

C100UG0-1

HISTORY

COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH

Non-British Study in Depth

1G. Germany in Transition, 1919–1939

MONDAY 3 JUNE 2019 – MORNING

1 hour plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the source on the next page and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE A

[Gustav Stresemann addressing the League of Nations, September 1926: The black and white photo shows Gustav Stresemann standing at a podium gesturing with his hands held out in front of himself. There are three rows of seating around and behind the podium. The rows are full of men in suits who appear to be listening intently. They all have documents spread out in front of them and some are making notes.]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the work of Gustav Stresemann during the period 1924-29. [5]

3	2	Total

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

Study the source on the next page and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE B

[A poster for an exhibition called ‘The Eternal Jew’, held in Munich from November 1937 to January 1938: The poster shows a large bearded man in a long heavy coat. He is stood facing the viewer with his eyes closed. His beard is long and straggly. He is twisted to one side with his right shoulder hunched up. His right hand is outstretched towards the viewer and holds coins while his left hand holds a knotted whip. A hammer and sickle image is painted onto an object that he is carrying, tucked under his left arm.]



What was the purpose of Source B? [8]

[Use details from Source B and your own knowledge and understanding of the historical context to answer the question.]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4	4	Total

END OF QUESTION 2

THIS IS A BLANK PAGE

INTERPRETATION 1

From the beginning, opposition to the Republic came from the Left and Right as well as the Army. By the late 1920s, Nazi propaganda showed how dictatorship would solve the problems of Communism, economic and social disorder and international failure. These factors led to the destruction of the Weimar Republic.

[Dr K. D. Bracher, a German historian, writing in *The Age of Ideologies*, published in 1982. Bracher served in the German Army during the Second World War]

INTERPRETATION 2

Weimar's recovery was abruptly ended in 1930 under the impact of the Great Depression. The fact this was the year Hitler and the Nazi Party became a major force in Germany was not a coincidence. The Great Depression tipped the scales against the Weimar Republic and was the main reason for its eventual collapse.

[Alan Bullock, a British historian, writing in his biography of Hitler, Hitler – A Study in Tyranny, published in 1952]

QUESTION 3

Study the interpretations on the previous two pages and then answer the question which follows.

Do the interpretations support the view that the Great Depression led to the collapse of the Weimar Republic? [10]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

4	6	Total

END OF QUESTION 3

THIS IS A BLANK PAGE

SOURCE C

A cartoon entitled ‘The Goose-Step’, published in the British magazine Punch after the German reoccupation of the Rhineland in



March 1936. ‘Pax Germanica’ means ‘German peace’: The cartoon shows a goose walking towards the viewer along a cobbled street. The street is lined with houses flying swastika flags. The goose is wearing a German soldier’s helmet, has a swastika on its chest and is carrying guns, knives and ammunition. In its beak, the goose is carrying an olive branch with a label attached that reads ‘Pax Germanica’. Under the goose’s feet is a torn piece of paper that reads ‘Locarno’.]

SOURCE D

Germany no longer feels bound by the Locarno Treaty. The German government has re-established the sovereignty of the Reich in the demilitarized zone. We pledge now to strive for an understanding between European peoples, especially with our western neighbours. We have no territorial demands to make in Europe! Germany will never break the peace!

[An extract from a speech by Hitler, delivered to the Reichstag on 4 October, 1936]

QUESTION 4

Study the sources on the previous two pages and then answer the question that follows.

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying events in the Rhineland, 1936? [11]

[You should refer to both sources in your answer and use your knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

[illegible]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

3	8	Total

END OF QUESTION 4

QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation below and answer the question which follows.

‘The severe terms of the Treaty of Versailles were the greatest challenge faced by the Weimar Republic during its early years.’

[H.A.L. Fisher, a British politician and historian writing in his book *A History of Europe*, published in 1935]

To what extent do you agree with this interpretation? [16]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [3]

[illegible]

4	12	Total

SPaG 3

END OF QUESTION 5

END OF PAPER

For continuation only.

**If you use this space, indicate clearly
which question(s) you are continuing
to answer.**
