



Examiners' Report

June 2023

GCE History 9HI0 37

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Introduction

Candidates engaged effectively across the ability range in paper 37.2 that deals with Germany from 1871-1990. The paper is divided into three sections: section A has a compulsory question based on two enquiries linked to one source (AO2); Section B has a choice of questions that address depth of understanding of key topics from the specification (AO1). Section C has a choice of essays relating to change over a period of at least a 100 years. There was little evidence of candidates being unable to complete the paper.

In section A, candidates were required to identify key points related to both enquiries; to develop reasoned inferences and to evaluate the source by deploying contextual knowledge and consideration of the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is important that contextual knowledge should be used to develop points emerging from the source.

In section B a pleasing proportion of candidates shaped their responses to meet the specific demands of the question. It is also important that candidates examine and analyse both sides of the argument. This does not preclude a clear judgement, which will be more convincing if a range of points have been weighed up.

Section C has a choice of breadth questions. Candidates are reminded that to achieve level 5 on bullet point 2 there must be at least 75% of the timeframe and that level 4 on bullet point 2 requires at least 60% coverage.

The paper performed as it has in previous series. The sources had been quality checked at QPEC and provided a framework for developing arguments relating to both enquiries. The essay questions cover a range of key points. The vast majority of candidates addressed questions in all three sections and provided completed responses.

Question 2

The source was accessible to candidates and the majority were able to identify and illustrate points related to both enquiries, especially concerning the appeal of the Party. Reasoned inferences were drawn about the appeal to the author, 'burning desire to belong', and to the effectiveness of the National Socialist propaganda messages, 'Do away with the shameful Peace'. There was much effective comment on the collective passion and sense of purpose that the National Socialists sought to develop. Many candidates commented effectively on the atmosphere described in the source with its sense of drama, 'torch lit procession', and the discipline and order of the marchers. The majority of candidates deployed some contextual knowledge, notably about the scale of unemployment and the ruthless action taken after the later Reichstag Fire. A small number of candidates made interesting comments on the reliance on denunciations in relation to Melita reporting back on her neighbours. The vast majority of candidates had some address to evaluation. These varied from stating that Melita was protecting her own position after the War to discussion of hindsight, often picking up on the expression 'idealistic fantasy'.

Plan:

[Essay on next page]

P1 - Provenance / Nazism → valuable insights on appeal of Nazi party, shows someone 'manipulated' by Volksgenossenschaft & propaganda

→ valuable in showing subtlety of Nazi party inspiring on & eliminating those who even party members very aware - incredibly effective at maintaining Nazi dominance 1933.

P2 - Excellent example of how encapsulating the Appeal of the Nazi party was in 1933, however it even drew on reluctance of older / more skeptical people not convinced by propaganda tactics.

On Appeal → Hitler skillfully capitalised on radical patriotism / Nationalism through Volksgenossenschaft as a 'magic' word was vague & elusive enough to apply to all classes - able to choose what they related to celebrations & parades - Hitler & Goebbels used Day of National Unity to convince even conservatives of Appeal of Nazism
Skepticism → Also overstates view of Hitler as fanatic & ridiculous - how his ability to infiltrate & downsize gov.

P3 - Nazism - crucial in depicting ruthlessness of Nazis & extreme commitment to Nationalism

→ Over-the-top propaganda → ruthless elimination of enemies

→ Ability to undermine opposition (Reichstag fire) → limited w/ no mention of Revolt-activities / unrest

Source 2 ~~is a~~ ^{gives} valuable insight into the appeal of the Nazi Party from a crucial non-Nazi turned Nazi perspective, as well as providing clear information regarding the Nazi Party's ruthless nature when ~~was~~ dealing with opposition. ~~Additionally to this~~ This source, however, is limited by the lack of information on pseudo-legalities and violence ~~explicitly~~ embedded into the nature of the Nazi Party.

