Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information				
Candidate surname			Other names	
	Contro	Number	Candi	date Number
Pearson Edexcel		Number		
Level 3 GCE				
Wednesday 15 May 2019				
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minut	toc)	Dapor P	foronco 8HIO/	16
History				
Advanced Subsidiary				
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations				
Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918-89				
	-			
You must have:				Total Marks
Extracts Booklet (enclosed)				

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.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided

 there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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 🕨



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HI0/1G

History

Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

Extracts Booklet Do not return this booklet with the question paper.









Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From, John Hite and Chris Hinton, Weimar and Nazi Germany, published 2000.

It is true that from 1933 Hitler prepared Germany for war. He did this because he thought war in Europe was inevitable. However, it is too simple to say that the various stages of rearmament, militarisation and the annexations of Austria and Czechoslovakia were part of a master plan. His economic policies as well as his foreign policy was conducted by seizing opportunities as they occurred. Hitler got what he could from the situation he was in, and was always ready to change his mind. Thus, whereas in *Mein Kampf* Hitler spoke of being allied with Britain to fight the Soviet Union, in 1939 he was allied with the Soviet Union and fighting Britain. He was not planning a general war in 1939 but, having decided that war with Poland was necessary, he began a war that he thought would be easily won, against an isolated opponent. He did not intend war with Poland to turn into a world war.

Extract 2: From, Ian Kershaw, Hitler: Profiles in Power, published 1991.

Hitler's ideas were completely formed by the time he wrote *Mein Kampf* in 1924, and he never changed them. He saw himself as the man who could fulfil Germany's historic destiny. The essence of Hitler's world-view was his belief in history as racial struggle, which for Germans meant the defeat of both Slavs and Jews. He thought Germany's future could be secured only through the conquest of Lebensraum (living space) at the expense of Russia. There would have to be a fight to the finish with Marxism, or, in other words, destroy the 'Jewish Bolshevism' of the Soviet Union. Only when these things were achieved could Germany be in its rightful place of European domination. The importance of these ideas is that Hitler held onto them with extraordinary stubbornness for over twenty years. These ideas, held by a dictator with unlimited power, caused the Second World War.

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