Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9-1)

History

Paper 3: Modern Depth Study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939

Wednesday 15th November 2017

Paper Reference:

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

1H10/31

You must have:

Total Marks/Grade:

Section B Sources & Interpretations (enclosed in answer booklet)

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball point pen.
- Answer all questions to the best of your ability.
- The total mark for this assessment paper is 52.
- Keep track of the time you should aim to spend longer on the questions with more marks.
- Answer the questions in order.
- The marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

PAPER STARTS ON NEXT PAGE

Source A: a Nazi poster from 1934 saying that a strong family unit "helps the nation help itself".



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CONT.	

Question 1

Question 2.

Explain why there was increased support for the NSDAP between 1929 and 1933.

You <u>may</u> use the following points in your answer to help you:

- 'Hitler Over Germany' Propaganda Campaign
- The role of the SA

You <u>must</u> also use information of your own. [12 marks]	
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<u>Source B</u> – Extract of a speech by Ernst Toller a member of the German Communist Party and a leader during the Spartacist Uprising. He made this speech during his trial for high treason on 14 th July 1919.
"We revolutionaries acknowledge the right to revolution when we see that the
situation is no longer tolerable, that it has become frozen. Then we have the
right to overthrow it. The working class will not halt until [communism] has been realized. The revolution is like a vessel filled with the pulsating heartbeat of millions of working people. And the spirit of revolution will not die while the hearts of these workers continue to beat."
<u>Source C</u> – Part of a speech given by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp on 15 th March, two days after the start of the Kapp Putsch in Berlin. He told the
newspaper offices in Berlin to send the message across the whole of Germany.
"Militant Bolshevism [communism] threatens us with devastation and violation
from the east [Russia]. Is [the Weimar] government capable of fending it off? How will we avoid external and internal collapse? Only by re-establishing the
authority of a strong state. What concept should lead us in this endeavour the
restoration of order, and the sanctity of law. Duty and conscience are to reign
again in German lands. German honour and honesty are to be restored."
Question 3a:
How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the threats to the Weimar Republic 1919-23? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your own knowledge of historical context. [8 marks]

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<u>Interpretation 1</u> – From Kaiser to Fuhrer; Germany 1900 – 1945 by Martin Collier

On 15th March 1919 [communists] seized power and set up a government in Essen with the aim of setting up a soviet state. The government sent in the Freikorps... to crush the revolution...The [communist] Revolution of 1920 was over. The fear in Germany [1919-1923] of the communist revolution spreading across Europe was considerable. Not only had the [communist uprisings occurred] at Kiel in November 1918 and in Bavaria in April 1919 but street violence and industrial unrest seemed to suggest more serious unrest... The first threat to the new German Republic came from the extreme left and the dissatisfied workers of Germany.

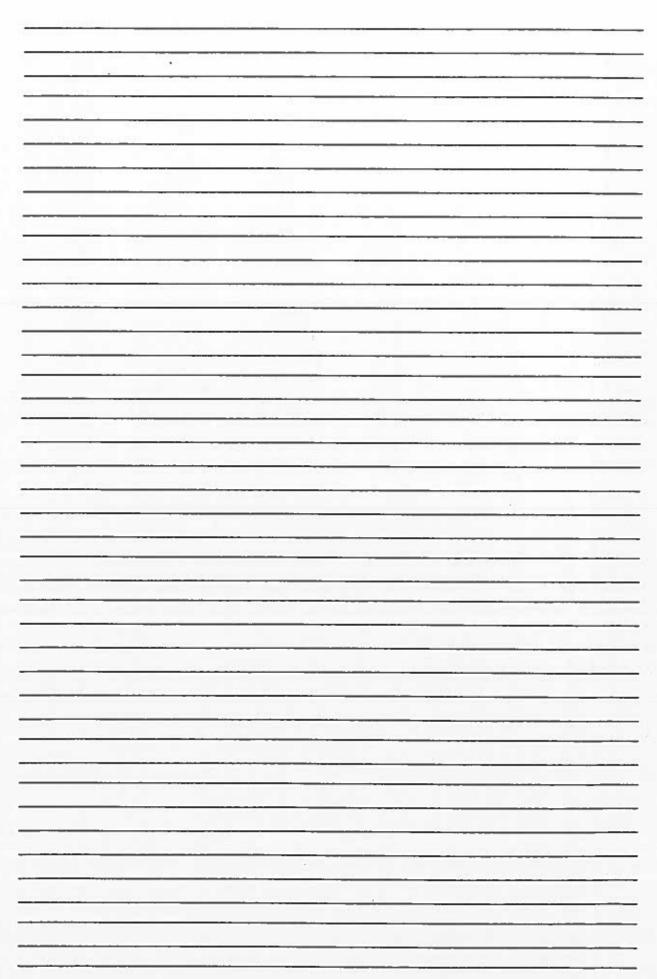
Interpretation 2 - From Germany 1890-1945; Democracy and Dictatorship by Aaron Wilkes.

The extreme groups on both the left and right used terror tactics against the government to eliminate those who accepted the Treaty of Versailles. Between 1919 and 1922, there were over 350 political murders in Germany. Most of these were carried out by right-wing extremists who posed a serious and organised threat to the Weimar Republic. In August 1921 Matthias Erzberger, the man who signed the armistice in 1918, was shot dead by a right-wing group. They also killed the Foreign Minister, Walter Rathenau, and threw acid on Philip Scheidemann of the SPD. Many of these right-wing murderers were given short

sentences which showed the sympathy of the judiciary and the influence the right-wing had in Germany 1919-1923.

Question 3b:	
Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the threats posed by the extremes towards the Weimar Republic 1919-1923. What is the main difference between these views? Symbols were appropriately details from both interpretations. [4 marks]	
these views? Explain your answer using details from both interpretations. [4 marks]	
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the Weimar Republic 1919-1923 from the extreme left and right. ou may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer. [4 marks]	
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v far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the threat posed to the We	imar Danubli
3-1923 from the extreme left and right?	
lain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the hist	orical context
marks + 4 SPAG]	



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END OF ASSESSMENT