The source ~~is~~ has ~~great~~ compelling value in its perspective from somebody who was brainwashed and integrated into the Nazi Party by a key aspect of its appeal 'Volksgemeinschaft', as well as being somewhat valuable in investigating reasons for why ~~the party did~~ some were skeptical of it. Maschmann clearly shows ~~her~~ the ~~convincing~~ power of the Nazi Party from her first-hand experience of 'idealistic fantasy' and 'magic' of what the Nazi Party offered. Her first-hand perspective is massively valuable as the investigation of Nazi appeal is best approached from an outsider's perspective as it shows the effects of ~~the~~ the Nazi Party's outreach methods. Additionally, Maschmann's age belonging to a younger age group is also key as it shows the varying effects Nazis had on generationally, how their policies were

able to excite and engage the likes of the elderly and traditional, and the ~~of~~ ~~entire~~ youth enthusiastic to see a new Germany following the 'brave' peace of Versailles'. ~~Thus Thus~~. The value of the source is ~~also~~ further boosted by the fact it is a personal letter to a friend. The intimate nature of the document allows historians to see into the minds of those involved with the Nazi party as it is less likely to have been heavily censored or monitored ~~contrastingly~~, due to her membership in the Nazi party's proven by the pathetic apology at the end of the letter for Melita's 'evil... steps'. Therefore, in its nature alone, source 2 seems promising in ~~the~~ the value it has when investigating the Appeal ~~and nature of the~~ ~~the~~ of the Nazi party, but less so its nature on a wider scale.

As for revealing the appeal of the Nazi party, source no 2 is an excellent and faithful historical source as it shows the effects of key Nazi methods of ~~total~~ influence: ~~the~~ Volksgenossenschaft and propaganda. Conrady Maschmann describes 'Volksgenossenschaft' as a 'magic' and 'fascinating' word - its effects creating an 'idealistic fantasy' that compelled her to join the Nazi party. This excellently

shows the intention Hitler had when introducing Volksgemeinschaft, an insidiously vague and elusive propaganda concept that allowed Germans to pick and choose what they connected with in it, and therefore supported it. This key method granted Hitler the support of farmers, the urban working class, middle class and the likes of Maschmann who wished to stray from 'the conservative' view of her parents. Volksgemeinschaft was therefore an inventive method Nazis used to increase their appeal.

Furthermore, the dramatic 'torchlight procession' and display of a 'tide of enthusiasm' ~~is~~ shows the other competing propaganda techniques of the Nazi party ~~as Hitler~~ in the war to increase ~~the~~ appeal. A strong ~~primary~~ issue Germany felt following the humiliating first world ^{war} and deep crisis of the Weimar period was a strong feeling of disunity and ^{accommodated by the removal of 14 chancellors in 15 years} embarrassment. The Nazi party used pompous displays of unity, strength and power to increase their appeal as demonstrated by the ~~was~~ one ~~that~~ Maschmann experienced, as well as the National Day of Uprising. Hitler and Goebbels stage managed to further accelerate support for the Nazi party. In a humble formal suit riddled

for his typical military garb, Hitler addressed the Kaiser and presidents and his humble subordinates to them, increasing his appeal to conservatives that would be initially sceptical and 'morning' like Machmann's parents. ~~Therefore, from this source, it can be clearly seen~~ Therefore, the source vividly portrays the Nazi Party's appeal and how Volksgenossenschaft and propaganda was used to increase their appeal through a strong sense of national pride that Germany had lacked for the ~~past two~~ past two decades.

Finally, in ~~her~~ creating the name of the Nazi party in 1933, the source is a valuable ~~source~~ example of the subtle yet incredibly effective ruthless elimination of competition the Nazis used to consolidate their power. Toward the end of the ~~extract~~ extract, Machmann describes her duty to 'keep an eye on the apartment' her friend Heidi, a seemingly innocuous task. However, she soon admits to have ~~reported~~ reported to the authorities 'the many young people' that came to the communist, anti-Hitler 'meetings' hosted by Machmann's siblings. The subtlety of the

manipulation of March women in using her ~~own~~ contacts ~~and~~ and making her spy on close personal friends, ending in their being ~~to~~ 'taken away' proves the dehumanisation of the Nazis ⁱⁿ ~~regime~~ in consolidating its power. The immediate and swift elimination of communist opposition shows exactly how violence was used to consolidate their power, further proven by the Kofeneck blood week in which over 800 SPD and non-Nazi political figures were ~~of~~ brutally killed. The Nazi party had violence deeply embedded into its ~~base~~ base, using the aforementioned poisonous propaganda displays to cover its violence and increase appeal. ~~The~~ Interestingly, part of the appeal of Nazism was alienated by violence as many Germans fearful of the consequences of opposing ^{the} Nazi Party became assimilated into it as a self-preserving measure. Therefore, the source provides ^{an} apt ~~best~~ example of the subtle yet effective violence Nazis used, however failing to critique nor even mention the larger and more brutal parts of their violent nature.

