

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 13 June 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper
reference

9HI0/37

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

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.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer on page 3.

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

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

- 1 Assess the value of the source for revealing the strength of Allied Coalition airpower during the First Gulf War and the impact of its use.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

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

- 2 Assess the value of the source for revealing the appeal of the National Socialist Party in 1933 and the nature of the Party.

Explain your answer, using the source, the information given about its origin and your own knowledge about the historical context.

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

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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 'The military judgement of the younger Moltke played the most significant part in the failure of the Schlieffen plan.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 'The German deployment of submarines presented a significant challenge to the British war effort in the years 1917–18.'

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 'The deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice in 1918.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

OR

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the Adenauer government limited the extent of de-Nazification in the 1950s?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

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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 'The most significant developments in the reporting of war came after the end of the First World War.'

How far do you agree with this judgement on the years 1859–1973?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 'Speeches by political leaders played the most significant part in shaping the public perception of war in the years 1859–1973.'

How far do you agree with this judgement?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 9 How far do you agree that the growth of social mobility in Germany after the Second World War was the most significant social change in the years 1871–1990?

(Total for Question 9 = 20 marks)

OR

- 10 'The years 1871–1929 were less successful for German agriculture than were the years 1933–90.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 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.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the *Gulf War Air Powers Survey*, commissioned by the United States Department of Defence, published 1993. The survey focuses on the role of airpower in the military campaign launched on 17 January 1991.

President Bush announced to the nation on 17 January 1991 that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait could not be tolerated. The act of aggression had also been condemned by the United Nations and a coalition had been built to enforce international authority. The President stressed that the action had a clear objective and that the United States was not embarking on 'another Vietnam'.	5
Desert Storm* started with eight Apache helicopters, armed with precision-guided missiles, eliminating Iraqi radar sites that controlled the skies between the Kuwaiti border and Baghdad. Reconnaissance from aircraft and satellites also provided the military commanders with the Intelligence to target their attacks.	
Technological advancements developed the use of airpower in the Gulf War in new ways. Stealth bombers, invisible to radar, made direct attacks on heavily defended enemy areas without the need for the deployment of ground troops. In fact, ground forces were not sent into action until 24 February. The bombers also knocked out all radar stations in and around Baghdad. This opened the way for conventional bombers to attack Baghdad with minimal losses. They also targeted power stations which supplied the military.	10 15
A part of the plan was to strike at Iraq's command and control system and neutralise its ability to deploy offensive threats, such as nuclear and chemical weapons. The majority of the bridges and railway links to Kuwait were hit, denying the Iraqis the opportunity to supply or support their forces.	20
The aim was to make the Iraqi leaders realise that they faced crushing defeat if they did not withdraw from Kuwait. The attacks by 'tank busting' Warthog aircraft devastated Iraqi divisions in the open desert. On 28 February, the Iraqi land forces surrendered and President Bush declared a ceasefire.	
This war of advanced technology allowed surgical strikes. Therefore, the United States allowed unprecedented access to the media to provide evidence that success was being achieved with minimum loss of life to the Coalition forces and civilians. However, technological advances also applied to the satellite communication systems of the television news teams. The media showed an attack on what US Intelligence stated was an underground command centre. It initially appeared to confirm the unerring accuracy of the guidance system. However, the Iraqis informed the media that the target was a civilian shelter, containing many children. This shocked people around the world, including those in the United States.	25 30

*Desert Storm – the name given to the Allied Coalition intervention to liberate Kuwait



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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From a letter written by Melita Maschmann to a childhood friend, Marianne Schweitzer, 1948. Here Maschmann is describing her support for the National Socialists in 1933.

I wanted to follow a different road from the conservative one that my parents took and expected us to follow. In my parents' mouths, the word 'socialist' had a mocking tone.

No word has ever fascinated me as did *Volksgemeinschaft*. I heard it first on 30 January 1933 and it had a magic glow. I felt it could only be brought into being by declaring war on class prejudice and giving protection and justice to the weak. What attracted me at the time to this idealistic fantasy was the hope that people of all classes could live together like brothers and sisters. 5

On the evening of 30 January, my parents took me to the centre of Berlin. There, we witnessed the torchlight procession with which the National Socialists celebrated their coming to power. The columns marched by, and I longed to hurl myself into this celebration, to be carried forward on this tide of enthusiasm. 10

At one point a man leapt from the ranks of the marchers and struck a young man standing a few paces from us. Perhaps the youth had made a hostile remark. The young man fell to the ground with blood streaming from his face. The flagbearers had been chanting, 'for the flag we are ready to die.' I was overcome with a burning desire to belong to these people whose beliefs were a matter of life and death. I wanted to escape from my childish, restricted life and to attach myself to something which promised greatness. I believed the National Socialists when they said they would do away with unemployment and reunite the German nation, overcoming the consequences of the shameful peace of Versailles. 15 20

I decided to join the BDM* and the activities it provided increased my enthusiasm. I was asked by one of the adult leaders to keep an eye on the apartment where you, Marianne, lived. There had been information that your elder brothers and sisters had been holding meetings to discuss Communist ideas and to plan protests against Hitler. I had been shocked to read about the Communist plot that led to the destruction of the Reichstag and I told the authorities that many young people visited your apartment. I heard later that some of your family had been taken away. 25 30

What I hope is that you might be able to understand, not excuse, the wrong, and even evil, steps I took.

*BDM – Band of German Maidens, the girls' wing of the Nazi Party youth movement

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/citation/ADA 279744>

Source 2 from: LETTER WRITTEN (1948) PUBLISHED IN ACCOUNT RENDERED : A DOSSIER ON MY FORMER SELF By MELITA MASCHMANN © ABELARD-SCHUMAN/ANDERSEN PRESS LTD

