

C100UG0-1

THURSDAY, 19 MAY 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY

COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH

Non-British Study in Depth

1G. Germany in Transition, 1919 – 1939

1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

First name(s) _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0

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 at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for question 5 within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

For Examiner’s use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
SPaG	5	
Total	55	

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.

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Source A



[A photograph of Adolf Hitler with Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, taken in Munich, September 1938]

[The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, is reviewing a Nazi guard of honour. Mr Chamberlain is dressed in a suit, shirt and tie and an overcoat; he is carrying his hat in his right hand. The German leader, Adolf Hitler is walking on Chamberlain's right and is dressed in Nazi uniform, adorned with medals. Seven or eight men are accompanying the two leaders, the British members of the delegation are dressed in civilian clothes whereas the Germans are dressed in uniform. The guard of honour are all in uniform, presenting arms, and above them are Nazi flags on standard poles.]

(Turn over)

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the source on and opposite page 4 and then answer the question which follows.

**Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe events in the Sudetenland, 1938.
[5 marks]**

Continue on next page

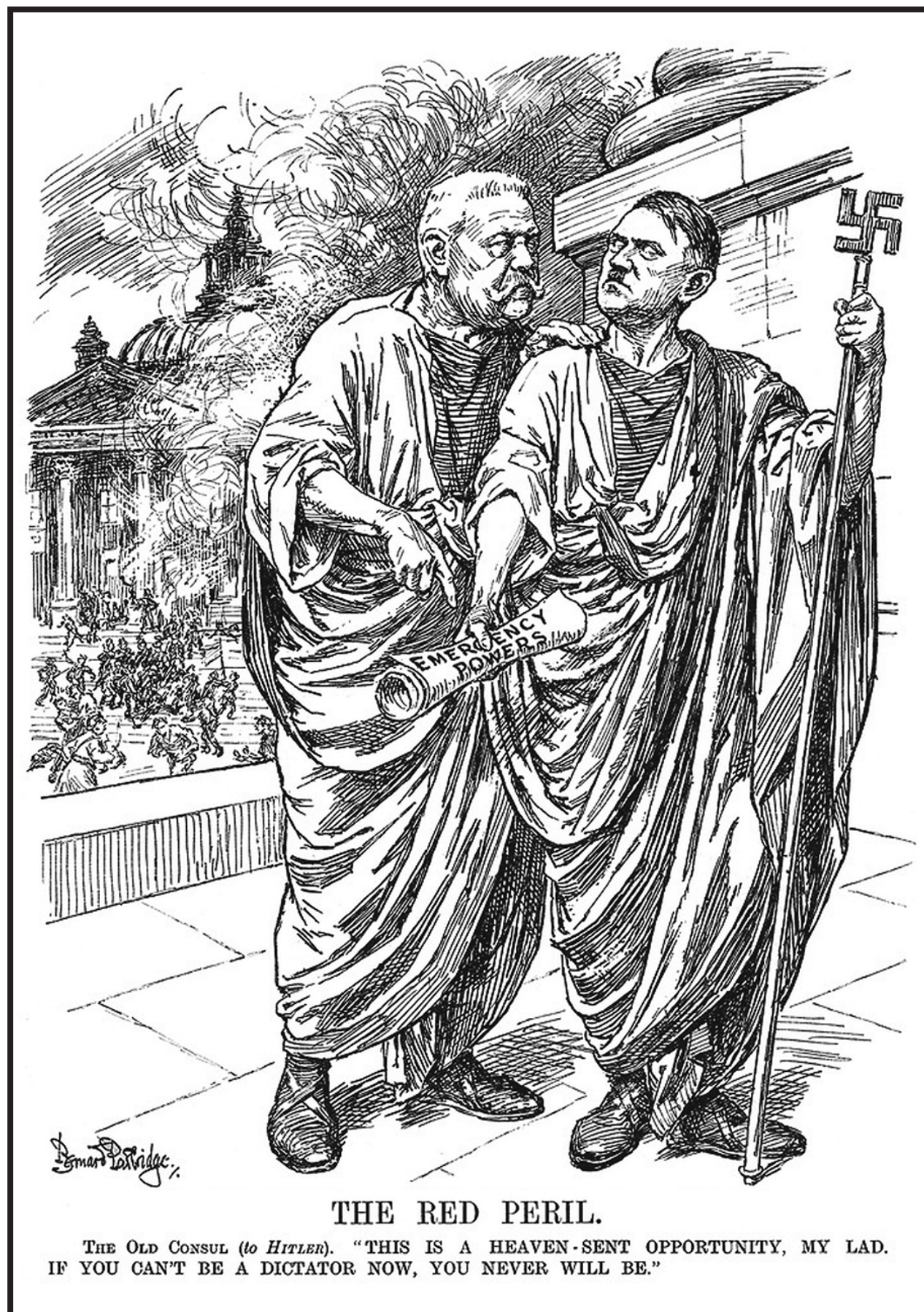
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3	2	Total