Therefore, ~~Source~~ ~~Source~~ Source 2, from its nature and context is a valuable and

exhaustive source in revealing the appeal of
the Nazi party, as well as parts of its message.



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Examiner Comments

This response was awarded entry point level 5 and the candidate works with the source in developing their answer. There is evidence, often short extracts, that the source has been interrogated to identify points relevant to both enquiries and there is some effective deployment of contextual knowledge to develop points, e.g. propaganda. The evaluation is largely basic, 'first hand perspective' 'personal letter'. Despite of, perhaps partly because of, the very detailed plan on the first page the answer could have a clearer overall argument but it is a piece of writing rooted in the source rather than using it as a source of information.



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Examiner Tip

Candidates can benefit from a clear and simple plan to help them to think through the question and decide on how to form their answer. It is also useful to read through the source carefully before they begin to write up their response. If they can analyse the source they are far more likely to be able to assess its value.

Question 5

This was the most popular question in section B and the majority of candidates seemed well prepared for it. There was effective address to the nominated factor with most candidates focusing on the failure of the Spring Offensive after its initial promise. The impact of the United States intervention was well known as were the views expressed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff in the Autumn of 1918. Many candidates discussed the significance of Erzberger's Peace Resolution but this was absent from a significant minority of responses. Address to counter arguments was more varied and the range of factors identified was limited in many responses. The social issues inside Germany and the unrest they caused was not always backed up with specific illustration and few candidates made reference to the deteriorating military situation on other fronts.

I somewhat agree with the statement. This is because the deteriorating military situation did indeed allow for the armistice for a large part, however the conditions within Germany ~~were~~ ~~at~~ were also equally as responsible for the armistice in 1918.

The deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was a ^{significant} turning point for Germany's decision to seek an armistice. This is true as following America's entry to the War, Germany's position was gravely threatened, leading to heavy losses of troops. This was a warning to the Kaiserreich as it showed that their poor military situation was no match for the Western powers, which led them to take matters of peace internally seeking an armistice rather than externally with full military defeat and potential long term occupation of Western powers within

Germany.

Equally, food shortages and rations within Germany aided in the government powers to seek armistice in 1918. As the war progressed, there were many blockades put set around Germany which limited food supplies to be brought in. This led to a starving population and ineffective military troops as they had small to none rations available for them. The political and social position was dangerous as many people called for ~~an~~ an end to the war and strikes among the workers to place. ~~Perhaps~~ ^{The} ~~the~~ unrest and food shortages within Germany at the time allowed the government to listen to the people's pleas of an end to the war thus seeking an armistice.

Food shortages aligned with the economic crisis also allowed for Germany's decision to seek ^{an} armistice. As the war went on, Germany's economic state declined and in 1918 was on the brink of collapse, which limited funding to keep the war going and also provided a source of unrest within ~~the~~

Germany. The prices of food rose dramatically and Germany came to experience hyperinflation which led to an economic crisis throughout the end of the war. The support for the war among government officials such as the Center party's leader Erzberger sat in the Reichstag and called for an end to the war, seeking peace both within and out of Germany leading to the decision to seek an armistice.

On top of this, the ~~one~~ general unrest and strikes within Germany led to the government officials to bring the end of a war. Many Germans were inspired by the Russian Revolution in 1917 to change powers over to the people rather than the ~~kaiser~~ Tsar (rather the kaiser in this case) so revolutionary groups began to grow and there was an increase in distaste towards the war. They called for an end to Prussian dominance and wanted a more equal and in some cases Communist society where everyone had the same chances and freedoms. Many officials in the Bundesrat were scared for a Communist

uprising within Germany itself due to the continuation of the war and so they called for an armistice in 1918.

