Please check the examination de	tails below	before enterin	g your candidate information		
Candidate surname		C	Other names		
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre	e Number	Candidate Number		
Wednesday 1	12 J	une 2	2019		
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 min	nutes)	Paper Refe	erence 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.

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2 on the option 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 qualities of Von Moltke as a military commander and the significance of technology in the wars of 1866 and 1870.

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 attitude of Bismarck towards the *Reichstag* and the problems he faced politically.

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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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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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 Nuremburg 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)



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Chosen question number:	Question 3	\times	Question 4	
	Question 5	\times	Question 6	\boxtimes



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 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 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

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?

(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)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Afternoon

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





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 Helmuth Von Moltke, *Memorandum on War*, published 1871.

The handling of armies cannot be learned in peacetime. The advances in technology, especially in communications and new weaponry, completely change the nature of war and the issues that a commander needs to deal with. A study of great commanders of the past is of great interest but a successful commander in our age must be prepared to be open to change where it provides new opportunities and challenges.

It is vital that the supreme commander has a clear view of the overall picture. He must be able to balance conflicting reports against each other and draw conclusions. Experience teaches us that plans must not go beyond what can be clearly seen and will seldom cover every detail. All plans of operation will require some adjustment when contact is made with the enemy in battle. In my Army the higher ranking the officer is, the shorter and more general his orders will be. The commander on the spot needs to add precise details. Wars cannot be conducted from Headquarters as frequent and rapid decisions have to be made. Effective strategy is a system that requires the ability to adapt to constantly changing circumstances without losing sight of overall objectives. An effective supreme commander must surround himself with subordinates whose judgement and opinions he values and trusts. The development of the General Staff, the development of general military service and my development of staff colleges has made it easier to identify candidates for promotion to positions of responsibility.

An interest in and understanding of technology is vital to a modern commander. During my career there has been a technological revolution which is continuing. In 1866 our needle gun was superior to the weapons of the opposing infantry but in 1870 we were no longer facing inferior infantry weaponry. It was fortunate that our heavy field guns continued to give us an advantage. The railways and the telegraph are also central to the conduct of war. The initial mobilisation, transportation and deployment of mass armies is crucial and our General Staff are well trained in the use of our greatly expanded railroad and telegraph system. These instruments can also be used to transport supplies and to communicate orders and other military information quickly and effectively.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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