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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

AS and A Level History · Paper 3 · Option 37.2

40 questions · 800 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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DEPTH: THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND THE GDR, 1949-60

5 questions · 100 marks

48

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DEPTH: THE REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY, 1989-90

3 questions · 60 marks

58

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QUESTIONS

40 questions · 800 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

ECONOMIC CHANGE: INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND THE ECONOMY

9 questions in this sub-topic · 180 marks · lowest tariff first



10 How far do you agree that the post-war 'economic miracle' was the most important period in the process of economic change in Germany during the years 1871–1990?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'Membership of the European Economic Community and the Common Agricultural Policy had the most significant impact on the economy of Germany in the years 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How far do you agree that the policies of the Nazi government had the most significant impact on German industry in the years 1871-1990?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



10 'German agriculture was in a state of steady decline throughout the years 1871-1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'In the years 1871–1990, the acceptance of Marshall Aid had the greatest impact of any government policy on the development of the German economy.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'The years 1930–1990 were more significant than the years 1871–1914 in the development of German industry.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'The years 1871–1929 were less successful for German agriculture than were the years 1933–90.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'The policies of governments in the years 1871–1914 were the most significant in stimulating German economic development in the years 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



10 'The changes in the German economy in the years 1945–90 were less significant than the changes in the German economy in the years 1871–1939.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN BREADTH

SOCIAL CHANGE: WOMEN, CLASS, SOCIAL REFORM AND LIVING STANDARDS

7 questions in this sub-topic · 140 marks · lowest tariff first



- 9 'The role of women in the workplace was the most important change in their position in German society during the period 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 How far do you agree that the number and the significance of white collar workers grew steadily in the years 1871–1990?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9** 'The Weimar years witnessed the most significant changes to the status and role of women in the years 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'Social reforms resulted in consistent improvement in the lives of Germans in the years 1871–1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



- 9 How far do you agree that the growth of social mobility in Germany after the Second World War was the most significant social change in the years 1871–1990?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'The most significant changes in the status of women in German society in the years 1871–1990 only happened after 1945.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



-
- 9 'The most important changes in the role of women in the workplace occurred in the years 1871–1932.'

How far do you agree with this judgement on the years 1871–1990?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

BISMARCK AND THE NEW GERMANY, 1871-79

7 questions in this sub-topic · 140 marks · lowest tariff first



-
- 5** 'It was primarily the Constitution of the Second Reich (1871) that made governing the new Germany extremely difficult in the years 1871-79.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that the *Kulturkampf* failed to achieve its objectives in the years 1871–79?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Opinion on Germany, 1871-1890 (source 2), attitudes and reasons

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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the attitude of Bismarck towards the *Reichstag* and the problems he faced politically.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From an article in an English newspaper, 19 July 1879. The article is reporting on a speech made by Otto von Bismarck to the German *Reichstag*, 9 July 1879.

Bismarck's speech of last Wednesday, and the startling announcement which followed soon after it, have caused great controversy and debate in Germany. Bismarck has suspended the *Reichstag* and announced that, in its next session, it will be asked to pass laws which will limit its own authority.

In his speech Bismarck strongly denied that he had ever considered sacrificing for political advantage what he believed were the correct policies. He emphasised that his actions were a direct consequence of the attempt by the National Liberals to pressurise the German Government. He said he had been compelled to act in the interest of the State. He stated that the result of the most recent German election had suggested that the people supported his attitude to National Liberal policies. 5 10

He stated that he had been left isolated in his War against the Socialists and had recognised that he now needed to choose any political allies carefully in the future.

He asserted that he had never attempted to use his military prestige and had always been determined to follow the German constitution in order to unite the State. 15

He also said that, if he had felt that absolutism was in the best interest of the State, he would have argued for it.

He said he was determined to keep the Government of the State above the control of any Party. Immediately the National Liberals tried to dictate policy he broke his alliance with them. The German Government must not allow individual parties to make demands in return for their support. The parties must appreciate the position of the Government and act in the interest of the State. 20 25

Bismarck stated the German Government must have administrative independence and is prepared to work with the smaller parties rather than give way to pressure. He added that the Government would not be a slave to any party that sought a price for their support. He would seek an agreement with the Catholic Centre Party, whose electoral support had increased, and be prepared to modify some previous legislation if it were in the interest of the State to do so. 30

Whilst this newspaper can admire the force of Bismarck's argument and his clear resolve, we feel that he may be entering a difficult period for both himself and the German State. 35

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- 5 'The Socialists posed the greatest challenge to Bismarck's political authority in the years 1871-79.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing Bismarck's motives for the Kulturkampf and how he planned to deal with the issues he had identified.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a speech made by Bismarck to the Prussian parliament, 10 March 1873.

The question we are currently dealing with, in my opinion, has been misleadingly described. It is not about suppressing the Church, it is about building the State. It is not a conflict between believers and unbelievers, it is an argument, which must be resolved, between the power of the State and the power of the Catholic Church. My main objective is to unify and consolidate our new Reich. 5

We had hoped that a religious-based party would support the government, but I have heard speeches and read articles that have attempted to stir up feelings against the government. All politicians with liberal values must support our struggle. 10

It is crucial that we preserve the rights of our citizens to live in a liberal society. We are determined to build the State. The recent decrees of the Pope are a threat to that objective. Concepts belonging to the Middle Ages must not be used to hold our country back.

Up to now it has been required that all bishops and priests must accept the Vatican decrees and, in a recent case, a Catholic bishop sought to discipline a teacher in a state school who refused to teach the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. The Prussian government could never agree to this ruling. In our society, schools are regulated by the state and play a vital part in its development. All teaching appointments must be subject to state approval. 15 20

The Catholic Church has become a barrier to the creation of a unified, patriotic German nation. The Centre Party, founded two years ago, seems intent on sowing discontent by opposing the Constitution and supporting the continued use of the Polish language in areas that are now parts of our nation. We must not allow internal minorities to create division. The Catholic Church has become the enemy of the people. 25

In order to protect the freedom of our State a new minister of Culture has been appointed. He will deal with these matters with vigour and take urgent steps: the repressive Jesuit order will be expelled; the State will take responsibility for the appointment of priests and civil marriages will be compulsory. State authorities will inspect Catholic schools and the State will take responsibility for the appointment of all teachers. 30

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Source 1 from: *Source Records of the Great War*, volume 4, edited by Charles F Horne 1923

Source 2 from: www.zum.de/psm/imperialismus/bismarck3e.php



Opinion on the German, 1871-1890, accessed, accessed and revised

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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the federal government established by the German Constitution of 1871 and the ways in which the Constitution protected the interests of the *Länder*.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From the Constitution of the German Federation, passed 16 April 1871. It came into force 4 May 1871.

The German Federation will bear the name 'German Reich' and is to have the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 2. The laws of the Reich are to take precedence over the laws of the states. The Kaiser will proclaim new laws, which will supersede the state laws of the *Länder*. 5

ARTICLE 3. All military actions will be ordered by the Reich. The Navy and Army are under the command of the Kaiser. The Army of the Federation will be made up of four units, from Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg.

ARTICLE 6. The *Reichstag* will be elected by secret ballot, with all males over the age of 25 having the right to vote. The *Reichstag* cannot initiate legislation but any new legislation must have its approval. The *Reichstag* can be removed, at any time, by the Kaiser. This will lead to a new election, which must take place within 60 days. 10

ARTICLE 7. The *Bundesrat** will consist of representatives from all states. The representatives will be nominated by the states. Every member of the *Bundesrat* has the right to propose measures. It will have the right to veto measures. There will be 58 members, including 17 from Prussia. 14 opposing votes will constitute a veto. 15

ARTICLE 11. The king of Prussia will bear the name of Kaiser of Germany. The Kaiser will represent the Reich in international affairs and has the right to make alliances and treaties with foreign powers. He will be responsible for declaring war and making peace in the name of the Reich. A declaration of war requires the approval of the *Bundesrat*. 20

ARTICLE 12. The 22 royal rulers of individual states will retain many of their traditional rights but are under the ultimate authority of the Kaiser. The states will be responsible for educational, policing and health policies. 25

ARTICLE 15. The direction of the business of government is the responsibility of the Chancellor who is appointed by the Kaiser. The Chancellor will preside over the *Bundesrat* and have the deciding vote in the case of a tied vote.

*Bundesrat – the Federal Council, which also served as the Upper House of the German parliament

-
- 5** How important was the War in Sight crisis (1875) in consolidating the new Germany in the years 1871–79?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

GERMANY AT WAR AND THE END OF THE EMPIRE, 1917-19

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



- 6 How accurate is it to say that domestic opposition in Germany to the war was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** How significant was the contribution of Ebert to the development of a democratic German state in the years 1918-19?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'The Weimar Constitution (1919) established the foundations for achieving freedom and stability in Germany.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'The deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'Erzberger played the most significant role in the crisis that developed in Germany in 1917 over the conduct of the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE NAZI STATE: CONSOLIDATION AND PERSECUTION, 1933-35

4 questions in this sub-topic · 80 marks · lowest tariff first



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

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the perceived threat of the SA and the nature of Hitler's response to it.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2 : Germany, 1871–1990 : united, divided and reunited**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From a speech made by Adolf Hitler to the Reichstag, 13 July 1934. Hitler is reporting on the events concerning the SA which had taken place on 30 June 1934. The events became known as the Night of the Long Knives.