To conclude, I somewhat agree with the statement that 'the deteriorating military situation on the Western Front was mainly responsible for Germany's decision to seek an armistice' as it was an important factor however it was aided by the social and economic crisis of food and supply shortages, and ~~hyperinflation~~ hyper-inflation and ^{also} the general unrest and need to remove the incompetence powers of the Kaiserreich for a more equal society.



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Examiner Comments

A clear level 4 response which identifies and begins to illustrate a range of points and shows awareness of how they can be linked into an overall argument. There is some weighing up and an overall judgement is put forward. There is some specific evidence to back up points but this aspect could be stronger to facilitate a more substantial judgement. There is evidence of structure in the answer and expression is generally clear.



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Examiner Tip

Candidates should ensure that they are aware of the significance of all named individuals who feature in the specification.

Question 6

This was less popular than Q5 but the majority of the responses showed a sound overall understanding of the issues. Candidates showed awareness of context and Adenauer's intention to focus on the reconstruction of the Federal Republic. This involved what were widely believed to be compromises involving the decision to employ in key positions individuals, e.g. Globke, who had held office under the National Socialist regime. A minority of candidates discussed the view that has been widely debated in many recent books that Germany itself was a victim of the Nazi regime and the ravages of War. Most responses had some address to the counter arguments, e.g. the payment of compensation, but few cited the setting up of research institutions or the trials, e.g. of Einsatzgruppen members at Ulm in the late 1950s.

Plan: Adenauer's gov. did limit the extent of ~~last~~ de-Nazification in the SPDs, however this was in order to save the west. Ger. economy & civil service from collapse despite the moral implications.

→ Ad.'s goal was to create powerful & self-sustaining Germany contributing to European economy

- wanted open market economy closer to capitalism in west (unlike SPD pushing for central gov. controlled econ)

↳ de-Nazification prevented/delayed this, key workers imprisoned & unavailable, stagnating progress

→ Clear attempts made for Re-Nazification:

- Hochbuden - 133 Q questionnaire

- Committees in charge of determining ^{degree of} ~~how~~ 'Nazism' someone fostered in

- Expulsion of Nazis from gov.

- Pressure from Allies to punish Nazis

+ Adenauer's insistence that Nazis should be punished

→ Degree of Gleichschaltung too big for this system to exist & have ~~to~~ a strong re-built nation, so

Ad. moves away from 'politics of the past'

- return of over 150,000 imprisoned Nazis

- even some integrated into West. Ger. govt. &

↳ Ad. forced to limit for sake of Germany's survival.

It is accurate to say that Adenauer's government limited the extent of de-Nazification however this was due to its drive to reestablish Germany as a nation, something that was severely ~~affected~~ ~~obstructed~~ by the ~~the~~ de-Nazification process.

Adenauer and the CDU were driven to achieve a strong, open market economy in which all Germans were able to contribute. This was also part of their goal to establish Germany as its own self-sustaining nation, ~~rather than~~ developing strong relationships with France, Britain and other Western European countries and ~~strong~~ economies. The de-Nazification process proved an immense obstacle in achieving this as it ~~pre~~ led to the disarmament of millions of offenders of Nazism, all of which were meant to fill crucial roles in government, civil service, ~~the~~ trade, ~~sector~~ and industry. The loss of these key economic contributors stagnated West Germany's journey to a stable economy, motivating Adenauer to develop the 'politics of the past' mindset and rehabilitate Germany, preparing it for the post-war world.

Adenauer faced much opposition in this, as the

Allied powers still technically occupying Berlin, the SPD and several besetwined Germans feared the risk of re-integrating former radical Nazis into the government. The SPD under Schumacher was especially opposed as he was determined to both punish Nazis for their treatment of him at Dachau, as well as prevent any changes that may stop or delay re-occupation. Other Nations had similar concerns as France feared ^{the foreign policy} ~~that position~~ Germany may have if their economy ^{and territory} was as prosperous as it was before the war, ^{and the loss} raising a question of events. Furthermore, Britain was concerned the split of East and West Germany was a temporary one, concerned (like Schumacher) was a developed Western society and economy would complicate things as two Germanys (Germans) would be officially proclaimed. Thus, therefore ~~Adenauer~~ Adenauer did not have the decision to move away from the de-Nazification process lightly as there were several internal and external repercussions at risk.

