



Pearson
Edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2024

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level in
History (WHI01)

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1C: Germany, 1918-45

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: A01 (10 marks): Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

A03 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, difference ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question.• Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question.• Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	7-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant.• Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question.• A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	13-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant.• Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	19-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim.• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands.• Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may only be partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1919-23, the most significant threat to the stability of the Weimar Republic was the Weimar Constitution.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution introduced proportional representation, which created instability as coalition governments rose and fell frequently, e.g. the period saw eight different governments • The Constitution created a complex relationship between the central government and the <i>Länder</i>, e.g. the power given to regional authorities, and this led to instability • Many of the main features of the Constitution were not accepted by the existing political elites in the civil service and industry, who were unwilling to support the Republic and this created instability. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Weimar Republic's stability was threatened due to its acceptance of Treaty of Versailles and its impact, and the view that Weimar Republic politicians were the 'November criminals' • The Weimar Republic's stability was threatened from the left, e.g. the Spartacists • The Weimar Republic's stability was threatened from the right, e.g. the Kapp Putsch, the Munich Putsch • The Weimar Republic's stability was threatened due to the impact of economic problems, e.g. the payments of reparations, hyperinflation • The Weimar Republic's stability was threatened by a wave of political assassinations of key figures. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Von Hindenburg was mainly responsible for Hitler gaining the office of Chancellor in January 1933.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Von Hindenburg's decision to get rid of Brüning opened the door for Hitler and assisted in him eventually becoming Chancellor • Von Hindenburg's decision to sack von Papen and appoint von Schleicher was significant as it raised the idea of bringing Hitler into coalition government and treating him as a significant figure • Von Hindenburg's decision to turn back to von Papen to form a viable government by accepting von Schleicher's resignation saw von Hindenburg then appoint Hitler as Chancellor. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler himself played a leading role through his popular appeal and speeches. In his speeches, he claimed that parliamentary democracy did not work and that he could provide strong leadership and government • It was von Papen who was instrumental in Hitler's appointment as Chancellor, as he convinced von Hindenburg that he would control Hitler, and that Hitler would bring stability to Germany • The impact of the Great Depression greatly increased the unpopularity of the Weimar Republic, which seemed unable to solve Germany's problems, and this played into the hands of the Hitler and the Nazis • Many of the unemployed turned to voting for the Nazi party in elections and by July 1932, the Nazi Party were the largest party in the Reichstag, giving Hitler the platform to demand the Chancellorship • The fear of Communism, which became greater as a consequence of their gains in the November 1932 election, led many to believe that Hitler was the only alternative. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1933-39, the main consequence of Nazi economic policies was improvements in agriculture.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nazi rural '<i>Volksgemeinschaft</i>', put forward in their policy of '<i>Blut und Boden</i>', protected a healthy and economically secure rural community and glorified the peasant as the staunch defender of true German values • The Hereditary Farm Law (1933) protected over 6,000 traditional small farms with fixed ownership, financial support and exemption from insurance payments • The Nazis regulated farming through the Reich Food Estate, which involved all agriculture, regulated production, imports, wages and prices and gave subsidies. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Battle for Production', begun in 1934, was unsuccessful and did not increase the production of grain, which led to disillusionment with other rural policies • In September 1934 Schacht introduced the 'New Plan', which gave the government extensive powers to regulate trade and currency transactions which led to a trade surplus • Unemployment was significantly reduced by <i>Arbeitsdienst</i> (work schemes) • Schacht introduced Mefo bills, which successfully led to the growth of demand in the economy • The development of the re-armament industry, particularly advanced aircraft, was seen as a technological and economic success. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1939-45, the most significant opposition to the Nazi regime came from the German youth. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nazi regime was opposed during the war years by the Edelweiss Pirates, they attacked members of the Hitler Youth, helped prisoners of war escape and many were executed by the Gestapo • The Nazi regime was opposed by some organised university groups, e.g. the White Rose were active in Munich in the years 1941-43, they distributed leaflets and attacked Nazi policies like euthanasia • The Nazi regime was opposed by the Swing Youth, they were mainly middle class groups in large cities, e.g. Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt and Dresden. The Nazis closed bars and had many arrested. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nazi regime was effective in much of its repression of the German youth who opposed it and the majority of the young were either passive or actual supporters of the regime • The Nazi regime was opposed by some military Generals after 1940, e.g. Stauffenberg and the July Plot, and opposition within the <i>Abwehr</i> was shut down in 1944, by incorporating it into the SS • The Nazi regime was opposed by some of the traditional conservative elites, e.g. the Kreisau Circle, who, in August 1943, drew up the 'Basic Principles' for a New Order based on an open society and justice for all • The Nazi regime was opposed by 'Rote Kappelle' (Red Orchestra), e.g. in Berlin (1940-1) they networked the opposition of seven interconnected groups of artists, scientists, citizens, workers • The Nazi regime was opposed by some within the Churches, e.g. in 1941 Bishop Clemens von Galen openly criticised euthanasia and was arrested; after the July 1944 Bomb Plot, Bonhöffer worked with the underground. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

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