershaw, *Hitler 1936–1945: Nemesis*, published 2001.

On 1 September 1939, Chamberlain told the House of Commons that responsibility for the coming war belonged to one man, Hitler. Such a personalised view left out the sins of others. The British government and its French allies had assisted Hitler in creating a unique power base in Europe.

Internationally, Hitler's combination of bullying and blackmail could not have worked but for the fragility of the post-war European settlement. The Treaty of Versailles was central to Hitler's blackmailing strategy. Not least, the Versailles Treaty had left an uneasy guilt complex in the West, especially in Britain. Now Hitler's actions could determine the fate of Europe. 5

The western governments, although Britain more than France, did everything possible to avoid a new war. Their diplomats were no match for the techniques of lying and threatening used by Hitler. They went out of their way to appease him, but he simply increased his demands, as blackmailers do. By the time the western powers realised what they were up against, they were no longer in any position to bring Hitler, the 'mad dog', under their control. 10 15

Extract 2: From Klaus Fischer, *Nazi Germany*, published 1996.

Hitler's foreign policy was based on rigid racial and expansionist ideas. This is why Hitler chose to use war and ruthless terror as his means to extend Germany's dominance in Europe. He wanted the subjugation and domination of 'inferior races', and the conquest of 'living space'. He believed that the Aryan race had evolved to the top of the biological and cultural order, and was destined to conquer the world under German leadership. 20

In Hitler's mind, the concept of race was intimately linked to that of 'living space'. This concept required the availability of land. He warned that the German people were doomed to be perpetually dominated if they limited themselves to the national borders of 1914. It is perfectly legitimate to speak of a basic continuity in German foreign policy between 1890 and 1933, but Hitler ended it. For Hitler war was not a last resort of foreign policy; it was a preferred means of achieving Germany's aims. Reliance on war meant Hitler's opponents were expected to give in completely. 25

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Ian Kershaw, *Hitler 1936-1945: Nemesis*, Penguin, 2001

Extract 2 from Klaus Fischer, *Nazi Germany*, Bloomsbury, 1996

