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Examiners' Report June 2009

LEVEL

GCE History 6HI01 Option E/F

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June 2009

Publications Code US021421

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6HI01 - General Comments

Centres are to be warmly commended on the good preparation of their candidates for the examination. The range of knowledge deployed was quite substantial overall, and most attempted an analytical approach to the question. Answers were in the main relevant and substantial, particularly in relation to the time allowed. The main problems occurred when candidates did not read the question correctly or ignored or misunderstood the set timescale.

The quality of written communication was generally good across the whole range of scripts. Most answers were organised into coherent paragraphs and candidates made a real attempt to shape their answers into a balanced argument. Key marker words and phrases, such as 'however' and 'on the other hand' were regularly used in answer to those questions which invited a comparison. In most cases candidates did attempt a conclusion to their answers, though these were sometimes not very explicit. It was also encouraging to see many students jotting down some sort of plan before beginning their answer. Sometimes, however, these were very detailed indeed and covered two sides of the booklet; on occasions extensive planning seems to have worked to the detriment of the second answer.

Analysis was implicit in many cases. Candidates need to make sure that the points they are making are supported with sufficient historical knowledge to make the points stand up. There is a case for centres providing more guidance on the difference between choosing relevant examples and generalising. Above all, evidence has to be focused on the question, which means explaining the significance of the examples used. Although most candidates' knowledge was broadly accurate and relevant, there were many, even those who showed evidence of a sophisticated argument, who lapsed into tracts of descriptive free-standing material. In many answers, however, there were examples of very significant inaccuracies. In A12, some believed that Richard III came to the throne after defeating Edward IV in battle, while many in A13 and A14 were convinced that, since Henry Tudor had spent much of his life abroad, he was a foreigner. Several answers to D6 believed that Nicholas II was a leading opponent of the Bolshevik government, while others enrolled Martin Luther King as a member of Black Power. Some candidates in F7 were of the firm belief that the Wall St Crash occurred in 1924, and that hyper-inflation continued through the whole period of 1924-29.

Several answers were weakened by candidates' uncertainty as to the meaning of words and phrases in the question. In particular, there was a lack of understanding of key words and concepts commonly used by historians, such as 'economic', 'social' and 'political'. Many were unsure about the 'economy of mid-fourteenth century England' in A7, 'social change' in D4, 'personal dictatorship' in D8, and 'power and prestige' in D14. There were a small but significant number of candidates in E/F2 who failed to understand the concept of Bismarck's diplomacy, referring to his ability to be tactful with other politicians or his inability to maintain a calm situation.

Many candidates had been well trained to consider a range of relevant factors which contributed to a situation or outcome. It has been very pleasing to see that most candidates were able to access Level 3 which requires some attempt at analysis. However, there were several questions where such an approach was inappropriate and where considering other factors proved counter-productive. Question A14 required a focus on the significance of Spain and Scotland in strengthening Henry VII's security. Some answers dealt with these two factors, only to consider others, such as relations with Burgundy, tackling noble power and improving royal finances. Question D10 asked candidates to consider the extent to which Black Power hindered Black civil rights in the 1960s. Again, the significance of Black Power was considered, but other points were also mentioned, such as King's failures in the north and the growing alienation of white people and successive presidents. The relevance of these points was marginal. In question E/F1 candidates often penalised themselves by writing excessively long answers through assessing the positive and negative influences of the Catholic Church on Italian unity and then producing a list of other factors which hindered Italian unity when only the first part was necessary; this in turn led to less time being spent on the second question.

In questions where the focus of the question was based on relative importance many good responses were unable to achieve high Level 4 or Level 5 because of a lack of balance with reference to the given and other factors. In the majority of cases this occurred when the candidate dismissed the given factor as being unimportant and produced a list of relevant of other factors without assessing why these factors were more important than the factor given. In question E/F4 candidates often wrote a generalised statement about Republican divisions within the Spanish Civil War before giving a detailed account of the contribution of foreign intervention (which was the question set in January). A smaller number of responses referred exclusively to the given factor with little reference to other causal reasons.

One way in which centres might be able to improve candidate performance is to familiarise students with the different types of questions which can be asked in Unit 1. For example: 'How far do you agree that the Black Power movement hindered Black civil rights in the 1960s?' is a question focused entirely on the role of Black Power. However, 'How far do you agree that the Black Power movement was the most important reason for the failures of the civil rights movement in the 1960s?' is a question requiring consideration of a number of different factors, including Black Power.

Equally, the following examples require a consideration of several relevant factors:

How far was Harald Hardrada's invasion of the north responsible for William of Normandy's success at Hastings? (A3)

To what extent were disputes over religion responsible for the Dutch revolts? (B5)

To what extent were the weaknesses of their opponents responsible for the survival of the Bolshevik government in the years 1917-24? (D6)

However, the following examples require a narrower focus on the issue raised in the question:

How far did Henry II exercise effective control over his many territories? (A5)

To what extent did Luther's challenge to the Catholic Church change in the years 1517-21? (B1)

How far did the position of Black Americans improve in the years 1945-55? (D9)

An understanding of chronology is an essential quality for historians to display and this is perhaps the area of most concern in regards to underperformance of candidates. Many seemed unaware that 1489 saw both the Yorkshire rising against Henry VII and the conclusion of the treaty of Medina del Campo (A14); or that 1521 saw the Edict of Worms issued against Luther (B1). However, it was in Options C-F that there were many startling misunderstandings of the given timescale. D3 referred to the years 1949-57, but too many went on deal with the Cultural Revolution to no effect. A remarkable number failed to notice that D6 addressed the years of the Bolshevik government between 1917 and 1924. Candidates appeared to notice 'weaknesses of their opponents' and 'Bolsheviks', and wrote exclusively on the period of the Provisional Government. For D8 several wrote about Stalin's elimination of his opponents in the years 1924-29, though the question focused on 1929-39; and many answers to D9 went beyond 1955 to consider the outcome of the Montgomery bus boycott and the events at Little Rock in 1957. In the E/F Option many candidates failed to take into consideration the time parameters set in E/F1, E/F2, E/F3 and E/F6. There were a significant and worrying number of responses to Question E/F 13 which displayed little understanding of the chronology of events in Weimar Germany in the years 1924-29. There were also many examples of a lack of chronological security when using supporting evidence within paragraph construction. Candidates often gave different supporting examples out of chronological order with no references to dates and so undermining the contextual security of their responses.

