

Examiners' Report
June 2012

GCE History 6HI01 F

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Introduction

General comments

Examiners reported that many candidates were comfortable with the essential requirements of the examination. They were able to structure their work effectively, provide a range of relevant and accurate material to support the points they were making, and maintain a sustained focus on the question set. At the highest levels of attainment were those who displayed the ability to analyse a range of factors in detail and present a convincing answer overall.

However, there were some candidates who did not do themselves justice overall. A number failed to respond to the specific demands of the questions in front of them. These candidates often focused their answers on material with which they felt comfortable rather than targeting the specifics of the question set. Centres are advised to ensure that candidates are ready to use, and to adapt, the material they have learnt. Most centres use previous questions for revision and preparation for the examination, but they might warn students that their paper will consist entirely of previously unseen questions, and that they should be prepared for this uncertainty.

Many candidates became trapped within Level 3 or low Level 4 because of a lack of accurate and relevant exemplification. Most are able to develop some argument in an answer, but assertions must be supported with sufficient evidence to make these points stand up. In addition, they should explain how these points relate to the question, whether in supporting or challenging the premise of the question.

Many very good answers reached high Level 4, but were unable to access Level 5. It is important to note that otherwise strong answers sometimes stayed in Level 4 for one of two reasons. Firstly, the support material offered, while accurate and broadly relevant, was lacking balance in places, with uneven evidence in parts of the answer. A more widespread concern was that some able candidates were unfamiliar with, or unable to use, analytical concepts and terminology used by historians. While most are able to investigate economic and political factors, many were unsure of the precise meaning of, for example, 'social conditions' in Options A and B, and even 'foreign policy' in Options E and F.

The comments on spelling, punctuation and grammar made in previous reports remain relevant and valid. The literacy curriculum notes that, in a formal setting such as a public examination, appropriate language must be used, and should be free of abbreviations and colloquialisms. It also states that, if a candidate is to communicate effectively, what is written down must be legible. On several occasions this summer examiners could not decipher what might have been key words or phrases, and this inevitably influenced the final mark awarded.

Option F

As in previous examination series both centres and candidates are to be congratulated on the general standard of responses in Option F. Some candidates lack knowledge chronology and find it difficult to provide adequate relevant, detailed and accurate supporting evidence, but most candidates arrive well prepared and produce interesting answers with a clear enthusiasm for the Topics they have studied. Candidates are generally knowledgeable and have a good sense of chronological development. Examiners commented on some outstanding answers with particular reference to the two unification Topics. It is also a pleasure to see, yet again, an increase in the number of candidates being entered for the Topic on Spain.

However, examiners did also comment on a tendency for some candidates to learn a 'stock' multi-factor response to certain topics which is then apparently rearranged to 'best fit' the question asked. At the very most this is likely to gain a Level 4 mark and if not well focused

on the question can result in much lower marks. As suggested in previous reports it is vital that candidates answer the specific question asked. This lack of focus combined with insecure supporting material means that many good candidates are producing high Level 4 rather than Level 5 answers. Explaining in a list-like fashion a variety of factors or counter-arguments and then trying to weigh up the answer in a conclusion does not create the direct discussion and evaluation required for a response to be placed in Level 5. Many candidates begin paragraphs on each separate factor by stating ‘... is also the most important reason because...’ or think that they have evaluated a factor by asserting that it is more important than another. In order to reach a judgement, extent needs to be established rather than stated.

There is also some concern that a lack of conceptual understanding is preventing candidates from being able to be awarded marks at Level 5. The lack of focus and list-like answers mentioned above often seem to be a result of candidates not being able to deal with generally accepted historical terminology such as ‘popular support’, to discuss causation in terms of long-term and short-term reasons or to identify the fundamental consequences of events.

Although candidates study two of the seven topics on the Option paper, this report refers to all of the fourteen questions and this Option is one of five Options so it is advised that centres look at Principal Examiners' Reports, question papers and mark schemes for the whole Unit when considering preparation for future teaching and learning.

Please note that although the comments are almost identical in relation to each question, further exemplification scripts can be found in the Option E Principal Examiners' Report.

