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Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

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History A (The Making of the Modern World)

Unit 2: Modern World Depth Study

Option 2A: Germany, 1918–39

Wednesday 20 June 2012 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference
5HA02/2A

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

47

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) and (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 50.
- 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 with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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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.

Source A: From a history of Germany, published in 2009.

The Weimar Republic was set up as a democracy. This was completely different from Germany's tradition of having one strong ruler. The Weimar Republic was seen by many Germans as being set up by the 'November Criminals' who had stabbed Germany in the back. So they thought the Weimar Republic needed to be destroyed and replaced by a one-party state.

(a) What can you learn from Source A about the Weimar Republic?

(4) 4 Q01a

From source A I can infer that the Weimar Republic was not very popular with Germans. I can tell this because the source states 'the Weimar Republic needed to be destroyed and replaced'. I can also infer that the Weimar Republic was built on shaky foundations right from the start. This is because 'the Weimar Republic was seen by many Germans as being set up by the November Criminals'.



(b) Describe Germany's territorial losses in the Treaty of Versailles.

(6) 6 Q01b

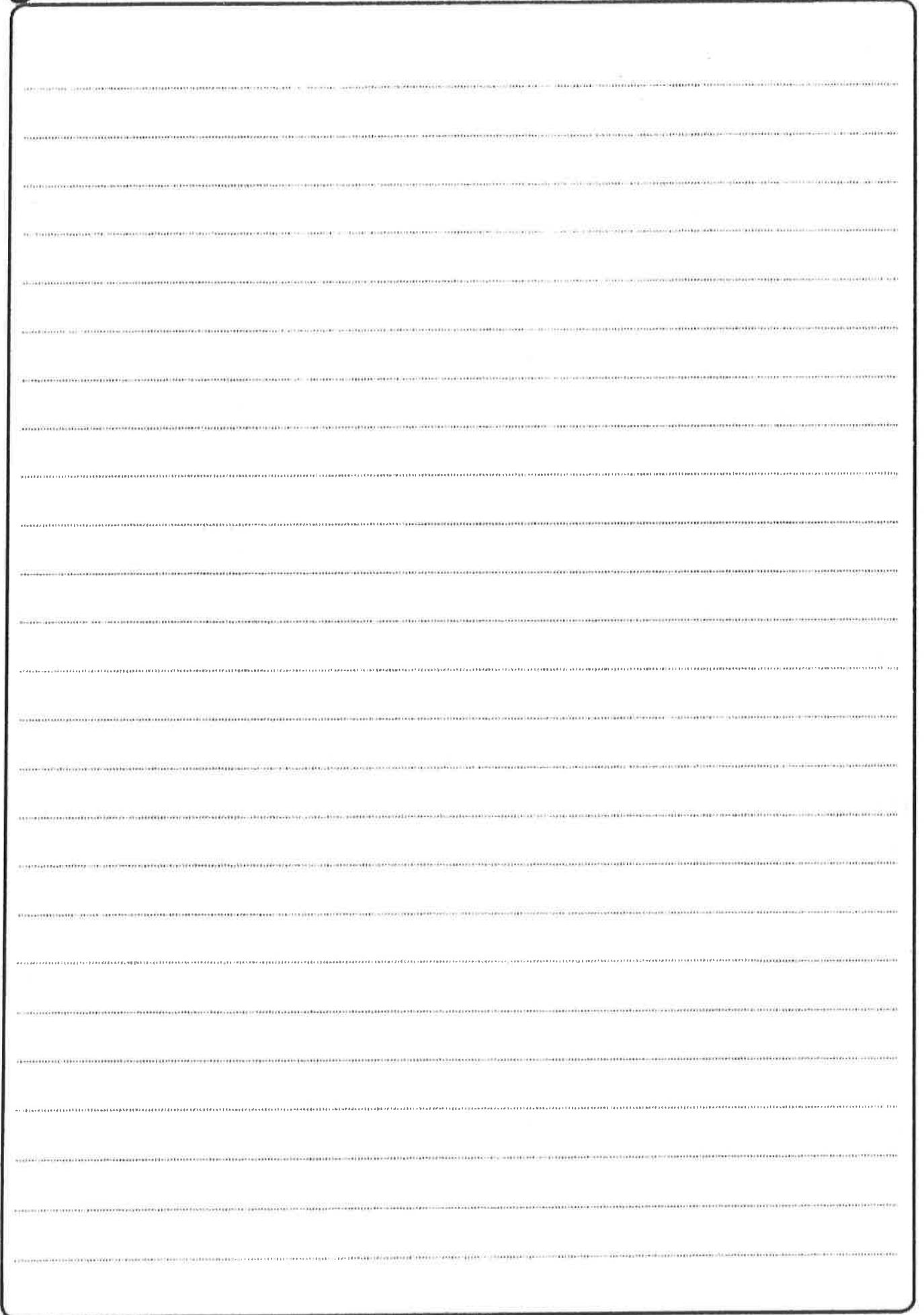
One territorial loss of Germany was that it lost land to the victorious nations, which was very valuable. Germany lost 13% of its land including Alsace and Lorraine to France, Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium and West Prussia and Posen to ~~Pr.~~ Poland. This weakened Germany.