Candidates should be reminded that they are assessed on their quality of written communication. It is important that as well as writing legibly, with accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar, the style

of writing is appropriate within the context of a history examination.

The best responses were those that answered the question set and made direct reference to key words or phrases in the question with clear understanding. For example, in question E/F5 the best candidates were able to address directly the 'appointment of Mussolini as Prime Minister'; in question C5 the 'effective operation of slavery'; and in question D7 the 'essential contribution' of collectivisation to Stalin's transformation of the Russian economy.

Interestingly there was often little difference between the quality of the first and second answer, particularly with stronger candidates. Most candidates answered the questions in chronological order even if they were less sure of their first response and as a result many of the second answers were stronger than the first. Very few candidates obviously ran out of time and it is commendable that so many candidates were able to apportion appropriate time to each question.

Option E/F – The Expansion and Challenge of Nationalism

Option E was a popular option with most of the candidates attempting questions from topics E1, E2 and E3 and a significant number of responses to E4, E5 and E6. Responses were generally well written with a clear analytical framework; however, there was often a disappointing lack of security and accuracy with reference to chronology in particular. Most of the candidates prepared for topics E1 and E2 covering the unifications of Italy and Germany were very knowledgeable, although some needed to select their supporting evidence with more discrimination. It was also pleasing to see so many centres studying the newer AS topics such as post-war Germany, Spain and the Middle East.

Option F was a popular question with most of the candidates attempting questions from F3 and F7 with a significant number of responses to F1, F2 and F5. Responses were generally well written with a clear analytical framework; however, there was often a disappointing lack of security and accuracy with reference to chronology in particular. It was also pleasing to see so many centres studying the newer AS topics such as post-war Germany, Spain and the Middle East.

E1/F1 – The Road to Unification Italy, c1815-70

Many of the examiners commented on the excellent preparation of candidates by centres for this topic. Good candidates, however, sometimes penalised themselves by failing to address the specific question asked; this prevented some candidates from accessing Level 5 marks

Question 1

This question focused on the influence of the Catholic Church on Italian unity and although other factors hindering and/or helping Italian unification may have been pertinent the best answers should have focused on positive and negative contributions of the Catholic Church itself. Candidates were well prepared to discuss the role of the Church in hindering Italian unity but often found it more difficult to suggest positive influences. Weaker answers made generalised references to the reactionary nature of the Church with limited and, often, confused references to Pope Pius IX. However, the majority of answers were clearly able to access high Level 3 and above with clear chronological understanding of the development of Church attitudes over the whole time period. There were some excellent nuanced answers which differentiated between the Church as an organisation and the Pope as ruler and clearly showed the differing responses of Pope Pius IX during the later period. The best answers clearly attempted to evaluate whether the Church 'significantly hindered' Italian unity.



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Examiner Comments

Below is an example of a high Level 4 answer. The response is clearly focused on the question set with direct references to the Church both hindering and helping moves towards Italian unity with specific reference to the role of Pope Pius IX. There is also mention of other influences which may have affected Italian unity such as localism and separatism. The conclusion addresses the nature of the extent to which the Church hindered national unity. The focus on the period from 1848 onwards and Pope Pius creates some imbalance in the answer.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer .
 If you change your mind, put a line through the box
 and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Question 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 6 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 7 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 8 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 9 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Question 10 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 11 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Question 12 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

PLAN

- Pius IX ^{Condit Insc.} Lib. Regnum, but also condemned it in 1854. => loss.
- Allegiance to Church not Country - role of Mazzini, National Liberalism
- Other factors. - Compromise.

1) The Catholic church in 19th Century Italy was a large organisation, that included over sixty percent of all Italians. Its authoritative nature meant that it held great influence within the Peninsula, and this meant that it was undoubtable that the church would have an impact upon the course of Unification. The question however, still remains, Was it a significant hindrance to the cause of Italian unity?

One example that appears to prove that it was, was the actions of the Pope Pius IX, who held temporal power over the Papal States. At the point where

Genoa and Piedmont were advancing towards deperate war with Austria, many supporters were initially rallied from various Southern, and Papal states. The addition of this support gave Piedmont a significant, and numerous military force behind it.

However, during this period of mobilisation, Pope Pius IX issued his "Allocution" wherein he clearly stated that the war did not have his blessing. Along with this, he also emphasised the point that Piedmont was the aggressive force, and dismissed any possibility of him being the leader of a general Italian state.

Not only did this dramatically reduce the size of Piedmont's military force, due to the high numbers of Catholic volunteers who returned to areas such as Naples and Sicily in fear of some form of divine retribution.

It also shattered the Neo-Guelph's ideological beliefs of a general state under the Pope.

In this respect, the Church and Pope were partially responsible for the Piedmontese defeat and the disillusionment of many Neo-Guelph Nationalists. Meaning that it delayed the process of Unification significantly, and was a significant hindrance to the cause.

This example raises a key note about Italian society at the time, which also had an effect upon the process

of unification. This was the fact that in Italy at the middle of the nineteenth Century, many people were not ~~so~~ allied to their country, so much as to their religion and locality. This particularist, deeply religious attitude was bred into Italian society ~~throughout~~ throughout the eighteenth and seventeenth Centuries due to the segmented nature of "Italy", and the influence held by the Church in society.

This impacted upon the cause of Unity, as many people did not see themselves as possessing any real, active form of National Consciousness. In fact it was not until the time of Mazzinian principles, and the spread of ^{his} ideas that it began to emerge in the middle-class.

This hindered the cause of Italian Unification, as it meant that an Italy divided by particularist religious views and loyalties could not organise a coherent, well led government which to mount a campaign of Unification. What is more, it simply meant that many just weren't interested in it, particularly the Peasantry, who saw no rewards for themselves.

However there were occasions where the Church actually helped the ^{cause} ~~cause~~ of Italian Unification, most notable of these occurs in 1867 and was the actions of Pope Pius IX.

In 1867, Pius IX had been the newly appointed Pope of the Roman Catholic Church, and had inherited the title at the beginning of what A.J.P. Taylor refers to as the "Revolutions Period". The new Pope was bombarded by calls from liberals

and Nationalists alike, and was ultimately forced, in order to prevent violence, to introduce a package of reforms, both social and political.

