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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

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| Centre Number | Candidate Number |
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History
International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation
Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited, 1870–1990

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| Sample assessment material for first teaching September 2015 Time: 2 hours | Paper Reference WHI03/1C |
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|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| You must have: Source booklet (enclosed) | Total Marks |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------|

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer the question in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION B**Answer ONE question in Section B.****You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.****EITHER****2** 'War created the Second Reich and war destroyed it.'

How far do you agree with these judgements?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)**OR****3** How far was the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany different from that of the Weimar Republic?

Explain your answer.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 2** ☒ **Question 3** ☒

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[The live question paper will contain nine more pages of answer lines.]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

History

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Paper 3: Thematic Study with Source Evaluation

Option 1C: Germany: United, Divided and Reunited, 1870–1990

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2015
Source Booklet

Paper Reference

WHI03/1C

Do not return this source booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From *Inside the Third Reich 1933–45*, by Albert Speer, published in 1969. Albert Speer was an architect favoured by Hitler and a close member of his inner circle in the 1930s. He later served as Minister for Armaments during the war but after Germany's defeat served a 20-year sentence in prison where he wrote much of these memoirs. Here he records Hitler's pattern of life in the 1930s.

I myself threw all my strength into my work and was baffled at first by the way Hitler squandered his working time. I could understand that he might wish his day to trail off in boredom and pastimes; but to my notion this phase of the day, averaging some six hours, proved rather long, whereas the actual working session was by comparison relatively short. When, I would ask myself, did he really work? Little was left of the day; he rose late in the morning and conducted one or two official conferences; but from the subsequent dinner on, he more or less wasted time until the early hours of the evening. His rare appointments in the late afternoon were imperilled by his passion for looking at building plans. The adjutants often asked me 'Please don't show him any plans today'. Then the drawings I had brought with me would be left by the telephone switchboard at the entrance, and I would reply evasively to Hitler's inquiries. Sometimes he saw through this game and would himself go to look in the anteroom or the cloakroom for my roll of plans. 5 10

In the eyes of the people Hitler was the leader who watched over the nation day and night. This was hardly so. But Hitler's lax scheduling could be regarded as a lifestyle characteristic of the artistic temperament. According to my observations, he often allowed a problem to mature during the weeks when he seemed entirely taken up with trivial matters. Then after a 'sudden insight' came, he would spend a few days of intensive work giving final shape to his solution. No doubt he also used his dinner and supper guests as sounding boards, trying out new ideas, approaching these ideas in a succession of different ways, tinkering with them before an uncritical audience, and thus perfecting them. Once he had come to a decision he relapsed into his idleness. 15 20

Source 2: From *At Hitler's Side: the memoirs of Hitler's Luftwaffe Adjutant, 1937–45*, by Nicolaus Von Below, published in 1980. As Luftwaffe adjutant, he saw Hitler on almost a daily basis for eight years but as a junior member of staff. Von Below was a non-Nazi and professional soldier from a family of the traditional military elite. His diaries were destroyed at the end of the war and these memoirs were written from notes made when in prison between January 1946 and May 1948.

With the exception of the most urgent business, during the day, Hitler never used a desk except to sit on it. It was his rather odd custom to burst into sudden dictation, and his adjutants would have to scribble down instructions and intentions and later practically recast them. These would be sudden inspirations and incomplete ideas. Errors in taking down the notes could have serious consequences, and so many of his intentions were misrepresented that an official reading a draft would draw attention to a doubtful assertion with the observation 'Does the Führer know that?' 5

This story filtered throughout the Reich, so that any statement which caused a raised eyebrow would be greeted by this catchphrase in response. A serious weakness in the whole system of dictatorial government in Germany was that nobody was able to say with any certainty what Hitler had really meant when he dictated something at speed and his original idea had passed through several pairs of hands. 10

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich*, 1969. Source 2 is from Nicolaus Von Below, *At Hitler's Side: the memoirs of Hitler's Luftwaffe Adjutant, 1937–45*, 1980, with kind permission of Greenhill Books, London.

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