Instructions

• Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
• Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
• Answer **six** questions (1(a), (b), (c), (d), 2(a) OR 2(b), 3(a) OR 3(b)).
• Answer the questions in the spaces provided — there may be more space than you need.

Information

• The total mark for this paper is 54.
• The marks for each question are shown in brackets — use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
• Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed — you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.
• The marks available for spelling, punctuation and grammar are clearly indicated.

Advice

• Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
• Check your answers if you have time at the end.
Germany, 1918–39

Answer Questions 1(a) to (d), then Question 2(a) or 2(b) and then Question 3(a) or 3(b).

Question 1 – you must answer all parts of this question.

Study Source A.


In 1925, Hitler persuaded the German government to lift the ban on the Nazi Party and set about reorganising it. However, he then made a speech that was so critical of the government that he was banned from public speaking for two years. Nevertheless, by the end of 1926, the Nazi Party had 50,000 members and had become a nationally-known party. But in the 1928 election, the Nazis won just 12 seats and were only the eighth-largest party in Germany.

(a) What can you learn from Source A about the development of the Nazi Party in the years 1925–28?

(4)
(b) Describe the key features of the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923.

(6)
(c) Explain the effects of Stresemann's foreign policy on Germany in the years 1924–29.
(d) Explain why the Nazis wanted to control education and youth movements in the years 1933–39.
Answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR 2(b).

EITHER

2 (a) Explain how culture and the arts changed in Germany in the years 1933–39. 

OR

2 (b) Explain how Nazi policies towards the Churches in Germany changed in the years 1933–39.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☑️. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☐️ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☑️.

Chosen Question Number:  Question 2(a) ☐ Question 2(b) ☐
Answer EITHER Question 3(a) OR 3(b).

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in this question.

EITHER

*3 (a) Was the Munich Putsch the most threatening uprising faced by the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–23? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer.
- The Munich Putsch
- The Spartacist uprising

You must also include information of your own.

OR

*3 (b) Was the Great Depression the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer.
- The Great Depression
- The role of the Sturmabteilung (SA)

You must also include information of your own.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen Question Number:  Question 3(a) ☐  Question 3(b) ☐
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