The terms of these reforms were not hugely liberal, and in fact turned out to be rather conservative in their nature. Nevertheless, the Pope's decision to allow reform sent a message to Italians on either side of the ~~state~~ social North-South divide. The message was that reform was possible if it was sought for, *Videri* or otherwise, etc.

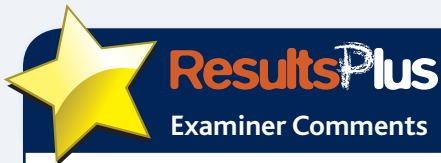
This message helped the cause of Italian Unity, by encouraging liberals and Nationalists to fight and campaign for similar reforms. Key examples of this include Lombardy, Tuscany, and even Piedmont, where this energy and encouragement from the Pope's reforms eventually led to the granting of the "Statuto".

Clearly then, the actions of Pope Pius IX were at one stage a help and benefit to the cause of Italian Unity.

Overall, it is reasonable to determine that the Church's principle influence on Italian Unity was a hindrance, slowing down the cause of Unity, even disillusioning some people all together with the Nationalist and Liberal causes. The help that Pius's reforms gave to the cause were in reality, overshadowed by later, far less liberal events, and what is more the revolutions of 1848/1849 are generally judged as a failure by historians such as Adriano Stiles. So any help given by the Church was short-term, and counteracted by other events such as the allocation

Question 2

This question required an assessment of the role of foreign influence and intervention in shaping Italian unification between 1858-70. Weaker responses often failed to address the time limits of the question with extensive reference to events before 1858 and/or failing to cover events up to 1870. Many good answers at mid and low Level 4 lacked a balanced discussion of other possible influences that may have shaped the unification process. However, there were many excellent answers with candidates clearly secure in the chronological process and able to discuss the concepts of both 'influence' and 'intervention' with reference to Austria, France, Prussia and Great Britain. Some of the best answers referred specifically to the 'shape' of unification with reference to the geographic creation of Italy comparing the role of foreign powers, Cavour, Piedmont and Garibaldi.



Below is a Level 4 answer which is clearly focused on the question set with direct reference to the influence and intervention of Austria and France showing awareness of the key issues involved. The response suggests other factors which shaped Italian unification including Garibaldi, Cavour and the Church. Paragraphs are explanatory and use adequate supporting evidence but show a lack of specific exemplification and a lack of secure chronology, for example, references to Mazzini.

Foreign influence and intervention from the likes of Garibaldi and Cavour was, to a certain extent, responsible for shaping Italian unification from 1858-1870. During this time period, several events such as the Franco-Austrian war, the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars, contributed to unification positively. However, there are also hinderances such as the Armistice of Villafranca.

Garibaldi was one of the most important figures in unification. As a soldier, he was brave and a strong leader whilst as a fighter, he was dedicated to helping the cause of unification. After returning from exile, Garibaldi offered his support to Charles Albert in the 1859-1859 Austro-Franco-Austrian war.

Suspicious of Garibaldi and his switch in alliance from nationalist to royalist, Albert refused. However, Garibaldi led his troops into the war anyway. He was successful to a certain extent and remained an Italian patriot. The influence of France in this war however, was more important in acquiring unification. Napoleon sent 200,000 troops to Italy to help drive out the Austrians. His contribution of soldiers was significant in bringing about the defeat of the Austrians at ~~the~~ Magenta and Solferino. A consequence of this war was the Armistice of Villafranca which ensured Piedmont would gain Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena and Parma rulers would be restored to the dukes and Austria would remain in control of Venetia. The fact that Napoleon signed this Armistice helped further the cause of unification.

Napoleon's intervention was the crucial factor in attaining unification. At the Meeting at Biarritz in 1865, he struck a double deal to ensure that whatever the outcomes of the 1866 and 1870 war, he would get Venetia and he could then pass this on to Italy to be annexed.

The Austro Prussian war of 1866 was a

short war at Sadana. The consequences of this war was that Tuscany would be annexed and Modena, Parma and Romagna also voted for annexation. Due to intervention from France especially, unification was almost complete.

No Napoleons last action was the most important. Foreign influence and trickery of Bismarck made Napoleon III declare war on Prussia. Due to the economic and military restraint in France, Napoleon was forced to remove the French garrison in Rome in 1870 to help him in the Franco-Prussian war. This left Rome unoccupied and the Pope ~~unprotected~~ ^{unprotected}. Rome was the last state required to complete unification. In this circumstance, due to Bismarck's skill, Rome was eventually united with rest of Italy in 1870 after the Pope was defeated.

However many of these events can also be seen as hindering unification. The Armistice of Villafranca by Napoleon intervention actually delayed unification because Venetia was still under Austrian power. Therefore, it took more bloodshed and war to acquire it. The Franco-Prussian War in 1870

Although foreign intervention and influence was an important factor, there were also other factors that helped shape unification. Prior to the 1859 war, Cavour had written an Anti-Austrian speech which heightened Nationalism. Many more people wanted unification and supported it. This helped leaders such as Victor Emmanuel II to justify actions such as attacking the Pope; he was doing it for his people. Wars were used as propaganda, kept unification on the agenda and furthered the cause.

The actions of leaders such as Garibaldi were helped shape Italian unification also. In 1860, he led an expedition to Sicily where he was able to unite Sicily and Naples and hand them over to Victor Emmanuel. Such actions helped to continuously annex land and work towards unification.

In conclusion, the actions of Napoleon were the most significant to achieving Italian unification. Through intervention and help in the Franco-Austrian war, Austria was weakened which created a rise in Nationalism. His removal of the French garrison led to complete unification in 1870. Other factors also contributed to a lesser extent, such as the rising support and feeling of Nationalism.

E2/F2 – The Unification of Germany, 1848-90

Question 3

This question focused on the changing balance of power between Austria and Prussia between 1848-66 and required an assessment of the importance of the Zollverein in this process. Weaker candidates described the creation of the Zollverein or the changing relationship between Austria and Prussia achieving Level 3 or below. A significant number of candidates also failed to define the Zollverein itself making the assumption that the function of the Zollverein was obvious. Most candidates demonstrated good understanding of what the Zollverein was, although many failed to acknowledge the date parameters of the question; a small but worrying number of candidates made no reference at all to the war of 1866. Many candidates were clear on other economic advantages that Prussia possessed and the best were able to support their points with accurate statistical evidence. There was also an awareness of the other factors that tipped the balance of power in favour of Austria, including Austrian weakness and the Prussian military.