Another big loss of German territory was that Germany lost all its colonies in Africa and the far east. These colonies were given to the victorious countries as mandates to control. All 11 colonies of Germany were lost.

A last territorial loss was the loss of valuable land that helped German economy. This included Upper Silesia's ~~gold~~ ^{coal} mines which were of high value to Germany. However, Germany also lost Danzig and Northern Schleswig. Danzig was voted an international city and Northern Schleswig voted to be part of Denmark. This treaty, signed on the 28th June 1919, crippled Germany's power and they lost 10% of their population.



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(c) Explain the effects of the 1923 Munich Putsch.

8 Q01c
(8)

One effect of the Munich Putsch was it increased publicity for the NSDAP in the years 1923 to 1925. Due to the Munich Putsch on the 8th November 1923 Hitler's NSDAP party was banned but this was weakly enforced. As a result, the NSDAP gained publicity and even gained 32 seats ^{in the Reichstag} in 1924 due to this. This marked the start for Hitler's path to power.

The increased publicity then led to an increasing number of people supporting the NSDAP. Therefore, the gained publicity meant on the 27th February 1925 when the NSDAP was relaunched, the Nazis also gained a lot of financial support from industrial giants like Thyssen or Krupp. This enabled ^{the Nazi} Germany to spread even more propaganda by buying newspapers like the Völkischer Beobachter for 180 000 marks.

The increased finance then in turn led to the creation of the SS in 1925.

Since Hitler had enough money to afford an elite ^{bodyguard} group he used it on the SS which then had long



ter in effects. Even though Hitler was led to power and staying in power on the 30th January 1923 as opposition like the SA were abolished through the SS on the 30th June 1924.

This also meant that as a result of the Munich Putsch Hitler re-structured his strategy in his book 'Mein Kampf' which later was the blue print of Nazism.

In conclusion, if the Munich Putsch wouldn't have had effects like letting the Nazis into the Reichstag, then Hitler would've never become Chancellor and the Munich Putsch would've been forgotten.



(d) Explain why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.

(8) Q01d

One cause for Hitler becoming chancellor on the 30th January 1933 is the Great Depression. The Wall Street crashed in October 1929; this meant that people went through an economic crisis and wanted drastic and radical changes. This meant that extremist parties in Germany like the communists and Nazis gained more support. However, this was also caused because of Stresemann's death on the 3rd of October 1929. In addition, one could argue that the increase in communist seats was an important factor in increasing popularity for the Nazis as businesses and land owners were scared of the communists. However, more importantly the weakened Weimar Republic suffered the most and couldn't keep up with the demands of people as unemployment rose.

This unpopularity then led to the increased violence of unemployed - 8 million by 1933 - which in turn created a power vacuum in 1932. This is because Brining couldn't



re and had to use of over 66
decrees in 1932. This had a wide impact
and increased support for Nazis and indeed
they became the biggest party with 230
seats in July 1932. This meant that
it was inevitably led to Hitler becoming
chancellor.

In conclusion, the great depression of 1929
may have been more important than the
fear of communism because it started it all.
However, without the power vacuum created in
1932 Hitler wouldn't have come to power.
To sum it up, the power vacuum ~~was~~ could
be said to be very important but
all other factors built up to it.

(Total for Question 1 = 26 marks) **26**



Answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR 2(b).

Freikorps
Parsons' law

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain how the Weimar Republic dealt with attacks from right-wing and left-wing groups in the years 1919-22.

(8)

OR

- 2 (b) Explain how the Nazi government dealt with the economic effects of the Great Depression in Germany in the years 1933-39.