F1 – The Road to Unification: Italy, c1815–70

There were over 250 candidates entered for this Topic. As usual both centres and candidates should be congratulated on the excellent preparation and the high degree of enthusiasm shown. Most candidates are aware of the factors influencing the early development of nationalism and liberalism in Italy and have a good understanding of the role of individuals in the later period. However, there is still some chronological confusion apparent particularly in reference to the 1848-9 revolutionary period, the events of 1859-61 and the acquisition of territory subsequently.

Question 1

This was the less popular of the two questions but those candidates who did attempt it were usually well versed in the reasons for the failures of the revolutionaries during the period. The best candidates were able to discuss failures thematically, and with reference to change over time or geography, carefully selecting supporting material from specific attempted revolutions to support their argument. There were some excellent responses which were able to show how the lack of popular support undoubtedly affected the success of the revolutionaries but that other organisation factors combined with the might of Austria led to overall failure. However, a significant number of candidates did not understand the concept of 'popular' support, and so dismissed the given factor as quickly as they could before moving on to more familiar factors, or confused 'popular support' with the need for international alliances. Weaker candidates tended to generalise with little reference to specific examples of revolutionary activity.

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 .

Failure of Italian revolutionaries in years 1820-49 was due to pop. support? lack of pop. support? Enrico VIII 1831/2

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How far do you agree that Garibaldi made the most significant individual contribution to Italian unification, 1822-1870.

~~Through~~ Through the course of Italian unification there were 3 major revolutions that occurred in the years 1820/21, 1831/2 and 1848/9. Pre-Napoleonic Italy pre 1815 saw Italy being run under French rule Napoleon I this spread a feeling of nationalism through the Italians and the set up ~~the~~ the French made in Italy and the Napoleonic code made young Italian men more politically aware.

The 1820/21 revolutions were all about setting up provisional governments and giving people the free say and 'people government' they desired. They took place in Modena, ~~Modena~~ Sardinia and Piedmont, Sicily and Naples also took place. However, the lack of communication and organization between the individual states meant that there

(This page is for your first answer.) was no real strong power behind the revolutionaries. Also because of the fact after 'Napoleonic Italy' all the states had gone back to how they originally were pre-1815 Italian people and leaders feared that ~~the~~ revolution wouldn't help and they were happy with the way things were. Subsequently Meternich part of the Austrian Empire was extremely opposed to liberalism, nationalism and radicalism crushed the 1820 revolutions. It's argued however, that if there was communication and strong support from neighbouring states they may have been able to do something and defeat Austria. Various other factors contribute to the failings such as the lower classes and peasants had no political awareness and after the French moved into the Italian peninsula they possibly feared once again things would change for the worst.

Secondly, the revolutionaries struck again in 1831/1832 and Naples and Sicily in particular wanted to be separate states and not joint as one, they joined up in attempt to start a revolutionary movement. In early 1831 Sicily was successful ~~to~~.

(This page is for your first answer.)

~~Metternich who was disgraced~~
~~for Naples' Sicilian revolutionary acts had~~
~~been so successful called a meeting with~~
~~Prussia, Russia and Austria to end any~~

and set up a provisional government. Sicily and Naples were well on their way to moving towards separating as states, unfortunately Garibaldi a Mazzinian revolutionary figure ~~and~~
~~the king Victor Emmanuel went back to~~
~~and war~~ with the help of the king moved into Naples and Sicily and decided that by all means the two states should stay as one. The king 'Bomba' as he's named went into the two cities and shelled them, creating once again a second failure. However, due to a terrible outbreak of Cholera in the years 1831/1832 a lot of the civilians, middle-class and peasants died, meaning a lack of people to help fight. Once again a lack of popular support came with these revolutions as the lower classes still weren't educated enough to know all the political aspects of going to start a revolution.

On the other hand, before the revolutions in 1831/1832 occurred posters were put up around the towns to raise awareness of what was going to happen - mainly by

(This page is for your first answer.) students they were 'promoting' the fact that at a certain time they would be handing out weapons in the centre and thus proving to be successful a lot of people turned up peasants and all sorts of classes. Victor Emmanuel saw no threat to this, however was wrong and once again Austrians came in to help crush the revolutionary movements. It is unfair to say that both in the years 1820/21 and 1831/1832 these revolutions were due to a 'lack of popular support'. Mainly, at this point it was a lack of understanding about what was happening, a very poor lack of education mainly in the lower classes and a strong lack of communication between people in the different states. With no education, no body could understand the full extent of what they were doing. Consequently meaning that unfortunately the first two sets failed.

