

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 8 January 2025

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.

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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** 'Communist opposition posed a serious threat to the governments of Germany in the years 1919–24 and 1930–39.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** How significant was the leadership of Ebert to the formation of a democratic German state in the years 1918–24 and the leadership of Adenauer to the formation of a democratic West German state in the years 1949–60?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 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 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.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Theo Sommer, *Travels in another Germany*, published in 1986. Sommer was a Western liberal journalist who supported better relations with the Eastern bloc, and who travelled extensively in the GDR. Here he comments on life in the GDR under Erich Honecker.

In 1986, the GDR under Honecker, is worlds away from the point of collapse. The country embraces change instead of stagnation. Shyness has been replaced by self-confidence and everywhere the depressing gloom has evaporated. Party officials no longer avoid contact with the West. There is no more aggressiveness in discussions. Above all, the country seems more content, its people have become more cheerful. In fact, under Honecker's leadership, the Party, the social organisations, and the factories do a lot to make people's cheerful existence possible in the first place. There are groups, clubs and organisations organised by the State everywhere, such as stamp collecting, ornamental fish breeding, hunting, and fishing. Sports of every kind are pursued. More than 4 million GDR citizens (one quarter of the population!) achieved a sports badge in 1986. 5 10

Life in the GDR means life under Erich Honecker. The citizens of the GDR show him what almost amounts to quiet admiration. He carefully avoids any cult of personality. Most reforms can be credited to Honecker. He believes in getting things done: more choice; strengthening of production; boosting of the service sector; environmental protection; more freedoms for art and artists; even the introduction of centres offering counselling in sexual matters – Honecker gets credit for everything. He's called 'the boss,' 'Number One' or simply Erich. These titles reveal something about the secret affection that those under his rule have for him. 15 20



Source 2: From a telegram entitled '*GDR crisis: The Honecker era fades quickly*' sent by James Bindenagel, a senior diplomat at the US Embassy in Berlin, October 1989. This confidential telegram was sent to the American State Department in Washington to update them on developments in the GDR.

The new GDR leader, Krenz, talked openly with Berlin workers about problems, particularly that the Communist Party under Honecker had not listened to their complaints. He also met with Bishop Leich, the senior GDR Protestant clergyman, in an obvious gesture at reconciliation. In doing so, Krenz seemed to be saying that the Party was now eager to use the Bishops to communicate with discontented activists, whereas Honecker had refused to communicate for the last two years. 25

Krenz believes he does not need to avoid interaction with ordinary workers, as Honecker so clearly did in his final years. Krenz was told by the Berlin workers that many of their colleagues had left the GDR in recent months because, under Honecker, no one in the Party had been paying attention to their problems. 30

Moreover, the Party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, sought to emphasise change in an editorial which contained criticism of Honecker when it stated that: 'The Party is initiating a turn. It has begun to assess social developments realistically and is showing its courage to face the truth.' 35

Even on the news, there was a panel of senior politicians who said they were willing to answer questions. These included senior party member Otto Reinhold who had, in the last year, been the man sent out to defend publicly the policies of Honecker. He set the tone of the broadcast by apologising for his recent television appearances in which, he said, he had to defend policies on the instruction of Honecker. 40



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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=74

Source 2 from: https://worldhistorycommons.org/sites/default/files/honecker-era-fades_a71e5a56b7.pdf

