Write your name here Surname	Other r	names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study of Option 1G: Germany and		
Wednesday 16 May 2018 Time: 2 hours 15 minute		Paper Reference 8HI0/1G
You must have: Extracts 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.
- 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 ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was the Nazis' indoctrination of children the main reason they were able to control the German people in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

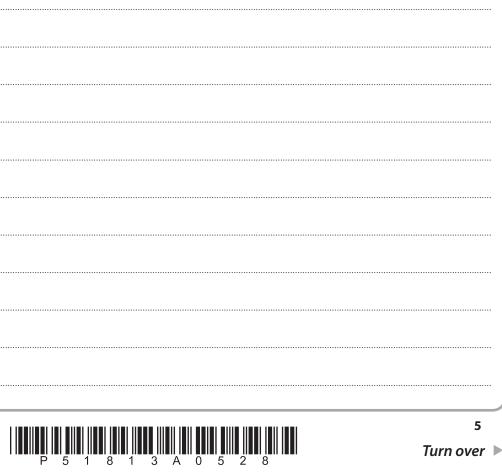
2 Was increased freedom for women the main consequence of the Weimar Constitution in the years 1919–33?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A					
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .					
Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 2					



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How significant was support for democracy in maintaining the political stability of the FRG in the years 1949–89?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

To what extent were the economic challenges faced by the Weimar Republic different from those faced by the FRG?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .					
Chosen question number:	Question 3	\boxtimes	Question 4		





(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	 	

(Section B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

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

5	Historians have different views about how far Hitler's foreign policy was responsible for the Second World War. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.		
	How far do you agree with the view that the Second World War broke out because European statesmen were too concerned with appeasing Hitler?	(20)	





(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)	

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	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C. 30 MARKS
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

Extracts Booklet

8HI0/1G

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Ian Kershaw, *Hitler: Nemesis 1936–45*, published 2001.

The British government and their French allies had helped Hitler to gain a unique power-base. Now his actions could determine the fate of Europe.

Hitler's combination of bullying and blackmail could not have worked but for the weaknesses of the post-First World War settlement. The Treaty of Versailles gave Hitler the means to blackmail European statesmen. The western governments, although Britain more than France, did everything possible to avoid a new war. Their diplomats were no match for the techniques of lying and threatening used by Hitler. They went out of their way to appease him, but he simply increased his demands, as blackmailers do. By the time the western powers realised what they were up against, they were no longer in any position to bring the 'mad dog' to heel.

Extract 2: From Klaus Fischer, *Nazi Germany*, published 1996.

Hitler's foreign policy was based on rigid racial and expansionist ideas. Hitler's preferred method was the use of ruthless terror on behalf of evil policies of race supremacy, the subjugation and domination of inferior 'breeds', and the conquest of 'living space'. He believed that the Aryan race had evolved to the top of the biological and cultural order, and was destined to conquer the world under German leadership. In Hitler's mind the concept of race was intimately linked to that of space. This required the availability of land. He warned that the German people were doomed to slavery if they limited themselves to the national borders of 1914. It is perfectly legitimate to speak of a basic continuity in German foreign policy between 1890 and 1933, but Hitler ended it.

For Hitler war was not a last resort of foreign policy; it was a preferred means of achieving Germany's ends. Reliance on war meant Hitler's opponents were expected to give in completely.

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