The SA had become revolutionaries and aimed to create a permanent state of revolution in Germany. They were planning to pursue Communist policies, which would have shattered our economic system and brought poverty and ruin to all our people.

The SA had also established contact with General von Schleicher* with the intention of gaining control of our Armed Forces. I would never have appointed an SA leader to supreme command and this conspiracy put the State into great danger. There should be only one bearer of arms in our State, the German Army, and it must not be subject to political control.

It was clear to me that the SA's plans went against what National Socialism stands for and threatened the very survival of our State. I had a number of serious talks with the Chief Secretary of the SA, Röhm, from the beginning of April onwards. I became increasingly concerned about both his character and his lack of loyalty to our cause.

During May, it became obvious that the SA had ambitious plans which, had they become a reality, would have resulted in violent disruption. Röhm and his gang broke every law of decency in their personal conduct and their poison began to spread. There was evidence of plots in Berlin, in Silesia and in Saxony.

By the end of June, I resolved that it was my duty to act to put an end to these monstrous developments and that lightning action was essential. The course of action that I initiated had the sole purpose of preserving the strength, stability and prosperity of the State. I had been lenient for too long and this could not continue. Mutiny and treason can only be crushed by ruthless action.

If anyone asks why we did not call upon the regular courts, my answer is this: 'In that hour, I was responsible for the fate of the German Nation. I gave the order to shoot those responsible for the threat and to burn out the poison that they had spread.'

*General von Schleicher – German military commander who had been a leading politician in the Weimar period



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- 6 How far do you agree that the Nuremburg Laws marked a change in the policy of the Nazi regime towards the Jewish population of Germany in the years 1933-35?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



Opinion of the German, 1933 - 1939 answer, answer and answer

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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the appeal of the National Socialist Party in 1933 and the nature of the Party.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From a letter written by Melita Maschmann to a childhood friend, Marianne Schweitzer, 1948. Here Maschmann is describing her support for the National Socialists in 1933.

I wanted to follow a different road from the conservative one that my parents took and expected us to follow. In my parents' mouths, the word 'socialist' had a mocking tone.

No word has ever fascinated me as did *Volksgemeinschaft*. I heard it first on 30 January 1933 and it had a magic glow. I felt it could only be brought into being by declaring war on class prejudice and giving protection and justice to the weak. What attracted me at the time to this idealistic fantasy was the hope that people of all classes could live together like brothers and sisters. 5

On the evening of 30 January, my parents took me to the centre of Berlin. There, we witnessed the torchlight procession with which the National Socialists celebrated their coming to power. The columns marched by, and I longed to hurl myself into this celebration, to be carried forward on this tide of enthusiasm. 10

At one point a man leapt from the ranks of the marchers and struck a young man standing a few paces from us. Perhaps the youth had made a hostile remark. The young man fell to the ground with blood streaming from his face. The flagbearers had been chanting, 'for the flag we are ready to die.' I was overcome with a burning desire to belong to these people whose beliefs were a matter of life and death. I wanted to escape from my childish, restricted life and to attach myself to something which promised greatness. I believed the National Socialists when they said they would do away with unemployment and reunite the German nation, overcoming the consequences of the shameful peace of Versailles. 15 20

I decided to join the BDM* and the activities it provided increased my enthusiasm. I was asked by one of the adult leaders to keep an eye on the apartment where you, Marianne, lived. There had been information that your elder brothers and sisters had been holding meetings to discuss Communist ideas and to plan protests against Hitler. I had been shocked to read about the Communist plot that led to the destruction of the Reichstag and I told the authorities that many young people visited your apartment. I heard later that some of your family had been taken away. 25 30

What I hope is that you might be able to understand, not excuse, the wrong, and even evil, steps I took.

*BDM – Band of German Maidens, the girls' wing of the Nazi Party youth movement

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Source 1 from: <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citation/ADA 279744>

Source 2 from: LETTER WRITTEN (1948) PUBLISHED IN ACCOUNT RENDERED : A DOSSIER ON MY FORMER SELF By MELITA MASCHMANN © ABELARD-SCHUMAN/ANDERSEN PRESS LTD



- 6 'The Night of the Long Knives marked the key turning point for the Nazi state in the years 1933–35.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND THE GDR, 1949-60

5 questions in this sub-topic · 100 marks · lowest tariff first



Opinion on the German, 1949-1950, 1950-1955, 1955-1960, and 1960-1965.

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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the approach of the German government in coming to terms with the past treatment of the Jews and the attitude of the Jewish community to the Government proposals.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 37.2: Germany 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From an interview given by the newly-elected federal chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, to a Jewish journalist in 1949. The article was originally published in a Jewish magazine and reprinted in many German and foreign newspapers and magazines.

JOURNALIST

Many prominent members of the Jewish community have expressed the view that the CDU contains many with anti-Jewish tendencies. Would you make a statement on this matter?

ADENAUER

5

In my first statement to parliament on becoming Chancellor, I made it clear in the name of the Government, and all the political parties that are behind it, that all our work will be carried out in the spirit of Christian culture and a respect for the rights and dignity of all men. In the spirit of this tolerance we regard our Jewish compatriots as equal citizens with absolutely no reservations.

10

JOURNALIST

Do you believe that the measures taken against the Germans after the war, for example the expulsion from the Eastern territories*, can compensate for the injustice committed by the German people up to 1945?

ADENAUER

15

Any injustice and suffering brought upon any people can never be compensated for by inflicting injustice and suffering on others.

The German people have the will to atone for the injustices undoubtedly committed in their name against the Jews by a criminal regime. Far too little has been done since 1945 to achieve this atonement. The Federal Government is resolved to take the necessary measures.

20

JOURNALIST

For us in the Jewish community the compensation is not only an economic one but also a moral one. What are the Federal Government's intentions in order to guarantee this atonement?

25

ADENAUER

The moral atonement is central to the foundation of our state which is based on a determination to preserve peace and show respect to all citizens of the world. The Federal Government will focus its attention in particular on the compensation for all economic damage inflicted on Jewish people.

30

The recently established state of Israel is the visible expression of the union of Jews of all nationalities. The Federal Government intends to provide goods to the state of Israel to the value of 10 million Deutschmarks as an immediate sign that the injustice committed by Germans against Jews has to be recompensed. Further payments will be made in following years.

35

We very much regret that some Jewish leaders have signalled their determination to reject any such offer, describing it as 'blood money'.

*expulsion from the Eastern territories – the removal of Germans from Czechoslovakia and Poland after 1945



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SPRINGER-VERLAG GERMANY, 1971. 125 P. 125 PAGES, 125 PAGES AND 125 PAGES

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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing the nature of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) in 1959 and its political objectives in the FRG.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited**Source for use with Question 2.**

Source 2: From the announcement made at Godesberg by the German Social Democratic Party, 15 November 1959. The SPD met to discuss its future direction and political ambitions in the FRG and then published its programme.

The German Social Democratic Party aims to win the support of the majority of the people. We declare our belief in the values of a liberal democratic state and present our policies on the issues vital to the lives and futures of the German people.

NATIONAL SECURITY

5

The Party will defend our free and democratic society. National Defence policy must be adapted to the political and geographical position of Germany. The Party demands that nuclear weapons be banned by international law.

ECONOMIC POLICY

The Party will create continuous growing prosperity and ensure a fair distribution of the wealth created. We will adopt a forward-looking policy to business development and limit government involvement. The Party recognises the benefits of a Free Market wherever free competition really exists. The Free Market must not be dominated by individuals or groups. The leaders of business must not prevent the elected government from acting in the interests of the people. Private ownership will be respected as long as it does not stand in the way of social justice. Small businesses should be supported to operate alongside large companies.

10

15

THE INTERESTS OF WORKERS

These must be protected and the Party will ensure that working families benefit from rising incomes. Co-determination will be extended to all branches of the economy. From being the servant of the economy, the worker will be a citizen of the economy.

20

POLITICAL FREEDOM

The Party will create a democracy founded on respect for the freedom of the people and their individual rights and responsibilities. The Party accepts the right of individuals to make choices and is the Party of people of different beliefs and different ideas. We reject any form of dictatorship and believe that Socialism can only be achieved through democracy. Democracy can only be fulfilled through Socialism. The Communists have distorted Socialist ideas in order to achieve power. The Party respects the Basic Law of the German Federal Republic.

25

30



REUNIFICATION

The Party believes that the continued division of Germany is a threat to peace. Until we are reunited we will not fully achieve the society we believe in.

35

OVERALL

The Party has its roots in the working people but has become the Party of the whole people. We will build a society that recognises the need for change to provide security and justice for all Germans.