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Source B



[A cartoon entitled 'The Red Peril' published in the satirical British magazine **Punch** shortly after the Reichstag Fire of February 1933. Hindenburg is saying to Hitler – 'This is a heaven-sent opportunity, my lad. If you can't be a dictator now, you never will be.']

[In the cartoon, both Hindenburg and Hitler are wearing togas, reminiscent of a scene from Ancient Rome. Hindenburg has his left hand on Hitler's right shoulder and is pointing with his right hand at the scroll in Hitler's left hand, which has the words "Emergency Powers" written on it. In the background behind the two men is a picture of a large building on fire, and a crowd of people are milling around on the steps leading up to the building.]

(Turn over)

QUESTION 2

Study the source on and opposite page 8 and then answer the question which follows.

**What was the purpose of Source B?
[8 marks]**

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

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12

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4	4	Total

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Interpretation 1

The success of Nazi propaganda in controlling the German nation was dependent upon the use of a range of propaganda methods and Hitler's ability to successfully convince people. The result was the creation of like-minded people and this demonstrates how propaganda was the main method of control used by the Nazis.

[Nicholas O'Shaughnessy, a professor of communications, writing in his book *Selling Hitler: Propaganda and the Nazi Brand*, published in 2016.]

Interpretation 2

The threat and use of terror, and the fear that terror spread, was the most important feature of how the Nazi regime kept control. After the Enabling Act, the Gestapo could arrest anyone and imprison them without trial. The Gestapo had a network of informants that created fear by looking for people who disobeyed the Nazi regime and then reporting them.

**[From an article entitled
The Holocaust Explained, published
on the educational website
The Weiner Holocaust Library.]**

(Turn over)

QUESTION 3

Study the interpretations on and opposite page 13 and then answer the question which follows.

**Do the interpretations support the view that propaganda was the main method used by the Nazis to control Germany?
[10 marks]**

[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.]

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4	6	Total

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Source C



[A poster entitled
‘Hands off the Ruhr’, published and
widely distributed in Germany during the
French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923.]

[A contemporary poster showing what appears to be a mythical woman or goddess, half crouching, holding the barrel of a rifle in her left hand. Her right hand is resting on the ground and is surrounded by factories with chimneys, and there is a discarded battle helmet. The words at the bottom of the poster read: “Hände weg vom Ruhrgebiet!”]

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Source D

No one can deny this occupation has been anything but a failure. If France really desires payment, does she think she is going to get it by paralysing German industry? Due to the resistance of the Germans, the French have had one tenth of the coal they would have had if they had allowed the Germans to continue deliveries under the reparation terms.

[Lord Buckmaster, a British politician, in a speech about the French occupation of the Ruhr, given in the House of Lords, April 1923.]

QUESTION 4

Study the source C on and opposite page 20 and source D opposite and then answer the question which follows.

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying the French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923? [11 marks]

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

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‘Stresemann brought peace and stability to Germany, a period rightly known as the Golden Years.’

**[An extract from an article entitled
The Stresemann Era in the
Weimar Republic, published
on the general information website
germanculture.com (2012).]**

QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation opposite and then answer the question which follows.

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

[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.
[5 marks]**

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Additional space for question 5 only:

4	12	Total	SPaG 5

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