

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 7 June 2024

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WHI03/1C**

History

International Advanced

PAPER 3: Thematic Study With Source Evaluation

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

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and **ONE** question in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

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

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1. Write your answer in the space provided.

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the ending of the Second Reich in November 1918?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(25)

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(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 25 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

EITHER

- 2 To what extent was the nature of Bismarck's government in the years 1870–79 similar to the nature of Adenauer's government in the years 1949–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3 'Economic problems were mainly responsible for both the collapse of Weimar democracy in the years 1930–34 and for the collapse of the GDR in the years 1989–90.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(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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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From Arnold Brecht, *The Political Education of Arnold Brecht, An Autobiography*, published 1970. Brecht was a senior government official during the Weimar Republic. Here is writing about the events in Germany in November 1918.

At this time, US President Wilson sent our government a communication in which he expressed doubts about the structure of power within Germany. As a result of this communication, the issue of the Kaiser's abdication moved into the centre of debates.

The German Revolution of November 1918 did not start among industrial or rural workers, nor among the leaders of the two Socialist parties, but in Kiel among the sailors. It began with the sailors' successful resistance against the plan to put the fleet to sea secretly for a last great sea battle with the British fleet. 5

In Berlin, the Revolution had its own causes. There, the masses of workers, and many of the upper classes as well, waited breathlessly for the Kaiser's voluntary abdication. Ebert, the leader of the Social Democrats, made the following proposal: "Abdication of the Kaiser is absolutely necessary, if the Revolution itself is to be avoided". He therefore proposed that the Kaiser voluntarily announce his abdication. 10 15

It became ever more difficult to restrain the masses in Berlin. On 7 November, therefore, the Social Democrats sent their ultimatum to Prince Max and his Cabinet – with the announcement that the Social Democrats would withdraw their representatives from the Cabinet, if the abdication was not announced. The reason given: the workers would otherwise desert and go over to the extremist Independents and Spartacists. 20

On 9 November, Prince Max announced the abdication. He had taken action to prevent the agitated crowds from going over to the Independent Socialists and Spartacists and thus to avoid violent revolution. Prince Max now invited Ebert, as the leader of the largest party in the Reichstag, to take over as Chancellor. 25



Source 2: From Wilhelm II, *The Kaiser's Memoirs*, published 1922. Here he is writing about his decision to abdicate as Emperor in November 1918.

On 9 November 1918, the Reich Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, again informed me that the Social Democrats were demanding my abdication and that the same was true of most of the parties in the Reichstag. He requested that I abdicate immediately, otherwise extensive street fighting would take place in Berlin. I wished to spare my people civil war. 30

If my abdication was indeed the only way to prevent bloodshed, I was willing to renounce the Imperial throne, but not to abdicate as King of Prussia. I would remain loyal to my troops, since the military leaders had declared that the officers would resign if I abdicated entirely. The leaderless army would then pour back into the Fatherland, damage it, and place it in peril. 35

I replied to the Chancellor, Prince Max, that I would consider my position and my decision would be communicated to him. However, Prince Max, on his own initiative, had already announced my abdication. Prince Max had handed over the Government to the Social Democrats and appointed Herr Ebert as the new Chancellor. 40

Thus, Prince Max snatched away my chance of keeping the Royal Crown of Prussia but renouncing the Imperial Crown. Sacrificing my position was in vain. It brought Germany neither better armistice conditions nor better peace terms; nor did it prevent civil war. On the contrary, it hastened the disintegration of the army and the nation. 45

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