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- 6 How far do you agree that the CDU played the most important part in shaping the new Federal Republic in the years 1949–60?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Adenauer government limited the extent of de-Nazification in the 1950s?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 'The weaknesses of the political opposition played the most significant part in the success of the CDU in the years 1949–60.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



ASPECTS IN DEPTH

THE REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY, 1989-90

3 questions in this sub-topic · 60 marks · lowest tariff first



- 6 How significant was the role of Helmut Kohl, in the years 1989–90, in the reunification of Germany?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that events in the GDR played the decisive role in German reunification in the years 1989–90?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

- 2** Assess the value of the source for revealing Chancellor Kohl's qualities as a political leader and his aims in putting forward his policies.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871–1990: united, divided and reunited

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech to the Bundestag, setting out his Ten Point Plan for moving towards German unity, 28 November 1989.

We are impressed by the calls for freedom that have come from the people of Leipzig and many other towns in the GDR. They want to determine their future themselves. I am confident that their ideal of German unity will be achieved.

We are aware that the way forward will involve many difficult questions to which there are no certain answers. I am setting out a plan which will, step by step, move towards greater freedom. I will set these out in a Ten Point Plan. However, we cannot dictate the manner or the pace of change. It is not just a matter for Germans alone and we need to consult and work together with other governments. There will be many who have concerns about possible future developments. We must listen to all points of view but not be afraid to move forward.

Immediate measures are required to deal with the vast number of refugees. We will provide medical and humanitarian aid. The Federal Government will continue to cooperate with the GDR to benefit all Germans. In particular, we will work to establish a telephone network that will provide a proper framework of communications.

I have set out measures that will aid the transformation of the political and economic system of the GDR. There must be an understanding between the current governing party and opposition groups that leads to the release of all political prisoners. We support free elections in the GDR, in which non-socialist parties can participate. The SED must give up its monopoly of power.

There must be fundamental reform of the economic system. There can only be a lasting upturn if the GDR opens itself up to Western investment. We would aim to give the GDR rapid access to the proposed Single Market.

We aim to encourage the establishment of democratic government in the GDR. I recognise that this will involve a cautious approach during which cooperation can be developed. We need to work towards a mutually beneficial confederation and build on that.

We must work to establish a European order of peace. The European community wishes to reach out with openness and flexibility to help the reformed states of Eastern Europe. Many will have seen the developments in Poland and Hungary and wish to follow the same path.



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Source 1 from: *Brute Force: Allied Strategy and Tactics in the Second World War*, John Ellis, Viking 1990

Source 2 from: https://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=223



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
10	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far they agree that the period of the post-war 'Economic miracle' had more significant impact on the German economy than any other during the years 1871-1990. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the post-war 'economic miracle' had more significant impact on the German economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The government swept away rationing and import controls which helped create a growth rate of 8% a year between 1949-57 • There was a focus on the production and sale of consumer goods which contributed to a 58% rise in living standards between 1949-57 • The construction industry was encouraged and provided with grants and subsidies • There was very effective use of refugee and migrant labour • Good industrial relations were established with industry wide agreements. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other periods had more significant impact on the German economy than the post-war 'economic miracle' should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In late 19th century and pre Great War Germany experienced an economic boom based on exploiting its abundant natural resources .They developed a highly effective cartel system which facilitated efficient production • There was a serious slump in the German economy in 1873 • The impact of the Versailles Treaty on the German economy was massive and designed to weaken Germany • During the Weimar period focus was on recovering financial stability and a new currency was introduced to help restore confidence • During the Nazi period there was a primary focus on military development but also some address to unemployment through the massive public works programmes • The escalation of military spending in the late 1930s and during the war itself put huge pressure on the economy and left a very difficult legacy for the post war governments • The attitude taken by the Western allies towards Germany had a significant impact, notably the injections of US financial support through the Marshall Plan • In the late 1970s and 1980s Germany was badly hit by the rise in the cost of oil. Other relevant material must be credited.



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10	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that membership of the European Economic Community and the Common Agricultural Policy had the most significant impact on the economy of Germany in the years 1871–1991. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that membership of the European Economic Community and the Common Agricultural Policy had the most significant impact on the German economy in the years 1871–1991 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The European movement was rooted in the coal and steel community, which showed the benefits of pooling resources to create the benefits of a wider market • The formation of the EEC in 1957 brought the benefits of a tariff free zone and boosted the exports of West Germany with 45% of exports going to EEC states • The EEC produced more stable exchange rates, which facilitated trade • The CAP brought about stability in pricing and led to targeted subsidy policies that helped farmers in poorer areas, which helped many regions of Germany by introducing modernisation. Arguments and evidence suggesting that other developments, not the European Economic Community and the Common Agricultural Policy, had the most significant impact on the German economy in the years 1871–1991. Relevant points may include: • In the 1870s the government imposed tariffs to boost domestic production and also increased military spending creating jobs and stimulated research and technology laying the foundations for economic growth • During the 1920s Germany suffered from both the cost of the Great War and from the impact of the Versailles Treaty, which created inflation and a slump in the economy • In the later 1920s the economy stabilised and began to recover because of the policies of Stresemann that attracted foreign investment and growth • The Depression of 1929–32 saw high levels of unemployment which led to acute instability. The loss of American finance and cuts in government spending led to serious deflation • The Nazi regime saw high investment in military policy, which created jobs but also overheated the economy seriously. There was reliance on deficit financing and consumer goods were neglected • The 'economic miracle' of the 1950s saw a free enterprise economy that benefited from US investment and was characterised by high levels of productivity and growth • In the 1980s there was increasing resentment that the relatively small German farming sector was benefiting at the cost of massive outlay on subsidies to other European states. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
9	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far the policies of the Nazi government had the most significant impact on German industry in the years 1871-1990. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the policies of the Nazi government had the most significant impact on German industry in the years 1871-1990 may include: • The Nazi government had a policy of increasing military production, which provided a boost to industry • The Nazi government improved the transport infrastructure, which provided a boost to the car industry and facilitated the movement of raw materials and finished products • Schacht, appointed Minister of Economics in 1933, introduced deficit financing to boost investment in industry • There was focus on a policy of self-sufficiency, e.g. research and development of synthetic rubber and petrol • In the Second World War there was central planning by Todt and Speer to maintain and increase production levels and extensive use of forced labour from occupied states. Arguments and evidence that challenge the view that the policies of the Nazi government had the most significant impact on German industry should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • German industry was boosted by the benefits of Unification and Bismarck's policies of protection, development of infrastructure, emphasis on technical education and encouragement of credit banks • In the late 19th century industry was boosted by the second Industrial Revolution and the introduction of cartelisation • The First World War led to a boost in the armaments industry but the drop in trade had adverse effects • The Marshall Plan and the economic policies of Erhard were a powerful stimulus to German industry in the late 1940s and into the 1950s • The development of the EEC in 1957 established a tariff free market for German exports, which stimulated industry and continued to do so into the 1980s as the EEC expanded. Other relevant material must be credited.

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10	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that German agriculture was in a state of steady decline throughout the years 1871-1990. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the 1870s Germany suffered from a series of bad harvests and the impact of cheap wheat from the USA and Russia led to a decline in prices and lower income for farmers • After the First World War, cheap foreign foodstuffs led to prices for farmers going down. World food prices collapsed because of over production • In the 1920s taxes on land values increased, which hit farmers badly • From 1937 farm incomes stagnated and there was a labour shortage caused by many moving to industry or the military • After 1945, much agricultural land had been devastated and the transport infrastructure had been badly damaged • In the years 1950-90 the number of farms in Germany declined from 1.6 million to 630,000. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that German agriculture experienced a steady decline throughout the years 1871-1990 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1879 Bismarck's introduction of tariffs protected German agriculture and brought a 'dear food' policy that increased farm incomes • The First World War brought an initial boom in farm incomes • The reforms introduced by the Nazi minister Darre provided financial support, e.g. relief in mortgage and insurance payments, which increased average farm incomes • The Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC aided German agriculture in the years up to 1990, providing subsidies that maintained price levels and reduced imports. Other relevant material must be credited.

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10	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that In the years 1871-1990, the acceptance of Marshall Aid had the greatest impact of any government policy on the development of the German economy. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that In the years 1871-1990, the acceptance of Marshall Aid had the greatest impact of any government policy on the development of the German economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Marshall Aid for Germany signalled a fundamental change from the plan to turn Germany into a pastoral economy to the recognition that the recovery of the European economy relied on the participation of Germany • The investment addressed the devastation of the German economy: agriculture was operating at 40% of pre-war levels and 70% of industrial capacity had been destroyed • The provision of technical and business expertise was also facilitated and boosted the development of the economy • The capital injection enabled Germany to re-equip industrial plant to maximise efficiency. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that In the years 1871-1990, the acceptance of Marshall Aid had the greatest impact of any government policy on the development of the German economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the 1870s, the German economy was boosted by the benefits of Unification, Bismarck's policies of protection and the development of infrastructure • In the 1920s, the policies of Stresemann led to recovery by providing political and economic stability, which encouraged foreign investment, e.g. the Dawes Plan • From 1933, the Nazi rearmament policies were a stimulus to production and the policies of deficit financing facilitated investment • Membership of the EEC (1957) brought the benefits of a tariff free market and the Schengen agreement (1985) abolished land borders between participating continental member states, which facilitated trade growth. Other relevant material must be credited.