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Examiner Comments

Below is a L4 response which is clearly focused on the question and understands the key issues involved but lacks balance and security in the discussion of other factors.

of wealth in some rural areas. While the boost to the economy jump-started the development of a Prussian Consciousness.

These ~~political~~ factors ultimately led to Prussia becoming the leading industrial and economic state in what was to become Germany, this meant that in turn its military and government could be developed in later years by people such as Bismarck. So while Austria may still have been the leading political state, Prussia was becoming the more economically powerful state out of the two.

This shows how the Zollverein was a major force in the growth of Prussia, and its increase in power within the years 1848-1866.



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Examiner Comments

Paragraph 2/3 – shows how the Zollverein led to the economic development of Prussia with adequate supporting evidence but not in specific relation to the time period – suggests that although Austria still the political leader Prussia was now economically dominant with potential military power.

Another, equally significant impact of the Zollverein was the reaching of other states in the North of the future "Germany".

The prospects of free trade, and increased revenue as a result, drew states towards Prussia, to the point where over 18 of the states that would become Germany had joined the Zollverein. States such as Bavaria took the step further, and the Bavarian king was reported at the time to have gone into talks with the King of Prussia, Wilhelm.

The formation of these trade links with other states allowed Prussia to become increasingly significant within the

The formation of these trade links with other states allowed Prussia to become increasingly significant within the confederation, gaining allegiances (informally) with other states. This changed the balance of power between Austria and Prussia, by isolating Prussia from the rest of the states due to their refusal to join. This allowed Prussia to become ^{the} dominant power within the Austro-Prussian relationship, shifting the power as a result of the support of the other states. In this respect, the Zollverein was the most significant factor in the changing relationship between the two powers.

However, there were other factors that impacted upon Austria's position within the relationship between the two states. A key one stems from the events occurring in Italy at the time, in the period between 1848 and 1866.



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Paragraph 4/5 – links the growth of the Zollverein to Prussian influence and relations with other German states – direct link between economic unity and a decrease in Austrian influence.

The revolutions of Italy, and the growing challenge to Austrian dominance in Italy, required Austria to invest increasingly more time, troops, and interest in the events in Italy. This meant that, for a brief period, the Austrian government lost track of the events occurring rapidly in "Germany". This allowed Prussia to overtake Austria as the dominant power not just in their relationship, but also in the German Confederation. Shifting the balance of power squarely onto Prussia.


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Paragraph 6 – suggest that other factors also important.

A further reason for the shift in power between Austria and Prussia during the period between 1865 and 1866 was the so-called "Schleswig-Holstein" Affair. The second of the two events regarding Schleswig-Holstein, this had a massive impact upon the two states of Prussia and Austria.


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Paragraph 7 – the challenge to Austrian power in Italy diverted Austrian military resources and political attention away from Germany allowing Prussia to take advantage.

Due to Otto von Bismarck's skillful, calculated foreign policy, Prussia was able to appear as the victim in the affair, and the war that eventually followed. Bismarck allowed the Austrians to become hooked by his provocative intentions regarding the two ~~Central~~ Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. By doing this without violating the agreements previously made regarding the two states' joint sovereignty over Schleswig and Holstein,

Bismarck presented Austria as the aggressor in the relationship. These manipulative and politically brilliant decisions by Bismarck enabled the power to shift slightly and subtly towards Prussia as a decisive, non-aggressive force. Thereby creating a smokescreen for his later intentions of Annexation of other German States.

Concluding that the Zollverein was the most significant factor in the developing and changing relationship between the two states is very tricky, and concluding it was the ~~only~~ only factor is impossible. Due to the effects of other factors such as foreign powers like Italy, and the ~~and~~ later actions of the ~~Austrian~~ Prussian politician Otto von Bismarck


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Paragraph 8/9 – refers to Austrian inability to deal with Bismarck's diplomacy but here the selection of material and the obvious lack of time left produces weaker supporting material with little specific reference to the events of 1866.

However, given the Zollverein's impact and its nature as the preceding factor of the aforementioned factors it seems clear that without the Zollverein, Prussia would not have been in a position where other states might rally around it, and certainly would not have provided Bismarck with the platform he needed from which to launch his political tactics. So in this respect, and to conclude, it is clear that the Zollverein was the critical, and most significant reason for the changing Austro-Prussian relationship.


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Paragraph 10 – conclusion – attempts evaluation and shows an integration of factors which is clearly shown in the earlier part of the essay but is less secure in later paragraphs

Question 4

This question focused on the process of German unification and required an assessment of the importance of Bismarck's diplomacy in this process. Most candidates demonstrated an awareness of the role Bismarck played in the unification process and the best candidates were able to focus their answers on elements of Bismarck's diplomacy with accurate and relevant supporting evidence. Weaker candidates struggled with the use of the word diplomacy especially in terms of Bismarck's engineering of wars and this had a clear impact on the quality of the answers produced; some candidates interpreted diplomacy as Bismarck's tactfulness in dealing with other politicians or countries. Most candidates were able to suggest that Bismarck was aided by a range of favourable circumstances although only the very best candidates attempted to weigh up the relative importance of different factors.

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Examiner Comments

Below is an example of a L3 paragraph. The paragraph attempts analysis and shows some understanding of the issues but shows misunderstanding of the historical term 'diplomacy'.

As Bismarck's wars had left him in a dominant position in a country which was almost under a dictatorship it cannot be referred to as a diplomatic policy. Bismarck got on well with Wilhelm IV as long as Bismarck could do as he wished making his policies and ideas undemocratic. The southern states of Germany began to fear French attack, their lack of support for Prussia, unification and The North German Confederation left them very vulnerable to invasion and attack. Through fear and ~~real~~ realisation for the need for a strong army which Prussia could clearly provide. Unification *was agreed.

