

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surnameOther names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper
reference

1HIA/31

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

GCSEMasteryHub
Predicted Paper

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 **all** questions in Sections A and B.
Answer the questions in the spaces provided
- – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
- – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
Try to answer every question.
Check your answers if you have time at the end.
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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: Page 57 of 'Weimar Governments Economic Changes' by Carol Palacy

During the tumultuous years of the Weimar Republic, Germany was thrust into a period of economic instability following the devastation of World War I. In an effort to stabilize the economy, the government implemented various economic policies, notably the Dawes Plan of 1924 and the Young Plan of 1929. These plans aimed to restructure Germany's reparation payments and provide loans from American banks, thereby stabilizing the economy and fostering a period of relative prosperity known as the "Golden Years" of the Weimar Republic.

However, economic stability alone was not enough to secure the Republic's future. The Weimar government faced significant challenges, including political polarization and social unrest. Extremist parties, such as the Communists and the Nazis, capitalized on the economic turmoil to propagate their ideologies, leading to increased political violence and instability.

Propaganda played a significant role in shaping public opinion during this time. The Weimar government utilized various propaganda techniques to promote democracy and national unity. Posters, newspapers, and films were employed to convey messages of hope and progress, emphasizing the importance of civic engagement and democratic values.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about Economic Policies . Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 Explain how Hitler had complete control of Germany by 1939

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Enabling Act
- Night of the Long Knives

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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(b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2.

They give different views about Hyperinflation. What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from **both** interpretations.

(4)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS

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Acknowledgements

Source A: ullstein bild Dtl. / Contributor

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Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From *The Impact of Hyperinflation on Weimar Germany* by Ludwig Schmidt, Financial Analyst, published in 1923

Inflation has ravaged our nation, leaving economic ruin and social upheaval in its wake. Prices soar by the hour, rendering the mark virtually worthless. Ordinary citizens struggle to afford basic necessities, their life savings reduced to mere scraps of paper. Businesses collapse, unemployment soars, and once-prosperous families face destitution. The streets echo with cries of despair as the fabric of society unravels under the weight of hyperinflation. Weimar Germany stands on the brink of economic collapse, a dire testament to the folly of unchecked inflation.

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source C: From *The Rentenmark: Weimar's Road to Stability* by Dr. Anna Müller, Economic Historian - Newspaper

The Rentenmark emerged as a beacon of hope amidst the chaos of hyperinflation, signaling a decisive shift in Weimar Germany's economic policy. Backed by tangible assets such as land and industrial goods, the Rentenmark restored faith in the stability of the currency and provided a foundation for economic recovery. Its introduction marked a turning point in the Weimar Republic's struggle against hyperinflation, demonstrating the government's resolve to restore order and rebuild the nation's shattered economy. Despite initial skepticism, the Rentenmark proved to be a linchpin of stability, laying the groundwork for Germany's eventual economic resurgence.

Interpretation 1: The Weimar Nightmare: Hyperinflation's Grip

In this historical account penned by Ernst Müller, a prominent economic historian of the Weimar era, the devastating impact of hyperinflation on the German economy is vividly portrayed. Müller recounts the chaos and upheaval unleashed by hyperinflation, describing how skyrocketing prices and dwindling savings pushed ordinary Germans to the brink of destitution. Drawing upon extensive archival research and firsthand testimonies, Müller exposes the profound social and economic dislocation wrought by hyperinflation, painting a stark picture of a nation gripped by crisis. By illuminating the human toll of hyperinflation, this source underscores the fragility of the Weimar Republic and the formidable challenges it faced in navigating through one of the darkest chapters in German history.

Interpretation 2: The Rentenmark Revolution: Weimar's Path to Stability

In this scholarly analysis by Dr. Sophie Becker, an esteemed economic historian specializing in interwar Germany, the introduction of the Rentenmark is examined as a pivotal moment in the Weimar Republic's quest for economic stability. Drawing upon archival sources and contemporary economic theory, Dr. Becker evaluates the Rentenmark's role in stabilizing the German economy and restoring confidence in the currency during a period of acute crisis. By tracing the origins of the Rentenmark and analyzing its impact on inflation and public confidence, Dr. Becker sheds light on the complex interplay between monetary policy, political leadership, and economic recovery in Weimar Germany. Through a nuanced examination of this critical juncture in German history, Dr. Becker offers fresh insights into the challenges and opportunities facing the Weimar Republic as it grappled with the aftermath of hyperinflation.

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Source B taken from: 'Inside the Third Reich', Albert Speer, Simon and Schuster; Source C taken from: *Nazism 1919-45 Vol I The Rise to Power 1919-34*, J Noakes & G Pridham, University of Exeter Press, 1991; Interpretation 1 taken from: *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power: January 1933*, Henry Ashby Turner, Jr, Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 1997; Interpretation 2 taken from: Hitler, Longman, 1991