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9	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent that the role of women in the workplace was the most important change in their position in German society during the period 1871-1990. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the role of women in the workplace was the most important change in their position in German society may include: • In the late 19th century women began to enter the professions, notably teaching. Opportunities in industry were limited and mainly confined to areas like textiles • During the Great War significant numbers of women began to be employed in industries such as chemicals and steel as well as munitions • During the Weimar period opportunities for women to pursue careers widened, notably in medicine and the civil service. • During the Nazi period women lost their roles in the workplace, notably in the civil service and the professions but the onset of war led to reversals of policy and an increased role for women in industry • In the post-war period career opportunities for women broadened out with significant numbers going into business and technology • In the 1970s and 1980s an increasing number of 'guest workers' in Germany had an adverse impact on job prospects. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that other aspects than the workplace were of more importance in the role of women in society should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The legal position of women was improved with gradual recognition of gender equality • Educational opportunities for women developed • Welfare benefits improved throughout the period • Women began to have more freedom culturally with the liberalisation of attitudes during the Weimar period • In politics women were enfranchised in the Weimar period. Other relevant material must be credited.

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9	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Weimar years witnessed the most significant changes to the status and role of women in the years 1871-1990. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Weimar years witnessed the most significant changes to the status and role of women in the years 1871-1990 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Weimar Constitution granted women equal political rights. Nearly 10% of the first parliament elected were women • There were more employment opportunities, e.g. in teaching, the civil service, medicine and the retail trade, with more women holding positions of responsibility • By 1925, 36% of industrial workers were women • There was more sexual and artistic freedom with the emergence of the 'New Woman'. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Weimar years witnessed the most significant changes to the status and role of women in the years 1871-1990 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the late 19th century the main responsibility of women was felt to be domestic and they had no political rights. More women were employed but tended to be limited to low paid work, e.g. in food processing and textiles • The Nazis felt women should be confined to their 'natural' roles and some financial incentives were provided. Employment opportunities were restricted and women were banned from the legal profession and medicine • In the Second World War policies towards female employment were reversed and many did war work, with over 3 million working in 1943 • The Basic Law (1949) defined fundamental human rights for all Germans but there were still restraints, e.g. women could still be dismissed from civil service jobs when they married • In 1976, equal rights in marriage were legislated for and by 1980 40% of places in higher education went to women. In 1980, a minister was appointed to focus on Women's Affairs. Other relevant material must be credited.

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9	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that social reforms resulted in consistent improvements in the lives of Germans in the years 1871-1990. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that social reforms resulted in consistent improvement in the lives of Germans in the years 1871-1990 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bismarck's government introduced a range of social policies, e.g. Sickness and Accident Insurance (1883-84) followed by the Old Age and Disability Act (1889), which laid the foundations of State welfare • In 1911, the provision of social reform was made more comprehensive, extending to white collar workers who were protected against sickness and industrial injuries • In the 1920s, social welfare was developed to focus on living conditions, e.g. housing and 2 million new homes were built. The Youth Welfare Law (1922) recognised the need to define the rights of the young • The Nazi ideology focused on creating a community of equals and developed social benefits for the family, e.g. Marriage Loans • In the 1950s, there was the need to rebuild the social system after the ravages of war and a comprehensive series of measures were introduced, e.g. the Pensions Reform Act (1957) • In 1960s and 70s, the Social Democrat governments aimed to bring equality of opportunity by addressing welfare issues. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that social reforms resulted in consistent improvement in the lives of Germans in the years 1871-1990, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bismarck's government did not tackle the problem of the rural peasant class and c.7 million agricultural workers were disadvantaged in terms of pay and medical care • The Great Depression had a negative effect with high levels of unemployment overwhelming the welfare system. Brüning's government (1930-32) exacerbated the situation with public spending cuts • There was a deliberate Nazi campaign to curtail female emancipation and an insistence that the place of German women was in the home. Social policies were orientated to eugenic aims • The Second World War had a massive negative impact with social policies being modified or abandoned. The government introduced food rationing in August 1939 and subsequently a points system for clothing • In the 1980s, fiscal constraints dominated policy making and there were cuts in social spending with some benefits being made discretionary. Other relevant material must be credited.

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9	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the most significant changes in the status of women in German society in the years 1871-1990 only happened after 1945. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the most significant changes in the status of women in German society in the years 1871-1990 only happened after 1945 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Basic Law (1949) established the principle of legal equality, which was not the case before 1945 • More women entered the professions, especially medicine and the law. In 1953, women were allowed to join the Civil Service and others began to pursue business careers. Maternity rights were safeguarded • In 1980, a government minister was appointed with specific responsibility for achieving equality and there was focus on encouraging more to enter Higher Education. By 1990, over 40% of students were female • Women enjoyed more prestigious occupations, e.g. in 1988, the Bundestag had its first female President and more entered politics at a local or national level; by 1990, nearly 30% of the Reichstag were female. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the most significant changes in the status of women in German society in the years 1871-1990 only happened after 1945 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Adenauer's government sought to reconcile women's rights with traditional beliefs re roles in the home, e.g. the Civil Service Law (1950) allowed dismissal of women if husbands could provide for the family • By 1890, half a million women worked in industry, in areas such as textiles and food processing • In 1871, no University places were open to women but in 1890 Heidelberg became the first to accept women and, by 1929, 20% of students were female • During the First World War, a wider range of work became available, e.g. in mechanical engineering and munitions • In the 1920s, a more liberal cultural attitude prevailed and the 'New Women' challenged traditional German views • The Nazi period witnessed a significant reversion to traditional attitudes and educational opportunities in school and Higher Education were curtailed, with women expected to have a domestic role • Rearmament and the onset of war outweighed the attempt to limit female employment and, by 1943, 60% of the workforce in Germany were women. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
9	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the judgement that the most important changes in the role of women in the workplace that occurred in the years 1871-1990 took place in the years 1871-1932. Arguments and evidence supporting the judgement that in the years 1871-1990 the most important changes in the role of women in the workplace occurred in the years 1871-1932 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the late nineteenth century, women began to enter the professions, e.g. teaching and the Law • The growth of the textiles and food-processing industries from the 1880s provided employment for large numbers of women • During the First World War, significant numbers of women took the place of men doing war service. This was especially in the chemical industry, munitions factories and in maintaining the postal and transport systems • During the Weimar period, career opportunities grew, e.g. in medicine and the Civil Service. Equal Pay laws boosted female employment and by the mid-1920s the female workforce had increased by 30%. Arguments and evidence challenging the judgement that in the years 1871-1990 the most important changes in the role of women in the workplace occurred in the years 1871-1932, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the Nazi period, women were expected to fulfil their domestic role of producing healthy children and look after the family. They were not allowed to work in the Government service or in Medicine • In the late 1930s, the military build-up led to a reversal of policy and many women returned to the workforce. By the outbreak of the Second World War, women made up over 30% of the workforce • During the Second World War, women played an increasing role in factories, replacing men on war service. By 1943, women made up 60% of the domestic workforce • In the post 1945 period, career opportunities for women opened up in business and technology. Educational reforms led to a higher proportion of women entering Higher Education, which broadened job opportunities • From the 1970s, many women lost jobs as the number of guest workers rapidly increased • In the 1980s, the number of women in universities became equal to men and many women developed careers in the service industries. Overall, by 1990, 62% of working age women were in employment • Women began to play an increasing role in public life and, in 1988, the first female President of the Bundestag took office. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the 1871 constitution of the Second Reich was primarily responsible for making the governing of the new Germany extremely difficult. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the constitution of the Second Reich was primarily responsible for making the governing of the new Germany extremely difficult should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The constitution of the Second Reich was very complex system with power divided between the central government and the states each of which often had their own agenda • There were contradictions with the Reichstag having the right to reject but not initiate legislation • Confusion between the powers of the monarch and the powers of the Reichstag. For example, the emperor appointed the chancellor but to govern effectively the chancellor required a majority in the Reichstag • The overriding power of Prussia and their ability to exercise a veto created frustration • Individual states reserved powers over certain key areas such as education and law and order. Arguments and evidence countering the statement that the constitution of the Second Reich was primarily responsible for making the governing of the new Germany extremely difficult should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Those who favoured a secular state were concerned about the influence of the Catholic church, especially in schools • There was considerable flexibility in the constitutional arrangements which made it easier to deal with certain problems • The vast differences between the character, traditions and interests of the different states • The economic downturn of 1873 created real problems for the regime Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far the <i>Kulturkampf</i> failed to achieve its objectives in the years 1871-79. Arguments and evidence that support the view that the <i>Kulturkampf</i> failed to achieve its objectives in the years 1871-79 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The newly created Catholic Centre Party gained rapidly in support and by 1878 had become the second largest party just behind the National Liberals • Bismarck aimed to achieve a strong centralised state but his conduct of the <i>Kulturkampf</i> and the reaction to it had increased demands for more regional autonomy, e.g. in Bavaria • The Catholic non-ethnic German citizens, notably the Poles, had become more resolute in their opposition and little progress was made in suppressing the use of other languages • The May Laws crystallised opposition, especially to the treatment of many highly respected parish priests. Arguments and evidence that that the <i>Kulturkampf</i> did not fail to achieve its objectives in the years 1871-79 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The May Laws indicated the desire for a more secular society and made civil marriage mandatory • Large amounts of Church property and land were taken over by the State • By 1879 relations with the Papacy had improved and it was possible to have a more stable relationship • The policy had been driven by the need to work with the National Liberals and was a success until Bismarck split with them in 1878-79. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the attitude of Bismarck, the German Chancellor, towards the <i>Reichstag</i> and the problems he faced politically. The source is dealing with a speech by Bismarck who is a named individual in the specification. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: - The newspaper expresses some comment for an English audience - The article expresses a view but shows awareness of the context in which Bismarck is operating - The article is reporting on a speech that had been recently made by Bismarck - The speech reflects Bismarck's conception of his role in German politics. - The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Attitude of Bismarck to the <i>Reichstag</i>: - The article states clearly that Bismarck intends to limit the authority of the <i>Reichstag</i> - The speech makes it clear that Bismarck saw himself as above party politics with a higher duty to the state - The speech suggests that Bismarck is prepared to change his attitude to a party depending on the political context, e.g. the Catholic Centre Party - The speech claims that Bismarck sees himself as the defender of the constitution. Problems that Bismarck faced politically: - It suggests that governing in a multi-party state is complicated - It suggests that Bismarck may have to compromise previous policies because of the need to sustain a parliamentary majority - It indicates that Bismarck is very concerned by the potential threat of Socialist political groups - It implies that Bismarck will have to work with more political parties than he has done hitherto. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing attitudes of Bismarck towards the <i>Reichstag</i> and the political problems that he faced. Relevant points may include: - The elections of the later 1870s had shown a decline in support for the National Liberals and a rise in the support for the Catholic Centre Party and the Socialists - The tension with the Catholic Church had eased after the death of Pius IX in 1878

