Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 12 June 2025

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

Sources Booklet

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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 *Naval Staff War Diary* of Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, June 1943. Dönitz was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy in January 1943 but retained operational control of the U-boat fleet. The *Naval Staff War Diary* was an official record of the reasons for decisions taken by senior officers during the war.

We have to accept that the German navy has suffered a series of setbacks and I have come to the sad conclusion that we must suspend our U-boat operations in the North Atlantic.

The U-boat service has never been given the priority in terms of resources that I constantly argued was essential. In the early stages of the Atlantic campaign, when we held the initiative, priority was given to the development of our surface fleet. Nevertheless, I was able to deploy four wolfpacks and we hunted convoys with great success, sinking many merchant ships and preventing thousands of tons of vital supplies from reaching Britain. However, because of the nature of the demanding struggle in the Atlantic Ocean, I was not able to deploy more than 90 U-boats in any operation.

We reached the peak of our success in the spring of 1942. We continued to have considerable success until mid-March of this year but a combination of factors has changed the situation. The enemy has introduced new detection devices and more effective weaponry. Their escort forces have been enhanced and the quality of their command has risen to match the determination of our own commanders. The air support to their convoys has been especially effective, notably from Liberator aircraft provided by the United States to support the Royal Navy.

In particular, enemy radar detection systems operating from aircraft and ships have greatly improved. The enemy's air force can now provide cover for the whole area of the North Atlantic. It is clear that the naval and air forces of the United States have played an increasing role. The Atlantic Gap, which we were able to exploit earlier in the conflict, has now been closed.

The enemy weaponry has greatly improved and more powerful depth-charges have been deployed. We have lost many great commanders and valuable trained crews. At one stage, the more effective reaction of the enemy to our movements made me fear that our communication system had been decrypted but I was repeatedly assured this could not possibly be the case.

We have also needed to deploy significant resources elsewhere because of the enemy operations in North Africa. U-boats have been sent to the Moroccan coast, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Western Mediterranean.

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

Source for use with Question 2.

Source 2: From Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech to the Bundestag, setting out his Ten Point Plan for moving towards German unity, 28 November 1989.

We are impressed by the calls for freedom that have come from the people of Leipzig and many other towns in the GDR. They want to determine their future themselves. I am confident that their ideal of German unity will be achieved.

We are aware that the way forward will involve many difficult questions to which there are no certain answers. I am setting out a plan which will, step by step, move towards greater freedom. I will set these out in a Ten Point Plan. However, we cannot dictate the manner or the pace of change. It is not just a matter for Germans alone and we need to consult and work together with other governments. There will be many who have concerns about possible future developments. We must listen to all points of view but not be afraid to move forward.

Immediate measures are required to deal with the vast number of refugees. We will provide medical and humanitarian aid. The Federal Government will continue to cooperate with the GDR to benefit all Germans. In particular, we will work to establish a telephone network that will provide a proper framework of communications.

I have set out measures that will aid the transformation of the political and economic system of the GDR. There must be an understanding between the current governing party and opposition groups that leads to the release of all political prisoners. We support free elections in the GDR, in which non-socialist parties can participate. The SED must give up its monopoly of power.

There must be fundamental reform of the economic system. There can only be a lasting upturn if the GDR opens itself up to Western investment. We would aim to give the GDR rapid access to the proposed Single Market.

We aim to encourage the establishment of democratic government in the GDR. I recognise that this will involve a cautious approach during which cooperation can be developed. We need to work towards a mutually beneficial confederation and build on that.

We must work to establish a European order of peace. The European community wishes to reach out with openness and flexibility to help the reformed states of Eastern Europe. Many will have seen the developments in Poland and Hungary and wish to follow the same path.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Brute Force: Allied Strategy and Tactics in the Second World War*, John Ellis, Viking 1990

Source 2 from: https://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=223