~~That~~ Before any movements away from de-Nazification, it was not to say that Adenauer didn't make any attempt to de-Nazify Germany at all. The Fragebogen was a crucial and

extensive questionnaire central to de-Nazification as its 133 questions were used to categorise to what extent a German was a Nazi. There was also a committee formed to discuss and sort the high offenders into categories and punishments, proving Adenauer wasn't totally opposed to de-Nazification nor did he limit it from becoming a serious and developed concept. Eventually, the judges had categorised over 400,000 high offenders to be detained, drastically compromising the re-professionalising economy Adenauer aimed for. Therefore, Adenauer began to assimilate them back into society. By the mid 50s, over 10,000 former Nazis had been re-integrated into society and the economy ~~was~~ ~~fractured~~ began to blossom. ~~At~~ Through this, Adenauer didn't limit the extent of de-Nazification, but decided it was due time for Germany to grow from it, in order to achieve his goals.

It seems as though the only perspective that can see Adenauer's actions as limiting or indemnifying de-Nazification is one that fails to understand the extent of *gleichschaltung*.

which was so ingrained into German society it was near impossible to have no affiliation with the Nazi party. Even non-civil workers found it difficult as the PAF replaced abolished trade unions and ~~the~~ the young were swiftly assimilated into Nazism through the Hitler youth. As it was more professionally beneficial to be a Nazi-rose who had ~~no~~ no interest in policy were forced to be compliant - something foreign nations failed to understand when judging and pressuring Adenauer to keep the de-Nazification process going.

Therefore, Adenauer didn't limit the extent of the de-Nazification process or the numerous insults. ~~In order to~~ In order to achieve his goal of a stronger Germany not defined by conflict, he accepted the repenassions of Gleichschaltung and reintegrated former Nazis into his society to ensure a promising future for West Germany.



The main focus of the response is on how de-Nazification was influenced by the overall primary objective of Adenauer to 'revitalise' the Federal republic and to create a 'self-sustaining nation'. The answer shows what measures to implement de-Nazification were taken in the early years and indicates that denying all Germans who had been officials under the National Socialist regime would be an 'immense obstacle' to recovery. No specific names, e.g. Globke, are cited. The response does address the other measures taken, e.g. compensation, research into the impact of anti-Semitism in areas like Bavaria of the trials of Einsatzgruppen members. The answer is on the cusp of L3/L4 and was adjudged to be entry point level 4.



It is important that candidates are aware of the meaning of all terms, e.g. de-Nazification that appear in the specification.

Question 9

Responses to this question were very varied in their approach and in the range of points being made. The strongest answers tended to start with the nominated factor, which is explicitly cited in the specification, and identify the evidence for this opinion of the post-World War Two period. Some candidates focused very heavily on the changing roles and status of women. Then a range of other periods were considered and judgements were made about the relative significance of the social change, sometimes in a very negative sense, in different periods. The majority of responses cited a range of points covering large parts of the timeframe but lacked a clear overall argument and structure. A fair number of the answers would have benefitted from more planning before they were written up.

From the unification of Germany in 1871 to the reunification of the FRG and GDR in 1990 there was significant social change throughout Germany. There is the view that social mobility after the Second World War was the most significant social change throughout the century long period. When looking at the social changes in Bismarck's Chancellorship, the State of the Weimar Germany and the Nazi period, it can be concluded that social mobility after the Nazi period and the social change that resulted was the most significant change due to the severity of the Nazi state.

After defeat in the Second World War, the FRG had undergone a significant process of economic prosperity and growth ^{partially} ~~which~~ due to the Marshall aid from the US and the growth of the Urban Class. This in turn allowed for there to be greater social mobility within Germany as by 1963, the FRG had become the largest economic power in Western Europe, this ~~also~~ meaning that the labour force and delivery of labour increased resulting in an increase in the

Changes of Social mobility due to increased education, jobs and opportunity in the thriving West German economy. One example of this would be the increase in white collar workers not after the Second World War as ~~one~~ by 1980, an estimated 41% of the workforce was apart of the white collar workers. This is clear evidence of the growth in Social mobility as under Nazi regime, traditionalist values were central around government policy and despite essentially destroying the Junker class, hierarchical characteristics were still apparent in the Nazi of society ~~and~~ whereas in the FRG and the annihilation of Prussia as a state, and greater democratic freedoms, ~~provided~~ the ability to move up the social ladder was a greater ~~or~~ likelihood and thus creating vast social change as to past generations those who had ~~not~~ been part of Prussian tradition or a member of the lower class, despite increased economic stability but the decline of the dominant class, social mobility paved the way for ~~the~~ FRG to society to vast change may give a much more dynamic society so one that has more fluid.