Question	Indicative content
	• Bismarck had become convinced of the need for protectionist policies during the decade, which led to conflict with the National Liberals • The National Liberals had campaigned to increase the authority of Parliament and Bismarck was determined to maintain autocratic government.

Section B: indicative content**Option 37.1 : The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality**



Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Socialists posed the greatest challenge to Bismarck's political authority in the years 1871-79. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Socialists posed the greatest challenge to Bismarck's political authority in the years 1871-79 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1875 moderate and revolutionary Socialists united to form the SPD, with the aim of overthrowing the existing order • The SPD put forward a radical agenda, e.g. the nationalisation of the banks, coal mines and private industries. Bismarck saw this as a threat to his supporters and the stability of society • In 1877 the SPD got 500,000 votes and had 12 members elected to the Reichstag. In a multi-party assembly this could begin to bring them influence • Bismarck became increasingly concerned about Socialist writings and propaganda and the international nature of the movement, which conflicted with his concept of German nationalism • Bismarck saw the Socialists in the context of the Paris Commune 1871 and his apprehensions developed after the assassination attempts on the Kaiser. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Socialists posed the greatest challenge to Bismarck's political authority in the years 1871-79 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Socialists were not as radical as Bismarck feared and some of their writings and speeches suggested. They made it clear that they would restrict their campaign to legal methods • Bismarck feared that the large number of Catholics in Germany would be an obstacle to national unity. He was also concerned about the increasing support for the Centre Party which won 91 seats in the 1874 election • Bismarck was concerned about the international nature of the Catholic church and saw the policies of Pius IX as a challenge to his reforms and to his view of the German state, which undermined his authority • Bismarck became estranged from the National Liberal Party from 1876 as he began to move towards a policy of economic protection. Also, they would not support his measures against the Socialists.



	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
2	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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing Bismarck's motives for the Kulturkampf and the measures he proposed to take to deal with the issues that he had identified. The author of the source is named in the specification. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • Bismarck speaks with the authority of the Chancellor of Germany. The tone of the source is very firm and self-assured • Bismarck is addressing the parliament of Prussia where there was a clear Protestant majority and in which his own political authority was based • Bismarck cites some specific evidence to support his argument. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Bismarck's motives for the Kulturkampf: • It suggests that Bismarck was frustrated that leaders of the Catholic Church had become involved in what Bismarck regarded as political issues • It indicates that Bismarck believed that the struggle with the Catholic Church provided the opportunity for all 'politicians with liberal values' to unite against the threat to their values • It indicates that Bismarck believed that the attitude of the Pope was out of place in the society he envisaged, 'Concepts belonging to the Middle Ages must not be used to hold our country back.' • It suggests he had concerns that the new state he is seeking to build had significant minorities and the Catholic Church, consisting of a third of the population, was a source of division. How he planned to deal with the issues he had identified: • It suggests that he is giving the situation priority by appointing a new minister with specific responsibility, 'He [the new minister] will deal with these matters with vigour and take urgent steps.' • It indicates that Bismarck had identified specific threats, 'the repressive Jesuit order.' • It provides evidence that he had identified specific reforms required to move towards a more secular State, e.g. civil marriages and appointment of priests by the State. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of the source for revealing Bismarck's motives for the Kulturkampf and the measures he proposed to take to deal with the issues he had identified. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• Bismarck was concerned that the Catholic Centre Party was emerging as a significant force in the German Parliament. In the 1871 election it gained 18.6% of the vote and, in 1874, 27.9% • Bismarck needed to retain the political support of the National Liberals and the Kulturkampf was consistent with their agenda • Bismarck saw non-German groups inside his new State as a challenge to his vision of Germany, e.g. the Polish and French Catholics. He believed that the Centre Party was supporting State autonomy • Falk introduced the May Laws in 1873.

Section B: indicative content**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality**



Question	Indicative content
2	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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the nature of the federal government established by the German Constitution of 1871 and the ways in which the Constitution protected the interests of the <i>Länder</i>. The German Constitution appears in the specification and candidates will be aware of the context. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The source is an official government document setting out the new Constitution of the expanded Federation • The source is comprehensive and covers a wide range of political, military and social issues • The source was produced very swiftly after the proclamation of the German Empire. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The nature of the federal government established by the German Constitution of 1871: • It suggests that executive power will be focused on Prussia ('king of Prussia... Kaiser of Germany') and that the Kaiser will have political influence ('Chancellor appointed by the Kaiser.') • It provides evidence that the legal system has been framed to maintain the authority of the federal government ('precedence over the laws of the states.') • It suggests that the <i>Bundesrat</i> may be heavily influenced by Bismarck ('Chancellor will preside over the <i>Bundesrat</i>') and the Chancellor has a 'deciding vote in the case of a tied vote.' • It provides evidence that the Kaiser will have the key influence in foreign policy ('represent the Reich', 'declaring war and making peace') and control of the military ('All military actions...ordered by the Reich.'). The ways in which the Constitution protected the interests of the <i>Länder</i>: • It provides evidence that the <i>Länder</i> still had some independent authority ('retain many of their traditional rights') • It indicates that the <i>Länder</i> retained control of many key social areas, e.g. education, policing and health • It provides evidence that other <i>Länder</i>, and not only Prussia, played a part in the organisation of the German Army with units from 'Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg.' • It suggests that the <i>Länder</i> could gain influence through the <i>Bundesrat</i> ('representatives from all states.'). All members could propose measures and if states voted together and achieved 14 votes this constituted a veto. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source for revealing the nature of the federal government established by the German Constitution of 1871 and

Question	Indicative content
	the ways in which the Constitution protected the interests of the <i>Länder</i>. Relevant points may include: • Before unification Germany had consisted of 38 different states. The 1871 Constitution continued the process of bringing them together • There were significant differences between the traditions of states • Only 50% of the enfranchised population cast a vote in the first election after the new Constitution came into effect • There is no reference in the Constitution to religious issues.