However, Italian unification took a turn in 1848/1849 and the revolutions that occurred. Primarily ~~Italy~~ Italy had the support of Count Camillo Cavour and Napoleon III French Emperor. They proved to drive the Austrian stronghold out of many parts of Italy, extending Piedmont and by 1869 having a nearly

(This page is for your first answer.) unified Italy. This only took a decade and was successful. Looking at these events that followed the revolutions of 1848/1849. It could be seen that the third and final set of revolutions made the most impact.

After two sets of failed revolutions, nationalism was spreading fast across Italy and people were starting to grasp a better understanding of what was happening in the states. Due to revolutionary leaders such as Mazzini, Garibaldi and the 'Young Italy' party, Italy's first political parties. The 1848/49 revolutions had ~~just~~^{some} success and more support unlike the previous two attempts. The last set of revolutions gained support from Cavour and Napoleon III eventually leading to a unified Italy by 1870.

Subsequently, however the failure of the revolutions was down to a lack of well educated people and a strong lack of support from each state and from the people in power. A lack of popular support towards revolutions meant that a unified Italy was no - where near close to being unified. They had a while to go and support / understanding to gain.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a Level 3 response. It attempts analysis and has some understanding of the issues with relevant points made and there is an attempt to show change over time. However, some of the statements are simple and the supporting evidence is weak with some major inaccuracies and misunderstanding.

Question 2

This was by far the most popular question of the two. Candidates, in general, have a strong understanding of both the significance and the importance of key individuals within the process of unification during the latter stages. Most responses referred to Cavour's contribution in relation to Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel and/or Napoleon III and the best were able to show the linking relationships while coming to a clear judgement as to Cavour's significance. A few candidates approached this as a 'factors' question with little reference to the key phrase of 'individual contribution' and so were often unable to gain more than low Level 4 marks. The knowledge of most candidates is impressive but there are still some who are unaware of Cavour's death in 1861. The Level and mark attained for this question tended to be determined by how well candidates were able to balance their discussion of Cavour's significance with the other individuals; many candidates at low Level 4 tended to write long explanations of Cavour's role leaving little time for a balanced discussion of the other contributors.

F2 – The Unification of Germany, 1848–90

This Topic was sat by over 250 candidates most of whom had impressive knowledge of the content. Candidates are generally well prepared but there is some evidence of 'stock' multi-factor answers appearing and many candidates just not answering the question asked. To reach Level 5 it is vital that the response be directly related to the focus of the question.

Question 3

Although the less popular of the two questions, there were some extremely impressive answers to this question with strong deployment of supporting knowledge. Those who chose to answer this question were confident and secure in their understanding of the reasons why the Frankfurt Assembly failed to create a national government for Germany. Some candidates dismissed the given factor of military power almost immediately but most were able to develop the theme with reference to the Schleswig-Holstein situation and the military strength of the traditional powers. The best responses had detailed knowledge of events and were able to develop a thematic response using precisely selected supporting knowledge. There were very few candidates who showed a lack of chronological security and/or confused the events in Schleswig-Holstein with the war of 1864.

This is an example of a well written response to the question.

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 .

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Question 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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(This page is for your first answer.)

To what extent was the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly mainly due to its lack of military power?

Plan

- No army → relied on Austria / Prussia i.e. couldn't fight Denmark, looked impotent, couldn't fight ~~German~~ radicals, no respect, no defence

- ~~For~~ Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover etc. - retained armies + ~~power~~ rulers, to be deployed in 1869 / King refused Bismarck
- Assembly weak because: poor leadership, ~~had~~ no money, disunity, aloof from public, no party ~~state~~ allegiance, no vision

All contributed to lack of confidence, but real reason for failure was that it only had ~~little~~ a ret. monetary support from rulers.