To counter this it could be argued that the ~~social~~ social change during the Nazi regime was more significant in social change

due to the sheer difference in the Weimar Republic and the Nazi regime. The process of Gleichschaltung which was a merging of state and party created massive social change as through the use of propaganda, the creation of Nazi organisations and the imposition of laws and the abolition of trade unions meant that German society moved from one that was of almost high democratic principles to which the public class system was evidence which to one that stabilised social mobility and indoctrinated its ideas onto the society. During Nazi regime the white collar workers were no longer supported by the Nazi attempts to remove women from the labour force as that paved the way for a birth in male dominated areas to boom. ~~Added to this~~ Added to this the freedom of women in the Weimar era was thus ignored in the Nazi approach to of Germany yet it could be argued that due to the fact women's wages increased at a faster rate than men's ~~by~~ the period from 1934 to 1939 and the fact that Germany accounted for 30% of the workforce in 1939 there can be an argument to say that there was a lack of social change in that sense. However the Nazi regime is still seen as a major shift in social ideals and values as the creation of a Volksgemeinschaft paved the way for and the mobility has paved the way for Germans to take the jobs that were being held by those possessed and society's ideology shifted dramatically away from one of freedom.

and democracy to a far right and traditionalistic society. However it is not comparable to the social change in the Weimar period. Society grew from the Nazi period to the FRG's society and can be easily compared with the social mobility in the FRG was a more imposed social class.

The Weimar period also underwent drastic social change both creating strides in improving social cohesion yet also disintegrating the social mobility ladder. ~~and~~ Women were significantly benefited from the Weimar Constitution and the values of and traditions in relation to women were central to the period. They were significant changes in society. The ~~idea~~ birth of the clause seems and the coming of the term or the 'Weimar women' are key stages in challenging traditional values and the divide in society. However the expansion of these women were not shared by every woman in Weimar Germany, this was not being a major dramatic social class as traditionalist values were still ingrained in society. Added to this was the impact of the hyperinflation and the Wall Street crash which drastically and degraded the social mobility ladder as unemployment was on 4 October 1932 unemployment was 31%. ~~Despite~~ this though, it is clear that the Weimar period was in some ways a significant social change as the possible demand of

Concomitant, it can be summarised that despite
drastic change in society in Nazi period, though
propaganda and return to traditional values and in times
where these traditional values were challenged, the social
mobility did give the social level new life during
the most significant change in society across the period
due to the rise in urban class and the urban class
values and the destruction of the Junker class.



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Examiner Comments

A sound level 5 response which identifies a range of key issues across the timeframe and begins to weigh up their relative significance. There is evidence throughout the answer of the deployment of specific contextual knowledge to exemplify the points being made. The nominated factor is addressed and related to other social changes across the period. The response is structured and clearly expressed.



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Examiner Tip

It is important that candidates are confident in their understanding of points and expressions that feature in the specification, e.g. 'social mobility'.

Question 10

The majority of candidates deployed a sound range of points spread across the timeframe. However, a significant number did not structure their responses to best effect in relation to the specific question. In most scripts a fair amount of evidence was provided but there was a lack of analysis of the relative significance of factors.

The years ~~in~~ ~~the~~ 1871-1929 was definitely less successful for agriculture than the years 1933-90. However it is complicated as the success of German agriculture fluctuated throughout the period of 1871-1990. Therefore some aspects of 1933-90 was less successful than 1871-1929.

In the period 1933-90 was more successful for German agriculture than the 1871-1929 was because in the years 1933-45 when Germany focused on ~~self~~ self-sufficiency they subsidised agriculture to grow plants to be used for synthetic products in industry. However this became unsuitable for farms as it proved to be inefficient. On top of that Nazi focus on industry was detrimental to agriculture as they heavily focused on industry and rearmament. As a result

German agriculture was in steady decline.