Section B: indicative content**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality**



Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the significance of the War in Sight crisis (1875) in consolidating the new Germany in the years 1871-79. Arguments and evidence supporting the significance of the War in Sight crisis (1875) in consolidating the new Germany in the years 1871-79 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bismarck created the War in Sight crisis in order to boost nationalist feeling by suggesting that the new Germany was vulnerable to foreign threats • Bismarck used his contacts in the press, notably the <i>Berlinerpost</i>, to exaggerate the threat from France in order to bond the German people behind the idea of France being an external <i>Reichsfeinde</i> • Bismarck wanted to use the War in Sight crisis to contain the potential threat of France as he saw the French desire for Revanchism as a direct threat to the security and stability of the new Germany • Bismarck knew that the Roman Catholic church was powerful in France and feared that they were encouraging others, e.g. Belgium, to undermine the new Germany by supporting condemnation of the <i>Kulturkampf</i>. Arguments and evidence challenging the importance of the War in Sight crisis (1875) in consolidating the new Germany in the years 1871-79 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bismarck skilfully worked with the largest party, the National Liberal Party, and gained their support for the new Germany by introducing policies that would benefit commerce, e.g. a common currency and Free Trade • Bismarck believed that the strength and unity of the new Germany was potentially compromised by other national minorities, e.g. Poles and Danes. The national civil service and judicial system helped assimilation • Bismarck believed Socialism was an international political belief that threatened the new Germany he aimed to create. Anti-Socialist laws were enacted in 1878 to ban Socialist meetings and newspapers • Bismarck saw the Catholic Church, under the leadership of Pius IX, as a threat to the new Germany and developed the <i>Kulturkampf</i> to assert the independence of the German state, e.g. in areas such as education. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement whether domestic opposition in Germany to the war was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that domestic opposition in Germany to the war was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the spring of 1917 politicians on the Left began to react against the war and the SPD announced they would vote against further war credits • In January 1918 more than a million workers took part in a strike against the war • Erzberger produced a Peace Resolution and made a speech in the Reichstag spelling out the reality of the German military position • The mutiny in the navy at Kiel brought matters to a head • A disastrous food and fuel crisis over the winter of 1917-18 lowered civilian morale and increased support for ending the conflict. Arguments and evidence that suggest other factors were mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The recognition by both Hindenburg and Ludendorff in the autumn of 1918 that the war could not be won was crucial. They made it clear that Germany could not continue to fight • The intervention of the USA began to make a significant impact, by late 1917 300,000 US troops were arriving in Europe each month • The delays in making peace with the Bolshevik regime which delayed a final offensive on the Western front • The allied naval blockade was putting Germany under increasing strain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991.**

Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Ebert made a significant contribution to the development of a democratic German state in the years 1918-19. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that Ebert made a significant contribution to the development of a democratic German state in the years 1918-19 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Ebert played a key role in the establishment of the German Republic and took responsibility as its first President • Ebert played a key role in supporting the constitution • Ebert confronted the violent and radical challenges that threatened revolution in Germany by the pact with Groener, which played a part in restoring stability • Ebert brokered an agreement between the unions and the industrialists that brought industrial stability. Arguments and evidence countering the view that Ebert made a significant contribution to the development of a democratic German state in the years 1918-19 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Ebert failed to reform the military leadership and power remained with the Prussian elite • Ebert relied on the <i>Freikorps</i> to suppress risings, which set a dangerous precedent • Ebert was prepared to compromise his socialist principles and was regarded by many on the Left as a class traitor, which led to divisions amongst politicians who favoured democracy • Ebert was linked in the minds of many with the acceptance of the Versailles Settlement • It was a constitutional commission that produced the draft constitution. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Weimar Constitution (1919) established the foundations for achieving freedom and stability in Germany. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Weimar Constitution (1919) established the foundations for achieving freedom and stability in Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The framework of the Constitution was impeccably democratic as drawn up by the Liberal jurist, Hugo Preuss, e.g. Article 1 stated that, 'Political authority emanates from the people.' • The voting system stated that there was universal secret suffrage for all who had reached the age of 20 • A system of Proportional Representation was established, which would provide a Reichstag seat for each 60,000 votes. This was intended to minimise extremist opinion • Article 118 of the Constitution guaranteed the right to express opinions in speeches and writings. This was intended to avoid citizens having to resort to violent protest • Article 48 mandated the President to exercise emergency powers to safeguard democracy against extremism that could lead to instability. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Weimar Constitution (1919) established the foundations for achieving freedom and stability in Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The operation of the Constitution revealed differences between theory and practice, e.g. Proportional Representation afforded more extreme groups the opportunity to gain seats in Parliament • The electoral system led to almost inevitable coalition governments, which created instability as disparate parties found compromise hard • Article 48 gave the President the powers to intervene and rule by decree, which had the potential to be abused • The Army and the Judiciary retained power and influence. The Army was still dominated by the Junker élite who despised democracy. There was some evidence that the judiciary favoured the Right • MPs were selected from central party lists and this led many to argue that there was a disconnect between the community and their representatives. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In April 1917, the USA entered the war, which provided a rapidly increasing boost to the manpower deployed against Germany on the Western Front • In June 1917, Erzberger drafted a Peace Resolution and made a speech in the Reichstag spelling out the reality of the German military position on the Western Front, even before US forces began to make an impact • The Spring Offensive of 1918, after initial progress, was halted and the German Army suffered massive losses. They then faced a massive counter offensive, which they found difficult to respond to • Hindenburg and Ludendorff came to the conclusion, in September 1918, that military victory was no longer possible and made their views clear to the Kaiser and the political leadership. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Politicians on the Left began to move against the war and the SPD voted against further war credits, which hindered any military developments • The Royal Navy tightened its blockade of the Baltic ports and food shortages became more acute causing more discontent in the civilian population, • The food and fuel crisis lowered civilian morale and led to potentially serious divisions between rural and urban areas • Germany faced a deteriorating military situation on other fronts, e.g. in Italy, the Balkans and the Middle East • In January 1918, industrial workers began to question the restriction to worker freedom imposed by the Auxiliary Service Act and 400,000 workers in Berlin staged a strike • The Naval mutiny at Kiel was against the orders to ready the High Seas Fleet for action and shows that the sense of defeat was not confined to the land forces. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that Erzberger played the most significant role in the crisis that developed in Germany in 1917 over the conduct of the First World War. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that Erzberger played the most significant role in the crisis that developed in Germany in 1917 over the conduct of the First World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Erzberger was a member of the Centre Party and had initially supported military action. His changing opinions reflected a wider change in attitudes to the conduct of the War • Erzberger's position was influenced by visiting the Eastern Front where he recognised that the campaign was failing and creating divisions among military commanders. He reported his findings to the Reichstag • In July 1917, the Reichstag was required to vote on the extension of war credits and Erzberger decided this was the time to express his reservations and provided a forensic account of German military weakness • Erzberger realised the need to build multi-party support for a Peace initiative and brought the issue to a head by drafting the resolution of July 1917 • Erzberger became convinced that the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare would not only fail but have disastrous consequences. Many German politicians were uneasy about conflict with the democratic USA. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that Erzberger played the most significant role in the crisis that developed in Germany in 1917 over the conduct of the First World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Russian Revolution (February 1917) had a significant impact with discontented people in Germany seeing the people of Russia taking strike action to express their views and industrial relations began to deteriorate • Hindenburg and Ludendorff were still highly respected in Germany and exerted considerable influence, especially after Bethmann Hollweg's replacement by the ineffectual Michaelis • The support for, and influence of, Erzberger was compromised by a feeling that he was an opportunist who had abandoned his initial enthusiasm for the war • Some prominent politicians, e.g, Kapp and von Tirpitz, rejected defeatist attitudes and developed a new Fatherland Party, which further highlighted the deep divisions in Germany over the future conduct of the War. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the perceived threat of the SA and the nature of Hitler's response to it. Hitler is named in the specification; candidates can therefore be expected to know about him and be aware of the context. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The speech was made a fortnight after the action referred to had been taken • In the speech Hitler is retrospectively justifying illegal actions • The tone of this speech shows Hitler asserting his authority. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The perceived threat of the SA: • It states that the SA posed a threat of 'permanent revolution', which would have led to instability • It states that the SA were planning 'to pursue Communist policies', which would have undermined the business interests • It states that the leaders of the SA had established links with a named military commander and this suggests the threat of a plan to achieve political control of the German Army, which would alienate the military elite • It implies that the SA leadership is a moral threat to Germany. The nature of Hitler's response to it: • It suggests that Hitler saw himself as able to identify and act on threats to the interests of Germany, 'In that hour, I was responsible for the fate of the German Nation' • It claims that Hitler had considered the situation carefully and only took action when convinced it was essential, 'I had a number of serious talks with the Chief Secretary' • It suggests some time may have been necessary for the Nazis to decide on the line they were going to take • It claims that Hitler had moral reasons for taking action • It indicates that he was capable of decisive action, 'I gave the order to shoot those responsible'.