3. During the turmoil of revolution in 1848, the rulers from the main Kingdoms of the German zone came together at Heidelberg and agreed to the demands of the liberal intelligentsia for a new National ~~Assembly~~ Assembly in Frankfurt. This Assembly was to draw up a new Constitution for Germany. It lasted from May 1848 until April 1849. The Assembly had failed in its task and by 1851 Germany was again an Austrian led Confederation of 39 states, as per the 1815 agreement. Part of the reason for failure was the lack of military power, but this was by no means the Assembly's only weakness.

The Frankfurt Assembly had no army at its command; therefore it had to ~~rely~~ rely on the powers of Prussia and Austria to uphold its authority. This meant that without their support the Assembly was impotent. It could not enforce the will of its members. This can be seen most clearly when Denmark ~~had~~ annexed Schleswig in 1848 and had designs ~~on~~ on Holstein. The Assembly ~~could~~ voted overwhelmingly to attack Denmark. Prussia also voted in its ~~own~~ Liberal Ministry to do the same, but following international pressure, mainly from Britain, it was forced to sign the Treaty of Malmö, fearing conflict with another great power. The Frankfurt Assembly was powerless to stop this decision. It led to a number of radicals ^(about 200) breaking free to set up their own Counter-

Assembly in Frankfurt. The Assembly could not put down this faction and bring it in line because it did not have an army. Ultimately, when the army forces of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Württemberg

(This page is for your first answer.) and Hanburg decided to it was time to end the Assembly, it had no power to stop them and it had to disperse. The lack of military power meant the Assembly did not command respect, couldn't defend itself or enforce its will. This led to its failure within a year.

However, it is slightly unbalanced to say that this was the only weakness of the Assembly. After all, the very fact that the old order of feudal Kings, Princes and Dukes remained in place with their own armies intact, ready to strike when the moment was right, meant that the Assembly never stood a chance. It could never have matched their might. A problem was the failure of the 1848 revolution to upend the old order. If society had been radically reshaped and republics had been imposed then the Assembly may have had a chance to build the foundations of democracy. Under Monarchy, it never stood a chance. This was underlined when King Frederick William refused to accept the ~~status of a~~ position of Emperor of a Federal Germany, when offered it by the Assembly in April 1849. This totally undermined the work of the Assembly in achieving a new Constitution. He believed his power derived from God, not mere mortals + so the Assembly fell apart, its purpose defunct.

Yet it never actually commanded the support of the majority of the public. Its unassertive leadership under Gogers did not command confidence and it was known as 'A Professor's Parliament'. It was out of touch with the mainstream of voters. Engels

(This page is for your first answer.) called it an 'Assembly of Old Women'. It was far more concerned with ~~the~~ Macro constitutional and ~~Political~~ Philosophical issues to worry about the concerns of the mainstream ~~Urban~~ Workers were more concerned with practical issues like their wages and working conditions. The Assembly was presented with an Industrial Code which it ignored. It failed to connect with its public and they did not connect with it. This was another cause of its ultimate fail. If it had had the people behind it then the old rulers would have been less inclined to disperse it.

Finally, the Assembly was completely divided over what a new Germany should look like. Radicals wanted to abolish the Monarchy and create a republic, although they were divided over whether this should be a federal or centralised one. Liberals wanted British-style Constitutional Monarchy, with a strong role for Parliament. The few Conservatives wanted to protect the Junker class and landed gentry. ~~The conservatives~~ ~~to take a sea~~ They took a reactionary stance and wanted to fall back to pre-revolution days. This Assembly couldn't even decide whether ~~it~~ Germany should be ~~not~~ made up of all German speaking people, even those from the Austrian Empire, in a Grossdeutschland. Or whether they should focus on those areas north of the river Main, a Kleindeutschland. Indecision and fractious elements like the radicals (explored earlier) meant that the Parliament could not articulate a vision for Germany. ~~Thus it~~ ~~ultimately~~ They did eventually settle on the Kleindeutschland model

(This page is for your first answer.) but confidence was already lost.

To conclude, the military lack of armed forces was important in the failure of the Assembly as it could not defend itself let alone enforce its will. However, the real problem

lied in the fact that the Assembly did not address the concerns of its subjects and ~~therefore~~ had no communicable vision for how a new Germany would be. People preferred the decisiveness of autocracy. ~~Additionally, these~~ ~~can~~ Therefore, the old rulers were able to mobilise their armies when the time was right, crush the depleted revolutionary movements and the Frankfurt Parliament to boot.

