GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **WHI03/1C**

History

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

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 impact on Germany of the Reichstag Fire?

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

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

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

EITHER

2 How accurate is it to say that in both Bismarck's Germany, in the years 1870–79, and Weimar Germany, in the years 1919–24, political opposition was the main threat to the stability of the state?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

3 'Given the problems they faced, Adenauer, in the years 1949–60, and Honecker, in the years 1985–89, were both effective in their leadership roles.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(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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Sources Booklet
Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From the memoirs of Rudolf Diels, published 1950. Diels was head of the Gestapo at the time of the Reichstag Fire but was dismissed in April 1934. He was one of the first on the scene on the night of the Fire and made a record of Hitler's reaction.

Shortly after my arrival in the burning Reichstag, the National Socialist elite arrived. Hitler and Goebbels drove up in their large cars. Prussian Interior Minister Göring and National Interior Minister Frick quickly followed. Göring came towards me. His voice was filled with the emotion of the dramatic moment: 'This is the beginning of the Communist revolt, they will start their attack now! Not a moment must be lost!'

Then Hitler turned to the assembled company. I saw that his face was purple with rage. He shouted uncontrollably, as I had never seen him do before, as if he was going to burst: 'There will be no mercy now. Anyone who stands in our way will be cut down. The German people will not tolerate leniency. Every Communist official will be shot where he is found. The Communist deputies must be hanged tonight. Everybody helping the Communists must be arrested. There will no longer be any leniency for Social Democrats either.'

Later I reported, to Hitler, on the results of the first interrogations of the main suspect Marinus van der Lubbe – that in my opinion he was merely mentally ill. However, I had come to the wrong man with that opinion. Hitler ridiculed my view as too simple. He said: 'The fire is something really cunning and planned for a long time ago. The Communist criminals have thought all this out; but they've miscalculated. These gangsters have no idea how much the people are on our side. From deep down in their Communist rat holes, from which they now want to emerge, they don't hear the crowds rejoicing for us.'

Source 2: From *The Decree of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State*, 28 February 1933. This was an emergency presidential decree passed the day after the Reichstag Fire.

On the basis of Article 48, of the German Constitution, the following is decreed as a defensive measure against Communist acts of violence that endanger the state:

1. A number of articles of the Constitution of the German Reich are suspended until further notice. Thus, restrictions are to be placed on personal liberty, on the right of free expression of opinion, including freedom of the press, and on the rights of assembly and association. The Reich government is permitted to monitor private postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communications. Warrants for house searches, orders for confiscations of property are also permitted.

2. If any of the Länder fail to take the necessary measures to restore public safety and order, the Reich government may temporarily take over the powers of the highest state authority. Local authorities must obey the orders decreed by the Reich government.

3. Whoever endangers human life, by disobeying the restrictions imposed in this decree, is to be punished by sentence to a prison, with imprisonment of not less than six months. When such a violation causes the death of a person, there will be a sentence of death.

This decree becomes law immediately.

Signed,

President von Hindenburg

Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Minister of the Interior Frick

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