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Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names
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**Pearson Edexcel  
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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**Wednesday 12 June 2019**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Paper Reference <b>9HI0/37</b>
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# History

## Advanced

**Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**

**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality**

**Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited**

<b>You must have:</b> Sources Booklet (enclosed)	Total Marks
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### 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.
- You must answer **three** questions on the option for which you have been prepared.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **one** question from Section A, **one** question from Section B and **one** question from 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.

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## SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

### Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality

EITHER

- 3 'Guderian played the key role in the military fall of France in 1940.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 'The impact of air power was limited in the conduct of the Vietnam War, but crucial in the conduct of the First Gulf War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

### Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

EITHER

- 5 How significant was the contribution of Ebert to the development of a democratic German state in the years 1918-19?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How far do you agree that the Nuremberg Laws marked a change in the policy of the Nazi regime towards the Jewish population of Germany in the years 1933-35?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

policy to Jews  
- Nuremberg change  
- A continuation of previous policies

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



SECTION C

Answer ONE question in Section C on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality

EITHER

7 How far do you agree that literature was the most effective means of portraying the nature of war throughout the years 1859-1991?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How far do you agree that television had the most significant impact on the reporting of war in the years 1859-1991?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited

- Nazis most significant  
- other regimes significant  
- KR  
- WR  
- REG.

EITHER

9 How far do you agree that the policies of the Nazi government had the most significant impact on German industry in the years 1871-1990?

Gov. policy.

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

10 'German agriculture was in a state of steady decline throughout the years 1871-1990.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

Ag decline ← KR  
WR  
N  
REG  
Ag less decline ← KR  
WR  
N  
REG

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



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# **History**

## **Advanced**

**Paper 3: Themes in breadth with aspects in depth**

**Option 37.1: The changing nature of warfare, 1859-1991: perception and reality**

**Option 37.2: Germany 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited**

### **Sources Booklet**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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**Option 37.2: Germany, 1871-1990: united, divided and reunited**

**Source for use with Question 2.**

**Source 2:** From an article in an English newspaper, 19 July 1879. The article is reporting on a speech made by Otto von Bismarck to the German *Reichstag*, 9 July 1879.

Bismarck's speech of last Wednesday, and the startling announcement which followed soon after it, have caused great controversy and debate in Germany. Bismarck has suspended the *Reichstag* and announced that, in its next session, it will be asked to pass laws which will limit its own authority.

R.

In his speech Bismarck strongly denied that he had ever considered sacrificing for political advantage what he believed were the correct policies. He emphasised that his actions were a direct consequence of the attempt by the National Liberals to pressurise the German Government. He said he had been compelled to act in the interest of the State. He stated that the result of the most recent German election had suggested that the people supported his attitude to National Liberal policies.

5

PP

10

He stated that he had been left isolated in his War against the Socialists and had recognised that he now needed to choose any political allies carefully in the future.

PP

He asserted that he had never attempted to use his military prestige and had always been determined to follow the German constitution in order to unite the State.

15

R

He also said that, if he had felt that absolutism was in the best interest of the State, he would have argued for it.

R

He said he was determined to keep the Government of the State above the control of any Party. Immediately the National Liberals tried to dictate policy he broke his alliance with them. The German Government must not allow individual parties to make demands in return for their support. The parties must appreciate the position of the Government and act in the interest of the State.

20

PP/R

25

Bismarck stated the German Government must have administrative independence and is prepared to work with the smaller parties rather than give way to pressure. He added that the Government would not be a slave to any party that sought a price for their support. He would seek an agreement with the Catholic Centre Party, whose electoral support had increased, and be prepared to modify some previous legislation if it were in the interest of the State to do so.

R

30

Whilst this newspaper can admire the force of Bismarck's argument and his clear resolve, we feel that he may be entering a difficult period for both himself and the German State.

PP.

35