E3/F3 – The Collapse of the Liberal State and the Triumph of Fascism in Italy, 1896-1943

Question 5

This question focused on Mussolini's appointment as Prime Minister in 1922 and required an assessment of the importance of the growth in support for fascism in this appointment. Most candidates were able to access mid to high Level 3 by outlining the reasons for the growth in fascism or Mussolini's rise to power but in many cases candidates lost focus on how this enabled Mussolini to become Prime Minister just asserting that this 'must have' helped him to power. A significant but worrying number of candidates failed to refer to the events of the March on Rome leading to Mussolini's appointment by the king. A few candidates persistently referred to the king as King Emmanuel. The best candidates were able to offer statistical evidence to show the limitations of fascist support and thus lend weight to the fact that other factors were more significant. Most candidates attempted to offer other factors to suggest why Mussolini became Prime Minister although some struggled to differentiate this from the growth in fascist support.



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Examiner Comments

Below is an example of a L3 answer. The response attempts analysis with reference to the growing support for Mussolini and the Fascists using a clear paragraph structure and relevant supporting material. However, the answer does not clearly focus on the question asked with only implicit understanding of Mussolini's appointment as Prime Minister.

In the years 1919-22 Mussolini gradually introduced Fascism to Italy as a movement rather than a party. It was because of this new and unique idea that brought a change into the political affairs of Italy that people were intrigued and drawn to his new regime as their lack of faith towards Socialism etc was increasing. As it appealed to a wide audience ~~there~~ Mussolini was able to gain a range of support which led to his ~~the~~ appointment of Prime Minister in 1922.

In 1919, Mussolini gave a speech to a small crowd of Italians about his ideas of introducing Fascism. Obviously support was minor at this stage and a few months later he only gained 5000 votes in the elections as opposed to the Socialists

tens or hundreds of thousands. So originally, it appeared that Fascism was doomed to failure.

However, Mussolini cleverly expressed both Socialist and Nationalist views in Fascism so as to appeal to both areas;

the main political parties within Italy at the time. This meant that more people agreed with his aims so he was able to generate a wide support. ~~This meant that~~ As both opposing political parties agreed with him, ~~that~~ it seemed that Mussolini would bring an end to the divide within Italy and join everyone to one party or regime. Therefore, as he seemed to reflect everyone's wish of a united Italy, the increase of support led to his appointment of Prime Minister.

Many people like the working class and middle class, collectively known as the Petty Bourgeoisie were anti-Socialist as they felt no better off from them or the Nationalists and were likely candidates for the support of a unique and outsider party, which is exactly what Mussolini's Fascist regime was. With this support, Mussolini was able to be seen as a perfect ~~option~~ option for Prime Minister as he appealed to so many.

After the first world war many Italians felt betrayed and angry at the defeat as propaganda led them to believe that a military defeat as humiliating as it was, was most unlikely. Therefore the support for the leaders of Italy was low due to this distrust so as Mussolini introduced the Fascist regime, it brought

a different and refreshing way of trying to improve Italy that Italians were keen to see, which increased the likelihood of Mussolini as Prime Minister.

Many Italians ~~but~~ were bored of their way of life pre-Mussolini, for example the students and youth all wanted to find something more exciting with more action, so joined the fascist regime.

Gradually Mussolini's support was growing, appealing to many social groups including the elite who were becoming irritated with socialism also. It was due to this support gained that Mussolini became appointed Prime Minister in 1922.

~~Mussolini's fascist ideas~~

The image that Mussolini created of Fascism was one that reflected a strong leadership, a united Italy, national prestige and a powerful and respected nation. This was something that all Italians aspired their country to be, as the war had created a weak image of Italy and a political and social divide between the people. As Mussolini seemed so determined and sure of reaching these goals, people were pleased to see such an effort made and felt inspired to be a part of this improvement of Italy so support for him soared. It became evident that this powerful leader was an ideal candidate for the role of Prime Minister of Italy.

To conclude, Mussolini introduced Fascism at a time when Italians were desperate for change. His fascist

aims seemed to tick the boxes of many people's wishes which meant that support came from a number of different social classes all over Italy. Although Socialism was very strong

and widely supported in the beginning, many people felt ignored or betrayed by their weak actions as were keen to try something new. It was because of all the support Mussolini received for his Fascist regime in the years 1919 to 1922 that meant that Mussolini was considered a perfect person for Prime Minister and thus was appointed that position in Italy in 1922.


ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The following is an example of two paragraphs from a Level 5 response which clearly address Mussolini's appointment as Prime Minister.

The definite reason for Mussolini's appointment had to be the King (Emmanuel III) as it was he who had the power to appoint/dismiss the Prime Minister. In 1922

he received phone calls from the leaders of Agriculture, Industry and Banking asking for Mussolini's appointment. Whilst this could be considered as another factor, essentially they telephoned Victor Emmanuel because they supported this man. To this extent, support for the growth of fascism could explain his appointment, or, the subtle difference could be that it was the support for Benito Mussolini as a leader that gained the King's appointment.

The King played a major part in this. He was under major pressure to secure the unstable Italy for decades. Italy had been plagued by coalition governments, Wilton politicians (Giolitti, Nitti, Orlando, Salandra), Liberals who changed policies to stay in power, policies of Transjornismo etc. Mussolini and the PNF offered a strong solution. This answers the question of how far with the response; to some considerable extent. Popular support for the Fascists from various people encouraged the King to nominate Mussolini as Prime Minister.

Question 6

This question focused on extent to which Mussolini's foreign policy during the specific years 1933-41 was a failure. Weaker candidates outlined Mussolini's foreign policy with general comment often omitting key aspects of his policy, in particular, the relationship with Britain and France. Most candidates showed a real awareness of the successes and failures of Mussolini's foreign policy and were able to offer specific examples of policies in support. There were some chronological issues where candidates focused on events outside of the given time frame such as Fiume and Corfu or failed to refer to events up to 1941. Many candidates also tried to weigh up the relative nature of success or failure for different events which was impressive although only the very best were able to offer an explicit statement of how far each event was a success or failure, leading to an overall assessment of 'complete failure'.

E4/F4 – Republicanism, Civil War and Francoism in Spain, 1931-75

Question 7

This question focused on the reasons for the Nationalist victory in the Civil War and the extent to which this was due to Republican divisions. Many responses dealt with the divisions on the republican side in very general terms and concentrated on other factors particularly the role of foreign intervention and General Franco. A few candidates confused the topic with the rise of Mussolini and made references to Italy. The best responses were able to address the issue of 'how far' and were able to give detailed explanations of Republican divisions referring to a 'civil war within a civil war' whilst integrating the military, strategic and organisational strength of the Nationalists as well.