Question	Indicative content
	Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the perceived threat posed by the SA and Hitler's response to it. Relevant points may include: • Hitler had ordered violent action against the leadership of the SA. This shows he was determined to assert his authority in the Party • The Reichstag had been purged of opposition and would provide total support for Hitler's actions • Hitler knew that he could not afford to alienate either the hierarchy of the German Army or the leaders of the business community • Hitler was concerned about the personal ambitions of Röhm • Hitler was determined to show his ability to be strong and decisive at a time of crisis. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content**Option 37.1 : The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991.**



Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Nuremburg Laws marked a change in the policies of the Nazi regime towards Jews in Germany in the years 1933-35. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Nuremburg Laws marked a change in the policies of the Nazi regime towards Jews in Germany in the years 1933-35 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Nuremburg Laws were the first formal steps in the process of imposing legal restraints against the Jews • The Reich Citizenship Act made it clear that Jews could no longer be citizens of the German state. All the exceptions made for Jews who had served in the First World War were removed • The Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour established the principle of the superiority of the Aryan race • The Nuremburg Laws indicated that the more cautious approach, e.g. of Schacht, was to be abandoned. Arguments and evidence supporting the view that the Nuremburg Laws did not mark a change in policies of the Nazi regime towards the Jews in Germany in the years 1933-35 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Racial policy was a core part of Nazi ideology. There had been some restraint in the early years of the regime but the fundamental attitude was clear • The policy continued to show caution and lacked political direction but the conduct of the SA and the increasingly vicious anti-Semitic propaganda revealed underlying feelings in the movement • The position of Jews in the professions was already limited by regulations passed in 1933 to ban them from the Civil Service and a career in the law • Jewish opportunities in schools and higher education were severely restricted in 1933 and 1934. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991



2

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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the appeal of the National Socialist Party in 1933 and the nature of the Party. The author of the source is not named in the specification, but candidates should be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:
 - The source was written in 1948, when the author wrote to her childhood friend and decided to communicate her perspective on the events of 1933
 - The source is clearly expressed and honest about the emotions and feelings of the author, who had been a committed member of the Nazi Youth Movement
 - The tone of the letter makes clear that the author wishes to express her feelings of guilt for her actions in 1933, although she knows that she has no right to expect forgiveness.
2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The appeal of the National Socialist Party in 1933:

- It provides evidence of the appeal of idealism, 'live together like brothers and sisters.'. There is the specific appeal of the *Volksgemeinschaft*, 'it had a magic glow ...declaring war on class prejudice'
- It suggests that the National Socialist Party is providing the opportunity to have a sense of purpose and to work together, 'burning desire to belong to these people.'
- It provides evidence of the belief that the National Socialists would deal with social issues, 'do away with unemployment' and restore Germany's international prestige, 'overcoming ... the shameful peace'
- It suggests that hindsight provides a different perspective on the National Socialists, 'idealistic fantasy'.

The nature of the Party:

- It suggests the Party wished to create a sense of excitement, 'torchlight procession' and discipline 'columns marched by'
- It provides evidence of violent undercurrents within the movement, 'leapt from the ranks of the marchers struck a young man.'
- It provides evidence of collective passion, "for the flag we are ready to die."
- It provides evidence of a reliance on denunciations, 'information' and a determination to root out opposition, 'meeting to discuss Communist ideas'.



Question	Indicative content
	3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source for revealing the appeal of the National Socialist Party in 1933 and the nature of the Party. Relevant points may include: • In January 1933, Hindenburg accepted von Papen's proposal that Hitler should become Chancellor of a coalition government • Unemployment in Germany had risen dramatically and reached 6.1 million by the beginning of 1933 • The National Socialists proved to be ruthless in destroying political opposition, e.g. the actions taken after the Reichstag Fire • The National Socialist Party developed groups, e.g. the BDM, to spread their ideas and influence young people.

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Section B: indicative content

Option 34.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality

Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the judgement that the Night of the Long Knives marked the key turning point for the Nazi state in the years 1933-35. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Night of the Long Knives marked the key turning point for the Nazi state in the years 1933-35 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • One commentator stated that, 'On that night the Nazi regime became a murder.'. The purge was carefully orchestrated and carried out with extreme ruthlessness • Hitler showed that he was determined to assert his authority in the Nazi party. He was determined to crush Rohm's demands for a continuing revolution and saw that Rohm's policies were a threat to his own position • The SS emerged as a radical elite committed to the pursuit of racial purity and internal security. Himmler and Goebbels seized control of police forces in many areas of Germany • The German legal system was dismantled and the Peoples' Court introduced in 1934. This administered summary justice as stated by Hitler in his speech about the actions that had been taken against the SA. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Night of the Long Knives marked the key turning point for the Nazi state in the years 1933-35 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The framework of a totalitarian state had been developing from the start and the process of <i>gleichschaltung</i> was well under way by December 1933 into 1935 • There was evidence from Hitler's assumption of power of the use of Terror. The Dachau concentration camp was opened in March 1933 and in that summer thousands of political opponents were interned • After the Reichstag Fire (February 1933), which was blamed on the Communists, the Reichstag Fire Decree paved the way for Nazi dictatorship, e.g. it suspended freedom of speech • The Enabling Law (March 1933) gave the Nazis control of the political system, with other political parties banned • Trade Unions were banned in May 1933 and many leaders were arrested and then interned. The Nazis were determined that no organised workers movement should oppose them • The death of President Hindenburg (August 1934) saw Hitler determined to consolidate his power by combining the offices of Chancellor and President • The Nuremburg Laws (September 1935) codified the racist legislation that enforced the antisemitic prejudice that was central to Nazi ideology. Many Nazi leaders had argued for this to be done to strengthen their state. Other relevant material must be credited.



Section C: indicative content**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991, perception and reality**



Question	Indicative content
2	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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the attitude of the Jewish community towards the government of Germany and the nature of the proposed policies of that government towards the Jewish community. These policies were part of the process of 'coming to terms with the past' and accepting responsibility for the actions carried out by the Nazi regime in the name of Germany. Adenauer is a named person in the specification and candidates can be expected to know about him. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • The extract is part of an interview given by the West German chancellor who had played a role in developing the policies of the government • The widespread reprinting of this article indicates its significance • The questions reflect Jewish concerns and the response is guarded but straightforward. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: Attitude of the Jewish community: • It states a suspicion of anti-semitic feelings amongst German politicians and possibly members of the new Government • It indicates that there was concern amongst many Jews about whether the proposed compensation is sufficient • It indicates that the issue was about more than material atonement • It provides evidence that among the Jewish community there were some who were against accepting financial compensation from the Germans. Proposed policies of the government towards the Jewish community: • It indicates that the attitude of the government would be based on Christian principles • It indicates that all suffering and injustice is unacceptable with the implication that many Germans have suffered • It provides evidence of the acceptance of the need for atonement • It indicates that a specific sum of money will be paid to the State of Israel • It suggests that, while Adenauer recognised the need to make atonement, he did not believe that all Germans were directly responsible. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the attitude of the Jewish community towards the government of Germany and the nature of the proposed policies of that government towards the Jewish community. Relevant points may include: • Adenauer had just been elected as Chancellor of the first government of the Federal Republic and had a very small majority

Question	Indicative content
	• Adenauer was facing demands for an extensive de-nazification programme • He was keen to state the position of his coalition administration but also cautious • He knows that the new state faced great challenges and that, despite the Marshall Plan, resources were very limited • Adenauer was convinced of the need to recognise the legitimate demands of the Jewish community and to facilitate their re-introduction into German society • Adenauer had suffered under the Nazi regime and believed very strongly that his policies reflected the true spirit of the German people.

Section B: indicative content**Option 37.1 : The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991.**

2

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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited.

Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the nature of the German Social Democratic Party (SDP) in 1959 and its political objectives in the FRG. There is no author cited but the German Social Democratic Party features in the specification and candidates will be aware of the context.

1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences:

- The source identifies a range of issues but lacks specifics and is aspirational in tone
- The source expresses confidence about the future if Germany moves in the correct direction following Socialist policies
- The programme was designed for publication.

2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source:

The nature of the German Social Democratic Party:

- It indicates belief 'in the values of a liberal democratic state'
- It suggests that the Party will follow an ethical policy, e.g. by emphasising commitment to the control of nuclear weapons
- It suggests that the Party wishes to take a conciliatory approach
- It indicates that the Party wishes to encompass a broad range of views
- It provides evidence of the Party's belief in the rights and responsibilities of the individual.

The political objectives of the German Social Democratic Party:

- It indicates, from the opening words of the extract, that the priority is to gain electoral support and play a part in governing Germany
- It suggests, by putting Defence as the first point, that it wishes to reassure the electorate that the Party will give priority to National Security
- It suggests that the Party is determined to make clear that it has no sympathy with Communism

Question	Indicative content
	• It indicates that, whilst wishing to broaden its support, it recognises that its roots are in the working class • It provides evidence that the Party accepts and will develop some of the policies of the CDU, e.g. the Free Market policies. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the nature of the German Social Democratic Party and its political objectives. Relevant points may include: • The Party had suffered defeats in the national elections of 1953 and 1957 and there was an increasing view that it needed to re-examine its position and policies • There had been success in local politics, e.g. in Berlin and Hanover and this provided the opportunity for the Party to put social policies into practice, e.g. housing development • A new generation of leaders was emerging in the Party, e.g. Willy Brandt, and was challenging the established leadership of the Party • The discussions within the Party continued after the publication of the Godesberg Programme and some points were developed, e.g. in February 1960 a statement was made supporting NATO.

