Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Wednesday 21 June 2017 – Morning
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/37

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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 J.M.Spaight, *Bombing Vindicated*, published 1944. He was a senior civil servant in the British Air Ministry. This book was commissioned by the government. Here he discusses the raids on Hamburg in 1943.

No German city experienced so terrible a period of suffering as that of Hamburg in the last week of July, 1943. The great port had been bombed repeatedly for three years but all of this was surpassed by the storm which swept it in those seven days and nights of fire and flame. It was raided six times by night and twice in daylight raids. Three of the raids were mammoth affairs in each of which 2,300 tons of bombs were dropped.

The total weight of bombs dropped on the city in those seven days was over 8,000 tons, a weight which exceeded that dropped on London during the whole period of 1940-41. The maximum tonnage ever dropped on London in a single night was 450. No city in the World has ever endured such a colossal, concentrated battering. The effect is clear in the comments of a German radio commentator:
'Terror ….. Terror …… Terror….. pure, absolute, bloody terror.'

The defence of the city had been overwhelmed despite the deployment of new guns and more searchlights. The number of night fighters was also increased but nothing could withstand the fire and fury of the onslaught.

Huge conflagrations sprang up everywhere. Fire engines were brought in from neighbouring cities but our bomber crews arriving for later attacks found that the fires from previous raids had not been extinguished.

The attacks were targeted at military objectives but the analysis of aerial photographs revealed the massive scale of the damage. In old towns like Hamburg it was inevitable that many sites of historical and cultural interest were destroyed. However, great damage was done to the harbour area and several railway workshops were destroyed, one of which covered five acres. The railway sidings and goods yards were swept away. Clearly the words of the prime minister earlier in the year had been put into practice, 'It is our policy to remove Germany's capacity to sustain a major war.'

War cannot be waged without the risk of destruction of many things which all would desire to be preserved. The destruction of them is the incidental and unavoidable consequence of the lawful operations of war, notably the attacking of the sources of the enemy's munitions.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From an interview given by the newly-elected federal chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, to a Jewish journalist in 1949. The article was originally published in a Jewish magazine and reprinted in many German and foreign newspapers and magazines.

JOURNALIST

Many prominent members of the Jewish community have expressed the view that the CDU contains many with anti-Jewish tendencies. Would you make a statement on this matter?

ADENAUER

In my first statement to parliament on becoming Chancellor, I made it clear in the name of the Government, and all the political parties that are behind it, that all our work will be carried out in the spirit of Christian culture and a respect for the rights and dignity of all men. In the spirit of this tolerance we regard our Jewish compatriots as equal citizens with absolutely no reservations.

JOURNALIST

Do you believe that the measures taken against the Germans after the war, for example the expulsion from the Eastern territories*, can compensate for the injustice committed by the German people up to 1945?

ADENAUER

Any injustice and suffering brought upon any people can never be compensated for by inflicting injustice and suffering on others.

The German people have the will to atone for the injustices undoubtedly committed in their name against the Jews by a criminal regime. Far too little has been done since 1945 to achieve this atonement. The Federal Government is resolved to take the necessary measures.

JOURNALIST

For us in the Jewish community the compensation is not only an economic one but also a moral one. What are the Federal Government's intentions in order to guarantee this atonement?

ADENAUER

The moral atonement is central to the foundation of our state which is based on a determination to preserve peace and show respect to all citizens of the world. The Federal Government will focus its attention in particular on the compensation for all economic damage inflicted on Jewish people.

The recently established state of Israel is the visible expression of the union of Jews of all nationalities. The Federal Government intends to provide goods to the state of Israel to the value of 10 million Deutschmarks as an immediate sign that the injustice committed by Germans against Jews has to be recompensed. Further payments will be made in following years.

We very much regret that some Jewish leaders have signalled their determination to reject any such offer, describing it as 'blood money'.

*expulsion from the Eastern territories – the removal of Germans from Czechoslovakia and Poland after 1945

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