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Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

History

International Advanced
Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited, 1870–1990

Wednesday 25 October 2017 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
WHI03/1C

You must have:
Sources 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.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- 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 Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

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

1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the divisions within Germany in 1917 regarding the desirability of continuing with the war?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

2 'The political consequences of the economic problems Germany experienced in the years 1919–24 were not as great as the political consequences of the economic problems Germany experienced in the years 1930–33.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'The greatest challenge facing both the government of the FRG in the years 1949–60 and the GDR in the years 1985–90 was achieving prosperity.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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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 2** ☐ **Question 3** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From a speech by Matthias Erzberger to the Reichstag, 19 July 1917. Erzberger was a leading member of the Catholic Centre Party and had been a strong supporter of German military action. By July 1917 his views had altered and he favoured a negotiated peace.

The words, 'We seek no conquest' spoken by the Kaiser still hold true for the German people at the start of the war's fourth year, just as they did in August 1914. Germany resorted to arms in order to protect its freedom and independence, to defend its territory.

The Reichstag strives for a peace of understanding among the peoples of the world. Territorial acquisitions achieved by force and violations of political, economic, or financial honesty are incompatible with such a peace.

The Reichstag furthermore rejects all plans that involve economic exclusion or continuing hostility among nations after the war. Only economic peace will lay the groundwork for friendly coexistence among the peoples of the world.

The Reichstag will actively promote the creation of international legal organisations. As long, however, as enemy governments do not agree to such a peace, as long as they threaten Germany and its allies with territorial conquests and violations, the German people will stand together as one man. They will fight on until Germany's right and the right of its allies to life and free development are guaranteed.

United, the German people is unconquerable. The Reichstag stands united with the men who are protecting the Fatherland in heroic combat. They can be certain of the never-ending gratitude of the entire nation.

Source 2: From a statement issued by Erich von Ludendorff, supporting the formation of the Fatherland Party, on 'Sedan Day' 2 September 1917. 'Sedan Day' commemorated the Prussian victory over France in 1870. The Fatherland Party campaigned for a continuation of the war to secure German territorial gains in any peace settlement.

Most of the German people disagree with the position of the current Reichstag on the most vital questions that face the Fatherland. They regard the attempt to provoke domestic conflict and constitutional issues when the fate of the Reich is at stake, as a threat to the Fatherland and a benefit to the enemy. They believe that the Reichstag, that was elected before the war, no longer genuinely represents the will of the German people.

Who does not yearn with all his heart for peace! The peace resolutions of the weak-nerved, however, only postpone peace. Our enemies, who are determined to destroy Germany, see peace resolutions as the symptoms of the collapse of German strength. And this at a time when, according to the testimony of our Hindenburg, our military situation is more favourable than ever before. If we convince the enemy that they can have an honourable negotiated peace at any time, they have every reason to continue the war and nothing to lose.

In the light of past events, our government is in a predicament. The government cannot, on its own, control the situation without strong support from the people. To pursue a powerful policy, it needs a powerful party which is supported by the broadest patriotic sectors of the people.

Party political divisions must not be allowed to divide the German Empire. Instead, the unbending will that is focused exclusively on the victory of the Fatherland must unite it. Therefore, we the undersigned men from East Prussia, true to the traditions of our forefathers, have constituted the German Fatherland Party in this greatest and gravest hour of German history. The Fatherland Party will protect and shield the German Fatherland from the evil of disunity and prejudice.

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