Question 8

This question focused on the reasons for the length of Franco's rule and required an assessment of the influence of his repressive policies in maintaining his rule. Very few candidates attempted this question, and it was often weakly answered with few achieving above a low Level 4. Some detail on repression in the aftermath of the civil war was covered but few responses were able to cover the whole period. A limited number of candidates were able to provide additional reasons as to why Franco was able to rule until his death, those who did argued his political skill of getting the support of both monarchist factions, as well as the church and army were key. The best answers were able to produce a balanced answer referring to a variety of factors, often suggesting that a combination of repressive policies and economic progress created a semblance of political stability.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Below is an example of a Level 4 answer which is clearly focused on the question and attempts an evaluation of factors responsible for the length of Franco's rule. The key issues are clearly understood but there is a lack of balance in reference to the given factor of repression and over the whole time period whilst the supporting evidence although adequate at times lacks security and clear awareness of chronology.

If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

It could be argued that Franco's use of repression ~~was~~ in Spain ~~was~~ the main reason for his staying in power for 39 years. This is backed up by the use of heavy repression and terror upon any of Franco's opponents in the years 1936-1945. However ~~Simply~~ the use of ~~repression~~ during his regime is not enough in explaining his remaining in power. In the years post 1945 repression was used much less, some still existed namely this use of the 'guardia civil' and 'grises', who were groups of military police who suppressed any opposition to Franco (much similar to Hitler's 'Cheka' in Germany). Also the quite violent repressions of student revolts in Spain during the 60's and 70's. However these forms of repression were

Heavily subtle compared to that of pre-1945 years.

Another reason for Franco's retention of power could be his reluctant neutrality during WWII. Franco and his nationalist were assisted heavily during the Spanish civil war by Adolf Hitler (Germany) and Benito Mussolini (Italy). They supplied him with men in the forms of the German Condor legion (12,000 men) and the Italian black furies, also with military materiel and warcraft. They greatly helped him secure a victory against the Republicans. So naturally it would have been thought that Franco would join WWII on the side of the Axis powers. ~~In reality Franco did meet with Hitler in the early 40's to discuss forming an alliance. However Franco did ~~not~~ not join them and as a consequence was not wiped out along with them upon the Allies victory at the end of the war. In reality however Franco did meet with Hitler in the early 40's to~~

discuss forming an alliance and Spain joining the war on the side of Axis. In the end Franco was the leader of an exhausted country who had just finished a grueling civil war and had not much to offer to Hitler's war efforts. It seems that Franco's demands for land (including North Africa, Portugal and Gibraltar); financial and military aid were all too much for Hitler and thus no such agreement was met.

Hitler was also ~~said~~ claimed to have said he ^{1*}would rather have teeth extracted, than deal with Franco. So Franco's neutrality was purely, due to chance rather than a strategic manoeuvre.

Another reason that could be stated ~~of~~ Franco keeping in power was his provision of a successor. Near to end of his reign Franco brought over from Rome where ~~he~~ he was the true prince to the Spanish throne, ~~Juan Carlos~~ Juan Carlos. Franco's reasoning for this was in order for him to

be by his side and be moulded into believing in his ideology. Franco eventually passed the Organic Law which meant that Spain will be brought back to the monarchy, but with Juan Carlos as King instead of his father who should have been King. This was so Carlos could continue on Franco's 'El movimiento'. This appeared Franco's supporters the monarchist.

This reason for him staying in power is limited as it failed to please all of his supporters such as the Falange. It also does not account for the years prior to this.

Yet another reason could be Franco's control over the economy. Franco initially adopted a policy of autarky in Spain, blocking almost all international trade. This was good for Franco's Nationalist supporters as it made them richer ~~for~~ (seeing as Franco personally issued all trade licences). It did however bring about mass starvation and poverty in Spain especially for

Republicans. To combat this new problem Franco allowed the opus dei sect to bring about a stabilisation plan allowing a free ~~the~~ market economy. This helped him stay in power as ~~he~~ took all credit for this new economy.

A final reason could be the start of the cold war. After WWII Spain was isolated from international affairs, including trading blocks and the UN, ~~when the cold~~ this was due to his former ties to Hitler and Mussolini. When the USA and USSR entered a cold war, the USA saw Spain as a strategic base ~~for~~ against USSR and saw Franco as a strong anti-communist ally. This led to Franco receiving ~~the~~ US Aid during the 50's.

Overall I feel that the biggest reasons for Franco staying in power was his neutrality and his ability as an empire. He was able to

not get removed by the Allies and played his supporters off one another the whole time acting as leader from the top. His ability to please his support was also key along with controlling Spain's economy. All these factors coupled together led to ~~a~~ a long successful reign in Spain as leader with the use of repression being quite minimalistic.

E5/F5 – Germany Divided and Reunited, 1945-91

Many candidates answering Q11 used the reference to the weakness of the East German economy to produce a generalised answer which seemed to answer the question set on the economy of both states in January rather than the specific question set for this examination paper.

Question 9

This question focused on the partition of Germany in 1949 and the responsibility of currency reform in leading to partition. Most candidates were aware of the events leading to the partition of Germany and were able to give clear overviews of the build up over time from the wartime conferences. However, many were unable to access more than low Level 4 due to a weak understanding of the role of currency reform itself preferring to ignore the given factor in favour of ideological differences. A small number of candidates confused the currency reform of this period with the introduction of the Rentenmark during the Weimar Republic and/or failed to mention the Berlin Blockade. There were also a few candidates who clearly confused the Blockade with the building of the Berlin Wall. The best responses gave a balanced assessment of the importance of currency reform compared with other factors and were able to integrate factors showing the complexity of events.

Question 10

This question focused on the responsibility of the weakness of the East German economy for the collapse of communism in East Germany. There were very few strong responses and most candidates failed to address the situation in 1989. Most responses gave an overview of the economic situation in Germany from 1945 onwards with very brief references to the political climate and events in the 1980s. The best answers were able to consider the economic weakness of East Germany in relation to the political events occurring in USSR at the time, the nature of the East German regime and the influence of the West.

E6/F6 – The Middle East, 1945-2001: The State of Israel and Arab Nationalism

There were a pleasing number of candidates entered for this topic. The specification covers not only the creation of Israel and the Arab-Israeli conflicts but also clearly outlines the need for centres to cover the successes and failure of Arab nationalism and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. In some cases it would appear that candidates were only prepared to answer questions on the first two bullet points of the specification. Also a significant number of candidates did not acknowledge the time frame of questions adequately.