However, what makes German agriculture in the years 1933-90 was because of West German policies and their ~~defiance~~ determination to establish good relations with the Western nation. This led to West Germany's integration of their agricultural sector into Western Europe which led to the establishment of the CAP in 1962. This ensured a stable exchange rates and ^{facilitated the} ~~made~~ trade between members of ~~cap~~ CAP. Tariffs were removed on agricultural products and ~~there~~ increased p. agricultural output of up to 60%. This also led to increased exports of agricultural goods with 14% of it being sugar and butter. ~~These~~ subsidies ~~provided~~ provided by CAP also enabled German farms to modernise and helped advance German agriculture. ~~It~~ Therefore agriculture in the years 1933-90

was more successful for agriculture than the ~~years~~ years 1871-1929. However, there were limitations of CAP which restricted German industry as CAP required members to pay £ for modernisation of agriculture in member states which was costly. Despite ~~an~~ it improved agriculture in Germany and improved standards of living for farmers, it was unsustainable ^{in the long term} as a whole for the economy as West Germany spent 50% of its expenditure on CAP.

~~in~~ In 1871-1900 German agriculture was initially unsuccessful with poor German harvest, it meant the country was reliant on food imports of Russian wheat which led to decrease in the price of German wheat. This meant German farms were facing bankruptcy. However when pressure groups pressure the government, the protectionist policies of 1879 helped revitalise German

agriculture, ~~decreasing~~ ~~prices~~ increasing prices bring profit and enabling the farms to advance, increasing agricultural efficiency and output.

By increased prices of Russian wheat, it compelled Germans to buy German wheat ~~the~~ enabling agriculture to advance. However it was only short term and with increasing industrialisation between 1890s and 1900 and approach to war, German agriculture suffered as a result, ~~and~~ additionally increased rural workers moved to urbanised areas. ~~as~~ Estimated urban population increased between ~~the~~ 1890s and ~~the~~ 1910. On top of that, with war, forced conscriptions depleted agricultural workers, therefore agriculture in the years 1871 - 1929 was less successful.

After the war agriculture was hit ~~the~~ ~~crossed~~ with

hardests as war resulted in depletion of agricultural workers which meant many could not return to work as many were killed and injured. With the ~~are~~ number of casualties totalling to a figure of more than 1.2 million. ~~The~~ on top of that, with the loss of the value of the currency and the heavy reparations of 2 billion marks it meant farms were not able to modernise and were stuck with outdated and slow practices which in turn slowed down production with ^{agricultural} output decreasing by \approx 19%. Even with the Dawes act and substantial economic recovery of industry and exports, agriculture ~~remained~~ the ~~same~~ and did not experience the same and even ~~going~~ ^{went} into further decline. ~~in~~ Combined with ~~the~~ Great Depression and the withdrawal of US loans it caused German agriculture to plummet even ~~further~~ further.

Despite some initial success in the period of 1871 - ~~1914~~ 1914 German agriculture went further into decline and was extremely unsuccessful and ~~do~~ did not recover until early on in the Nazi era. Overall German agriculture in the years 1933-90 was more successful despite some limitations due to Nazi's focus on self sufficiency as well as integration ~~by~~ into the EEC. Indeed, both periods experienced ~~was~~ however German agriculture ^{in 1933-90} recovered ~~at~~ ~~between~~ far more quickly than agriculture in the years 1871-~~a~~ 1929.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A sound level 5 response. The candidate addresses the issues that are central to the question and identifies a range of points across the timeframe with some strong specific evidence to facilitate substantial judgement. The candidate engages with the argument and makes judgements re the relative significance of developments. The answer is expressed clearly and the judgements are balanced.



It is important to have a knowledge and understanding of key issues relating to the themes across the timeframe. Specific evidence should be advanced to add substance to general points.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

SECTION A

- It is important to address both enquiries.
- Candidates should not simply paraphrase the source but identify and develop reasoned inferences.
- Candidates should deploy appropriate contextual knowledge but it must be used to develop points that have emerged from their analysis of the source.

SECTIONS B & C

- Sustained analysis is an essential requirement in higher level responses.
- A clear and accurate sense of chronology is a characteristic of higher level responses.
- A plan will help to ensure focused and structured responses.

Grade boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/results-certification/grade-boundaries.html>