13. How far do you agree that the personal popularity of Hitler was the main reason for the increase of support for the Nazi Party 1928-32?

Between 1928-32 the Nazi Party made remarkable strides in ~~the~~ the national elections. From only 12 seats in 1928 the party managed to gain 107 seats in the 1930 elections with an increase of 130,000 in party membership. The 1932 elections saw the party increase its lead to 230 seats in July, falling back slightly to 196 in November. Hitler himself can take a good deal of credit for this, but ~~also~~ the state of the economy, the failure of mainstream politics ~~and the organisation~~ were also important.

In 1932, Hitler stood for President. He gained 37%

(This page is for your first answer.) of the vote. This was a remarkable achievement and shows that Hitler enjoyed strong personal popularity. ~~He~~ He had managed to exploit the political turmoil surrounding negotiations over the Young Plan in 1929. By joining a National Opposition with the DNVP, Hitler found public sympathy by highlighting the incompetencies of the Müller coalition. He joined forces with Hugenberg and was able to disseminate propaganda widely using his media empire. Hitler created a

Cult of personality. ~~He~~ He won the hearts of some Germans by articulating a vision of hope and nationhood in contrast to the ~~anger~~ offered by 'November Criminals' who were stabbing Germany in the ~~back~~ back by negotiating with the foreign powers who had drawn up the Treaty of Versailles. ~~At~~ ~~At~~ At mass rallies such as Nuremberg Hitler offered hope as the ~~late~~ effects of the Great Depression and the government's move from welfare financing to deficit reduction began to bite. ~~By~~ By 1932 people knew who Hitler was and voted for him ~~as much or more than~~ for the more than the party itself. In fact many had reservations about the party, given its reliance on ~~the~~ the violent tactics of the SA. Hitler ~~was~~ can take a good degree of credit for the party's success.

However, he ~~also~~ chose his moment well. World recession had hit as a result of the Great Depression, ^{Oct. 1929} Germany's economy was hit hardest, with its reliance on American loans which were now being recalled. Also, American investment was diminishing. At the start of 1929 the USA invested 100 million dollars in industry

(This page is for your first answer.) but this was reduced to 200 million by the end of the year. Germany relied too heavily on imports, a trade imbalance that was never fixed by Stresemann's reforms. Additionally she was still suffering from years of deficit financing and war debt interest which had never been properly tackled by the government. This ~~stark~~ situation meant that unemployment started to rise to 1.9 million by 1929 and 6 million by 1932. The unemployed ~~and~~ were abandoned ~~and~~ abandoned by the welfare state and turned to the Nazi Party ^{and KPD} for a solution to their troubles. The Mittelstand suffered a loss of business and feared the rise of the Communist Party. They knew Hitler was opposed to communism so gave him their support.

Farmers were hit particularly badly when food prices declined after 1927. They flocked to the Nazi party for help. In 1928 rural Thuringia saw an 11% vote for NSDAP. Schleier also voted for them. The Nazi Party offered a possible remedy to a bleak economic future.

But Hitler was also able to exploit the political system. Proportional representation produced weak coalitions and by 1930 Brüning was having to resort to Article 48 to ~~make~~ get anything passed. Hitler demanded that his party be given more recognition for their success. He undermined the government by refusing to pass Papen's budget in 1932. Finally, the only solution was for Hindenburg to appoint Hitler to the Chancellorship in January 1933. It was politically impossible not to, but ~~with~~ the power did lie in Hindenburg's

(This page is for your first answer.) Hand and without the decision to appoint Hitler, he ~~could~~ could not have been Chancellor.

Therefore Hitler was responsible for creating a cult of personality which led to popular support and electoral success, which was the main reason for the party's achievements on such a scale. However, without the disastrous economy it is unlikely that he would have received so many seats, making it impossible for Hindenburg not to appoint him.



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Examiner Comments

Both this and the following response are directly related to the focus of the question with explicit development of the key issues. Both responses develop a discussion through each paragraph and use relevant supporting material. There is a confidence with both the supporting material and the historical terminology.