Question 11

This question was focused on the reasons for Arab disunity in the years 1945-79 and the importance of religious division in creating this disunity. It was acknowledged during the marking process that candidates may have found difficulty in providing adequate specific supporting evidence regarding 'religious differences' during this time frame, although, some of the best answers were able to suggest that after the 1967 war and the decline of Nasser's influence religious differences played a much greater part in the success or failure of Arab unity. Candidates were therefore rewarded for their assessment of the reasons for Arab disunity. Many weaker answers provided an overview of the Arab-Israeli conflicts explaining Arab defeats and failing to cover the whole time period. However, many candidates who attempted this question did show good understanding of the religious differences between the different Arab states and many were able to give precise examples to support their points. Candidates were also able to suggest other factors such as self interest and the role of Nasser in causing divisions amongst Arab states. Some candidates focused overly on Israel and why there was conflict over Israel which meant that in places they lost focus on the question set but overall many who attempted this question did attempt to give precise exemplification.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Below are two examples of typical paragraphs in a Level 3/low Level 4 answer. The paragraph shows some understanding of a key issue explaining Arab disunity but the supporting evidence is generalised and lacking in secure detail.

It is true that there were ~~and~~ rivalries between Arab States. The 6 day war against Israel was not fought as one Arab Nation against ~~the~~ Israel, but instead individually by Egypt, Jordan and Syria in turn.

This was due to each having their own ^{Potential} individual war-gains of more land if successful. More Evidence of Rivalry is where Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the ~~the~~ brink of coming to arms over Yemen. This does not however fully explain the Arab states disunity as not all were caught in rivalry.

In 1979 President Sadat of Egypt signed a peace treaty with ~~the~~ Israel ~~at~~ at Camp David sponsored by the USA. This was a major failure ~~for~~ ^{for} Arab Nationalism as Arabs had suffered a number of humiliating defeats at the hands of Israel (1948 war of independence, 1956 Suez war, 1967-68 day war and 1973 Yom Kippur war). This deepened Arab states disunity as not all Arab states recognised this peace treaty and still held ~~the~~ Israel as sworn enemies.

Question 12

This question focused on the responsibility of the Palestinian question in influencing the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. Weaker responses gave an narrative outline of events in the Middle East connected to Islamic fundamentalism or ignored the influence of the Palestinian question in favour of other factors such as the reaction to 'western influences', the failure of secular nationalism and the consequence of the Iranian revolution. Many candidates were able to put the context of the Palestinian question clearly into the rise of Islamic fundamentalism with reference to the responses to the failures of the 1967 war, the refugee situation in the Lebanon and the role of religion in Palestinian politics. The best responses were able to give a balanced response integrating a variety of factors and coming to an overall evaluation.

F7 – From Second Reich to Third Reich: Germany, 1918-45

This was the most popular topic for those centres choosing Option F. Some of the best overall responses were to be found in this topic with clear understanding and substantial relevant supporting evidence. However, disappointingly, many candidates wrote generalised answers displaying poor chronological awareness and deploying inaccurate or insecure supporting evidence.

Question 13

The question focused on the extent of economic and political stability in Germany in the years 1924-29. The best candidates were able to offer an answer which related well to the focus of the question giving precise and accurate examples of the extent of political and economic stability with reference to the fragility of the 'golden years' and the idea that Germany was 'dancing on a volcano'. Most candidates were able to explain what happened under Stresemann to stabilise the economy and many compared this to the pre 1923 economy. Candidates were less secure on political stability and many did not reference any events that happened within Germany (increase in votes for pro Weimar parties etc) and chose to focus on international relations. There were also many candidates whose chronological understanding was not secure and they focused on events that were not relevant to the question. At this level, there were also many candidates who were able to offer only limited basic supporting detail.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Below is a L5 answer. Although the written communication lacks cogency at times, the response is a balanced discussion of the key issues, focused securely on the period 1924-29 and with well selected supporting evidence.

Put a cross in the box indicating the first question you have chosen to answer .
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
and then put a cross in another box .

Chosen Question Number:

Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Q) How far was there economic and political stability in Germany in the years 1924-1929?
election - April 1924 - 6-6%

There was economic stability and political stability in the years of Weimar, 1924-1929, to the extent that these years are regarded as the 'golden years' of Weimar. However, deep within it can be seen that Germany was in fact 'dancing on a volcano', through the massive injections of loans - of which Germany could not afford to repay.

The Weimar constitution's background and manifesto is important in considering the stability of Germany as a nation. The constitution was formed in 1919, on 28th June 1919 - the re-signing date of the Treaty of Versailles. This is the ultimate milestone for Germany's humiliation with harsh clauses, such as Clause 231; the war guilt clause. The constitution formed relied upon the instability from the very start, due to the fact the right-wing nationalists were always to be against the humiliating defeat of Germany. However, it can be argued that due to the natural recovery of Germany after the hyperinflation of 1923 was expected. The re-ten-

mark introduced provided stability for Germany's currency contributing to the recovery in 1924. In the April elections, the Weimar constitution was coming back on the platform of power, while extreme parties such as the Nazis gained 32 seats. The following elections in Dec 1924, those seats dropped and to ~~3%~~ 2.6%, and the humiliating support in 1928 elections; just 2.6%, gaining 12 seats in the Reichstag. It seems that the election speculation of stability of Weimar, such as extreme parties, were still unable to contribute widely in the coalition; political ^{stability}

Moreover, the propelling proportional representation, is one of the factors that can be taken as either a positive economic stability, but whether if it was political stability was a question. The "proportional" voting system meant that small powerless parties were able to contribute to the Reichstag, as opposed to the British "first past the post" system. This is ultimately a weakness within Weimar, of which is proven by holding 20 governments from the years 1919-1933, quite unredicable. Although, it should not be disregarded that Weimar was indeed taken to be one of the most democratic governments in Europe; and was the perfect symbol for the growing democracy. It can be argued that Weimar as a constitution, was relatively stable, politically in the years of 1924-1928, yet, the economic slump of 1929 was the suicide for the Weimar constitution.

In terms of economic stability, the most generous person in Germany's politics seems to be Gustav Stresemann.

