



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2025

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
Level in History (WHI01/1C)

Paper 1: Depth Study with Interpretations

Option 1C: Germany, 1918-45

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General Marking Guidance

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

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

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

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

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-6	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	7-12	• Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant. • Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and only has implicit links to issues relevant to the question. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	13-18	• Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant. • Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	19-25	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the view can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may only be partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the revolution from above was more significant than the revolution from below in the transformation of Germany from Reich to Republic in 1918. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolution from above saw the German High Command beginning to accept the need for a different form of government, signified by the resignation of Ludendorff • The revolution from above meant that the Chancellor and the Cabinet were now answerable to the Reichstag, making Germany a parliamentary government • The revolution from above saw a crucial change in personnel, e.g. a new Liberal Chancellor (Prince Max) was appointed • The impact of the revolution from above saw the political powers of the Kaiser drastically reduced as he no longer appointed the government The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolution from below in November signalled a new radical stage of political transformation • Naval mutinies in Wilhelmshaven and other ports led to Councils of workers and soldiers (soviets) being established in Rostock and Bremen, while, in Munich, a revolt led to the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria • The role of the most powerful political group, the SPD, whose decision to withdraw from Prince Max's government signalled its end, enabled it to set up its own government and, inadvertently, led to a republic • In November 1918, a popular uprising forced the Kaiser to seek refuge in Holland. 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 that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the main reason for the growth in influence of the Nazi Party in the period 1929 to January 1933 was the impact of the elections of 1930-32. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Nazis unleashed a stream of vicious anti-Weimar propaganda in the run up to the 1930 elections and this was an ominous sign of things to come, and damaging to the Weimar Republic • In 1930 Germans voted in unprecedented numbers for the NSDAP and they polled 6.4 million votes, which gave them 107 seats in the Reichstag and making them the second largest party • The unexpected level of support for Hitler in the 1932 Presidential election was a significant body blow to the Weimar establishment and confirmed the growing influence of the Nazis • In 1932 the Nazis became the single largest party in the Reichstag, confirming their increasing influence. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Weimar Republic was unable to deal with the levels of unemployment that came as a consequence of the economic crisis and the Nazis took full advantage • It was the political decision making of von Hindenburg and von Papen that led to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor in January 1933 • The growth of support for the Communist Party aided the Nazi Party in that some Germans supported the Nazis in fear of the communists • The Nazis used violence to intimidate political opponents at rallies • The Nazis opposition to the Young Plan gained them greater political and financial backing and greater political influence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1933-39, the Nazi regime found it difficult to control the Christian churches. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many Protestants opposed Hitler's policies and spoke out against them, e.g. in 1934 7,000 out of 17,000 pastors rejected the structure of the German Christian Church and joined the Confessional Church • Pastor Martin Niemöller set up the Pastors' Emergency League, which campaigned against Nazi policies • In 1937, Pope Pius XI realised that the Concordat was meaningless and condemned the Nazi regime, releasing a statement known as 'Burning Anxiety' • The Nazis were never able to eradicate religion from German life. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Concordat (1933) with the Pope gave the Nazis greater control over Catholic education, e.g. Catholic schools were brought into line with state schools or closed • The Nazis partially controlled the Protestant churches by creating the German Christian Church under the leadership of 'Reich Bishop', Ludwig Müller • Roman Catholic priests were not allowed to interfere in politics, and those who attempted to were harassed, arrested and sent to concentration camps • Roman Catholic Bishops had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazi regime. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1939-45, Himmler was the key driving force in the evolution of the genocide of Jewish people. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Himmler was a complete believer in Nazi racial policies and saw non-Aryan's as sub-human who needed to be dealt with • In January 1939, Himmler and his organisation took total responsibility for the 'Jewish Question' • Himmler was given control of annexed Polish territory where millions of Jewish people were located, and created a plan for the occupied territories in the East • In 1941, Himmler banned Jewish emigration from any German occupied territory and, as a consequence, directed the policy that was to become the 'Final Solution' • As Reichsführer, Himmler oversaw the direction and implementation of the genocide, e.g. personnel from his organisation dominated the Wannsee Conference. The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Initially, Himmler did not contemplate the genocide but sought to deal with the 'Jewish Question' through a policy of forced emigration, e.g. the Madagascar Plan • It was the invasion and occupation of areas of western Russia that was the driving force behind the evolution of the policy of genocide as the Germans now controlled an area with a significant Jewish population • It was after the invasion of the USSR that the Einsatzgruppen began a programme of deliberate murder as a solution to the issue • The invasion saw the association of Jews with communism in the USSR and this informed the evolution of the policy of genocide, e.g. the Nazi desire to rid occupied areas of Jewish people and communists. Other relevant material must be credited.