(8)

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)

6 Sec02

One way the Weimar Republic dealt with attacks from right and left-wing groups was to use their private armies of ex-soldiers, the Freikorps. The left-wing uprising of the Spartacist League on the 6th January 1919 was put down by the Freikorps, violently and brutally. This was because the 100 000 communists were threatening the normal Reichsrats. This way the government could put down unrest quickly.

However there ex-soldiers of the Freikorps were thugs and very violent. As a result ~~they joined~~ with Dr Wolfgang Kapp and ~~they~~ tried to overthrow the government in Berlin. This time the Weimar republic was in no position to use violence.



However, they did use passive resistance, cutting off essential services like gas, electricity and transport. This way the Weimar government stopped the Kapp Putsch. However, these attacks showed Germans how ~~how~~ weak and unstable the Weimar government is, leading to further dislike and unpopularity.

In conclusion, the use of violence and killing others to stay in power meant a huge loss of sympathy by the German public and meant that people started losing confidence ~~and the~~ in the Weimar Republic.

- ① the uprisings in 1919 and task of violence led them to join.

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks) **6**



Answer EITHER Question 3(a) OR 3(b).

EITHER

***3 (a) How successful was Stresemann in dealing with the problems faced by the Weimar Republic in the years 1924–29? Explain your answer.**

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hyperinflation
- The occupation of the Ruhr
- Relations with other countries
- The Young Plan

OR

***3 (b) Was the use of censorship the most effective way that Hitler dealt with opposition to Nazi rule in the years 1933–39? Explain your answer.**

(16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Censorship
- The Night of the Long Knives
- Persecution of the Churches
- The Gestapo

(Total for Question 3 = 16 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)

15 Sec 03

Stresemann was highly successful in dealing with the various problems faced by Germany. One way Stresemann was successful was that he stopped the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, leading Germany out of the hyperinflation crisis. Hyperinflation hit German citizens very hard and as loaf of bread could cost 1 mark in 1919 but 100 000 million mark in 1923. Stresemann introduced the Rentenmark in 1924 to address the problem of hyperinflation, stabilising German economy. He was very successful with that as it increased imports and exports again. This introduction of the Rentenmark was very important, in fact, more important than the end of the occupation of the Ruhr - which caused hyperinflation in the first place. However, the Rentenmark also lead to the signing of the Dawes Plan in April 1924. This plan was used by Stresemann to solve Germany's economic crisis by reducing annual reparations and getting the USA



to invest into German economy. Indeed this helped as Stresemann overcame the problems as industrial output doubled between 1923 - 1928. Also the import and exports increased. This helped solve the problems of Weimar Germany because it brought back stability in the economy and thus credibility to the Weimar Republic. People started to gain confidence in the Weimar Republic due to the Plan. This is why the Dawes Plan is highly important in restoring Germany's economy but yet not significant enough to be more important than the Rentenmark because without it, the Dawes Plan couldn't happen.

This increased confidence in Germany also led to the international community respecting Germany again and thus this led to the Locarno Pact in October 1925. Consequently, this opened talks for Germany to join the League of Nations council.^① This was very significant because it meant Stresemann regained Germany's reputation on the international level and also made Germany seem peaceful.

① in September 1926



again with peaceful ambitions when they signed the Kellogg Briand Pact in August 1928. Furthermore to prove Stresemann's success even more he also ~~got~~ was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1926.

All these factors resulted in a more stable equilibrium in politics in Germany, too. Germans were deserting extremist parties like the Nazis and these years proved to be lean with only 12 seats in the Reichstag by May 1928.

In conclusion, one could argue that Stresemann was highly successful because of the measure of the Rentenmark because this stopped hyperinflation. However, we also have to consider that without the Dawes Plan and League of Nations membership Germany would still face economic problems and be frowned upon by the international community. Comparatively, Stresemann couldn't be so successful without gaining back confidence from the public. As a result, the Rentenmark was perhaps the catalyst and thus very significant in Stresemann's success; however all factors built upon each other, meaning without each one of them the success of Stresemann couldn't have been this significant.

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TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS



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Source A: Adapted with the permission of Nelson Thornes Ltd from AQA History A5 Unit 2 - Life In Nazi Germany, 1933–1945 by Robert Whitfield, ISBN 978-1-4085-0313-3, first published in 2009.