As the role of the foreign minister, Gustav Stresemann, was able to introduce the Dawes plan, negotiated with the USA. This provided massive injections of loans for Weimar and was the beginning of economic recovery after the dark of the depression, WWI.

This dramatically reduced unemployment, through the confidence input being increased in Germany. However, the fact that this only accounted for short-term economic recovery is when the actual ambiguous picture is shown.

Germany was in fact "dancing on the volcanoes", Stresemann's statement, and this stability was only dependent on when faith would make it collapse; evidence - the Wall Street Crash in 1929. It can be seen that the economic stability is actually the direct cause and 'proportional' to the political stability and vice versa. The economic downturn overnight, caused politicians to lose their earned status overnight, and Germany once again, a failed state...

The year 1929, is quite astonishing due to the death of Stresemann. A historian can predict that economic stability cannot last on short term basis, so did Stresemann. However, this seemed to be years of prosperity for a short time, as the gears of collapse dominate the stability, both economically and politically.

One of the things, that generate political stability in politics, is trust among the President. It is true that Hindenburg, was elected on to power and that this is known through public support. However, an aristocratic state of a general does not determine reliability of a politician; they are still a politician.

The fact that Hindenburg had the power of Article 48, declares that the Weimar constitution was again, on the verge of collapsing. This emergency and rule of decree, shows the political instability that Germany would have to go through, later evident by Hitler's enabling act.

However, given that Hindenburg did not use this decree on major constitution threats, in the given years, shows that it was a stable constitution after all. The halt of fear, could only be halted after it is written in history.

However, the fact that Hindenburg was given this decree as a president, smashes open the nature of Democracy in Weimar.

Furthermore, the main argument can be considered from the Treaty of Versailles. This provided the perfect opportunity for extreme groups to argue to be the 'hero's' and save Germany. Yet, this has more than words can prove. The Young plan of 1929, by Stresa, was also an acceptance of defeat in German politics, as well as a winning step. The fact that the repayment was reduced is again not stable, and is very volatile due to the instability in economics. This was a chance for Weimar to be defeated in politics, while rightwing nationalists believed that they deserved to have Germany without the depression of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler campaigned to gain massive publicity, this shows that he was able to determine Weimar's political instability; the signing of the Treaty by the "November Criminals."

Moreover, the political unrest within the years of 1919-1933, faced 354 political murders, although, the fact that these murders had been reduced during the "golden years", shows the political stability, in politics of Weimar. However, in terms of long-term stability, this can be disregarded as the economic slump, again, dominated defeat. The 'Red Peril', was always the threat, to Weimar as its coalitions were very unstable.

I can therefore state, that as a historian, the politics of Weimar improved during 1924-1929 due to the remarkable input from Stresemann, but whether or not, Germany was standing on economical stability is a question. The rhetoric of Weimar was action, through Dawes plan and the improved status through humiliation in the past, yet, Weimar held even political instability in its own constitution - evident by proportional representation. It was economically stable, to the extent that public life in Germany improved, but not to the extent that it could last forever; Germany lost the battle with the boiling volcano.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Below is a L3 answer. The response attempts analysis and shows some understanding of the key issues during the period 1924-29 but is imbalanced in the discussion of 1929 and has weak supporting evidence.

Question 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Question 13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

How far was there economic + political stability ¹⁹²⁴⁻²⁹

During the years 1924-29, there was a boost in Germany's fortunes. After 1924, people's lives had begun to improve; though the treaty of Versailles had been ~~less~~ harsh, the government at the time - Stresemann in particular, had made a series of negotiations that allowed the Germans some leeway. These negotiations came about when Germany declared itself bankrupt and could no longer afford to pay for reparations; which then prompted the French to enter the Rhineland and use the area for its natural resources - Stresemann's negotiations involved the French leaving the Rhineland, and also to the US, in that the President allowed them to generous loans in order to build their economy. This allowed ordinary and Germans to begin

to build up its declining economy once more, and thus allowed people the stability they needed to begin to take out loans, start businesses, and begin to save. In essence, economically, the Germans were beginning to flourish.

Politically, from 1924, it could be argued that these were the Weimer republic's 'golden years' in that the government, despite its many coalitions, was doing a good job, and less and less people were interested in extremist parties, such as Hitler's NSDAP. The Centre party, ^{BSPD} and the Catholic party which helped to make up the government were allowing for policies that ~~would help~~ were pleasing people; for example, jobs were on the increase.

However, on 29th November, 1929, the wall st. crash occurred, which changed the face of Germany both economically and politically.

Politically, the coalition was a mess. ~~They~~ ~~the~~ the differing parties could not make a decision on how their electorate would be

helped or affected, and thus the Weimer Republic began to crumble. ~~the~~

Economically, Germans were ruined. ~~they~~ As the US was hit terribly, they began to try and claw back money by recalling US loans to Germany. This left Germany in an even worse position; money that people had carefully saved and invested was now worthless, and business were hit hardest. ~~the~~ It has been estimated that perhaps ~~a~~ upto 1 million Germans died of starvation.

Worst of all, the 'Grand Coalition' of parties could not do much to stop the ~~descent~~ suffering of the population, as each party was principally involved in trying to make their own party-voters comfortable.

In ~~conclusion~~ conclusion, most during the years 1924 to 1929, Germany started off on a rise, starting to get a better economy and political stronghold, as well as a better life for most Germans. However, As the Wall St. crash meant that the political parties were at a loss, and the ^{failing} economy brought about hardships.

Question 14

The question focused on the extent to which Nazi policy toward the Jewish population changed during the years 1933-41. Most candidates showed a broad chronological understanding of the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany and there was a clear focus on the intensification of persecution under the Nazis. Many also used the Berlin Olympics as an example of how persecution was not constantly increasing in intensity. The better candidates also explored elements of continuity and some were even able to assess reasons for this using structuralist and intentionalist historiography. There were however many answers which gave a narrative overview of the period with little or no reference to the question set and/or weak chronological awareness. Many candidates had problems placing the 'Night of Broken Glass' in 1938 which led to insecure analysis of change over time.

Grade Boundaries**6HI01 E**

Grade	Max. Mark	A	B	C	D	E
6HI01 E grade boundaries	60	43	38	33	28	23
UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40

6HI01 F

Grade	Max. Mark	A	B	C	D	E
6HI01 F grade boundaries	60	43	38	33	28	23
UMS	100	80	70	60	50	40

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