

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Monday 19 January 2026

Afternoon (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 reasons for the Anschluss (1938)?

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** How accurate is it to say that Weimar Germany, in the years 1919–24, was much more democratic than Bismarck's Germany in the years 1870–79?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

OR

- 3** 'The relative weakness of the GDR compared to the FRG, from 1949, was the main cause of German reunification (1990).'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

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



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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Source 1: From an article by M W Fodor, published in 1936. Fodor, an experienced journalist, wrote for a number of European newspapers. By 1936, he was banned from writing in Germany, on a Gestapo death list and living in Austria. Here he discusses the spread of Nazism in Austria and beyond in the 1930s.

The dream of the union of Germany with the Germans of the former Austro-Hungarian empire is an old idea but now banned by the Treaty of Versailles. The idea of union was strong before, but Adolf Hitler's movement breathed new life into it. Hitler had commented in *Mein Kampf* that the German Reich should include all Germans, with the aim of leading them, slowly but surely, to a dominating position in Europe. 5

In carrying out his ideas, Hitler used the efficient propaganda machinery set up by Goebbels. The main focus of this propaganda has been directed against 'independent' Austria. Although most Austrians had previously desired to join Germany, after the establishment of Hitler's government this feeling changed for some. The Austrian Social Democrats, after observing the fate of their comrades in the Reich, turned away from the idea of Anschluss. 10

The Austrian Government failed to take the opportunity to break up the Austrian Nazi organisation, in July 1934, when it attempted a putsch. The Nazi movement in Austria appears to be invincible. One of the reasons is the weakness of the government, which is unable to inspire the youth of the country. The younger generation of Austrians know little of their country's splendid past and look to National Socialism for inspiration. 15

The support for Nazism among the Germans in central Europe is growing. It seems probable that one country after the other will fall under Nazi influence. If Austria goes, Czechoslovakia will not be able to survive, and will be incorporated into Greater Germany. 20



Source 2: From a radio broadcast to the Austrian people by the Austrian Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg, 11 March 1938. Von Schuschnigg had been Chancellor of Austria since 1934 and had worked to keep Austria independent.

This day has placed Austria and its people in a tragic and decisive situation. I feel it is important to give my Austrian fellow countrymen the details of the disastrous events of today. 25

Today the German Government handed to the Austrian President an ultimatum, with a short time limit to accept its terms. This ultimatum ordered him to nominate as Chancellor a person chosen solely by the German Government. It also ordered him to appoint Austrian government ministers on the orders of the German Government. If the President did not comply with this, then German troops would invade Austria. 30

I declare before the world that the reports that have been circulating, concerning disorders by the workers, bloodshed on the streets and the creation of a situation beyond the control of the Austrian Government, are lies from beginning to end. These are all lies that have been started by Germany to justify this invasion. 35

The Austrian President has asked me to tell the people of Austria that we have agreed to the German ultimatum. We have yielded to force because we are not prepared, even in this terrible situation, to shed blood. We have decided to order the Austrian army to offer no resistance. So, I resign as Chancellor of the Austrian people with the words of farewell uttered from the depth of my heart: God protect Austria. 40

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://alphahistory.com/nazigermany/fodor-on-the-spread-of-nazism-in-austria-1936/>

Source 2 from: <https://spartacus-educational.com/2WWanschluss.htm#source>