Section B: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality



Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the CDU played the most important part in shaping the new Federal Republic. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the CDU played the most important part in shaping the new Federal Republic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The CDU brought together the parties of the centre right with the Catholic Centre Party evolving into a non-denominational party of moderate conservatives committed to maintaining political stability • The CDU backed European integration, e.g. the establishment of the Coal and Steel Community in 1952. This contributed to the international rehabilitation of the FRG • The leadership of the CDU by Adenauer and Erhard was highly effective. Adenauer conducted policy pragmatically, rehabilitating Germany and integrating it into the Western community • The CDU pursued effective and successful economic policies, e.g. the Social Market, and harmonious relations were established between the leaders of capital and labour (Rhineland Capitalism) • The social policies of the Government ameliorated the conditions of the poor, the dispossessed and the elderly. The reform of pensions in 1957 being particularly effective. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the CDU played the most important part in shaping the new Federal Republic should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Fundamental Law established a political system that avoided the multiplicity of small parties which had bedevilled Weimar. The power of the President was curtailed and he was no longer elected by popular vote • The United Kingdom and the United States supported the development of the FRG and American financial investment facilitated the recovery of an intrinsically strong West German economy • The attitude of the Soviet Union created the feeling in West Germany that the new Federal Republic was essential to protect the rights of the people • The repression in the GDR, e.g. the brutal action against the June Rising in Berlin (1953), boosted support for the CDU and contributed to the outcome of the 1953 election where they gained 45.2% of the vote • The CDU made limited progress in tackling the legacy of Nazism and accepted that many former Nazi Party members and officials had key roles in the civil service, e.g. Globke. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality



Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the Adenauer government limited the extent of de-Nazification in the 1950s. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the Adenauer government limited the extent of de-Nazification in the 1950s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Amnesty laws (1951 and 1954) allowed all but major war criminals to return to the civil service. As a result, 60% of department heads in Bonn ministries and 75% of the Foreign Ministry were ex-Party members • Adenauer felt that he needed men with administrative expertise for the reconstruction process. Hans Globke who, while never being a member of the Nazi Party, drafted anti-Jewish laws, became his Secretary of State • Most Germans regarded themselves as victims of the war, and Adenauer made it clear, in interviews and speeches, that he did not feel that all Germans were responsible for the actions of the Nazi regime • Theodor Oberlander was appointed Minister for Refugees from 1953-60, although he had drafted policy documents for the ethnic cleansing the Nazis carried out in Poland and the Soviet Union. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the Adenauer government limited the extent of de-Nazification in the 1950s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Adenauer did accept there was a moral responsibility for the treatment of Jews and, in 1952, a compensation agreement was made with the state of Israel making 100 million <i>deutschmarks</i> available to Holocaust survivors • In 1952, Adenauer's government had concerns about the increasing support for the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party. They went to the federal constitutional court and the Party was banned • In 1958, in Ulm ten men were found guilty of having participated in the <i>Einsatzgruppen</i>. The government responded by establishing a central authority, based in Stuttgart, to coordinate investigations into cases • In 1949, Government funding was provided to establish a research institution into the impact of National Socialism in Bavaria. A second was set up in Hamburg in 1956 and by 1960 there were six regional centres. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality



Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that the weaknesses of the political opposition played the most significant part in the success of the CDU in the years 1949-60. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that the weaknesses of the political opposition played the most significant part in the success of the CDU in the years 1949-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rigid principles of Schumacher meant he was out of step with the prevailing mood of the majority, e.g. his opposition to greater Western European co-operation and hostile attitude to the occupying powers • The SPD suffered electorally because of the loss of traditional areas of support in the East • There was apprehension about Schumacher's insistence that the government should be rooted in Socialist principles. The SPD came across as a class party rather than one representing the whole people • Ollenhauer did not come across as an effective political leader or potential Chancellor. He failed to reconcile the tension between the Left and Right of the SPD, particularly concerning Willy Brandt • Ollenhauer was a lacklustre electoral campaigner and suffered a crushing defeat in the 1957 election: CDU 51% SPD 32%. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that the weaknesses of the political opposition played the most significant part in the success of the CDU in the years 1949-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The CDU developed after the War and set a centrist tone with its mix of Liberals and Conservatives. Adenauer who assumed leadership had impeccable anti-Fascist credentials • The CDU provided stability in a country with bitter memories of the instability and subsequent extremism of the inter-war years. Its association with stability is illustrated by its slogan, 'no experiments' • The success of the free market economic policies driven by the Finance Minister Erhard, allowed the growth of the economy and improved living standards • Adenauer worked closely with the USA, which brought both economic and political benefits • Adenauer worked for Western European co-operation and reconciliation with France, which established the position of West Germany in Europe • The conference at Bad Godesberg (1959) saw the SPD, influenced by figures such as Brandt, move to a more centrist, less ideological position, which led to significant improvements in their electoral performance. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality



Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the significance of Helmut Kohl, in the years 1989–90, in the reunification of Germany. Arguments and evidence supporting the significance of Helmut Kohl, in the years 1989–90, in the reunification of Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • His working with Eastern Bloc countries including Poland and Hungary showed his willingness to work with former Communist states • After his meeting with Gorbachev in Bonn in June 1989, he was able to offer Gorbachev the prospect of economic aid, which made Gorbachev more sympathetic to the idea of reunification • He developed a carefully structured Ten Point Plan that provided a road map for reunification • He seized the political initiative and managed to overcome the reservations of European leaders such as Thatcher and Mitterrand. Arguments and evidence supporting factors other than the significance of Helmut Kohl, in the years 1989–90, in the reunification of Germany should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The decline of the SED in East Germany, especially after the fall of Honecker, undermined the GDR and began to strengthen the case for reunification • The increasing scale and impact of the peaceful protest movement, for example in Leipzig, brought the movement for change into the open • The attitude of Gorbachev and his statement that the Soviet Union would not provide economic or military support to the GDR • The increasing pressure of refugees, especially after the statement of Schabowski. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991.



Question	Indicative content
6	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 which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the accuracy of the statement that events in the GDR played the decisive role in German reunification in the years 1989-90. Arguments and evidence supporting the statement that events in the GDR played the decisive role in German reunification in the years 1989-90 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The corrupt and ineffective leadership of the Honecker regime had undermined the strength of support for Communism • Economic problems led to shortages, which were made worse by the mass emigration to the West. This reduced the labour force and the loss of skilled labour was a key problem • The Civic Revolution of 1989, e.g. the protests in Leipzig against the Stasi, showed the increasing lack of respect for the regime and willingness to challenge it • Gorbachev's visit in October 1989 acted as a catalyst and showed evidence of a desire for change and lack of enthusiasm for the regime. Arguments and evidence challenging the statement that events in the GDR played the decisive part in German reunification in the years 1989-90 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Chancellor Kohl took the initiative, e.g. in his two meetings with Gorbachev, and convinced France and the United Kingdom through the Two Plus Four proposal that a united Germany would not be a threat • Influence of Gorbachev and his liberalising policies, e.g. the ending of the Brezhnev Doctrine. Gorbachev also recognised the need for economic support from the FRG for the ailing economy of the Soviet Union • Events in Eastern Europe, e.g. the opening up of the border between Austria and Hungary which increased the flow of refugees • The attitude of President George HW Bush showed a developing international approval for reunification. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality



Question	Indicative content
2	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 which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source to consider its value for revealing the qualities of Chancellor Kohl as a political leader and his aims in putting forward his policies. The author of the source appears in the specification. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to information and inferences: • Chancellor Kohl was a central figure in world politics and a figure of great authority concerning this particular issue • The Chancellor is speaking to members of the German parliament and seeking to persuade by reasoned argument • The speech is designed to reach and influence a wider audience. 2. The following inferences and significant points of information could be drawn and supported from the source: The qualities of Chancellor Kohl as a political leader: • It suggests that he has identified and is responding to the will of the people of the GDR, 'calls for freedom...from the people of Leipzig' • It indicates he is aware that Germany's future is a matter of international concern, 'not just a matter for Germans we need to consult' but this must not stop action, 'not be afraid to move forward.' • It suggests that he recognises that this is a complex issue and indicates that decision making will require the consideration of a range of perspectives, 'We must listen to all points of view' • It suggests he is very sensitive to reservations about the creation of a new and independent German state, he chooses his words carefully and uses the term, 'confederation'. Kohl's aims in putting forward his policies: • It suggests that he recognises the immediate need to address humanitarian issues, 'vast number of refugees.', 'medical and humanitarian aid.' • It provides evidence that he believes that an essential requirement for providing the framework for a new state is an effective communications system, 'establish a telephone network' • It indicates Kohl's recognition that facilitating political freedom is a vital precondition for progress, 'release all political prisoners.', 'SED must give up its monopoly of power.' • It suggests that Kohl is aware that addressing economic challenges is necessary, and that 'fundamental reform' is required. He offers a way forward, 'Western investment.', '... the proposed Single Market.' 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the value of the source in revealing the effectiveness of Chancellor Kohl's qualities as a political leader and Kohl's aims in putting forward his policies. Relevant points may include: • Kohl recognised that there were strong reservations about possible Reunification, notably from Thatcher, Mitterrand and Gorbachev • Significant changes were taking place in the Soviet Union, and it was clear that Gorbachev had not reacted to changes in Poland and Hungary by threatening any kind of intervention

Question	Indicative content
	There were increasingly serious economic and social problems in the GDR.

Section B: indicative content**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare 1859-1991, perception and reality**