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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Question 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frankfurt Military but also other factors Military Indecisiveness Lack of support Austria Leadership
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(This page is for your first answer.)

To what extent was the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly mainly due to its lack of military power?

The failure of the Frankfurt assembly and German Unification can certainly be seen to be down to the lack of military power as there was nothing to enforce these policies of the assembly. The extent to which this was so is questionable as other factors; like the position of Austria and the lack of ~~other~~ support for the assembly, played a part.

Military factors are certainly the most crucial factor for the failure of the Assembly as there was no force to assert the ideas of the liberals and its unified constitution. For example, when Schleswig-Holstein, ^{two} Danish duchies with Germans, asked the assembly for help and to

(This page is for your first answer.)

be included in Germany, Prussia was persuaded by the Assembly to send an army ~~but the~~ ^{only for the} king of Prussia to back ~~down~~ ~~this was then~~ seen as a failure ~~of~~ over fears of international

outcry. Had the Assembly controlled the army, this may have been seen as a victory for Germany and allowed the Assembly to be taken seriously by all of the states. Here this lack of military force is crucial as it allows for ~~a contributing failure~~ to the collapse of the assembly in 1849.

A crucial, but slightly less significant factor, was the position of Austria in opposing the assembly. At the end of 1848, Austria had overcome its revolutions in Hungary through counter-revolutions to the 1848 rebellions. This allowed for Austria to reassert its authority in Germany and eventually dissolve the Frankfurt assembly in Summer 1849. Had Austria not interfered it is possible the Assembly may have eventually succeeded. The failure of the Assembly due to Austria can be linked to a lack of military force by the Frankfurt Assembly because if the Assembly had a military force it may have been able to challenge Austria in its opposition to the Frankfurt Assembly and a unified Germany without Austria.

(This page is for your first answer.) The indecisiveness ^{& idealism} of the Liberals was a contributing factor to the Assembly's failure as they were not quick enough to act. ~~It took~~ Although it only took the Liberals 3 months to assemble the Frankfurt Parliament after the March 1848 revolutions, the Liberals took too long in making crucial decisions.

Due to debating it took the Liberals 6 months to ~~to~~ draw up just the 'Basic Rights and Demands' of a German citizen, a minor issue ~~to~~ ~~relative~~ relative to the unified constitution that needed drawing up. This failure to act quickly and idealistic attitude that German Unification ~~was~~ was inevitable in 1848 meant that by the time the Liberals had planned a constitution in 1849 the old autocratic powers were restoring their authority through counter-revolutions closing the window ~~of~~ of opportunity for unification. ~~If~~ If the Liberals had been decisive and quick in drawing up a unified Germany, the Frankfurt Assembly may not have failed as the Liberals were still supported before 1849.

The Lack of Support in Germany ~~for~~ for the Frankfurt assembly can be seen as a less significant ^{factor} but a factor none the less to its failure. Primarily, the Assembly did not represent

(This page is for your first answer.) Society effectively. Out of 596 representatives 80% held University degrees and there was only 1 peasant. As one historian said, 'It was an assembly of Lawyers'. This failure to represent the working classes, who made up the majority of society, meant there was not widespread support. If there was more support, monarchies in individual states may have been more willing to help in unification therefore the Assembly may have succeeded. Crucially, the lack of support from the King of Prussia (Prussia being the largest state) ~~is~~ is not

accepting the crown of a unified Germany meant that the Assembly lacked support from the places of power in Germany it needed most. This therefore contributed to the assembly's failure.

Finally, a minor factor was the lack of effective leadership from Von Gagern, the liberal leader of the Assembly. Von Gagern lacked charisma and authority allowing for the Assembly to become a 'debating society' over kleindeutsch and Grossdeutsch ideas on whether to exclude Austria from a unified Germany. Von Gagern lacked the leadership ~~that~~ later shown by Bismarck in unifying Germany. ~~is helping towards the~~ and so ~~Von Gagern was~~ The Assembly certainly would have seen more success with better leadership.

(This page is for your first answer.) Overall, military factors were the most crucial factor in the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly as it meant the Assembly was not taken seriously. The position of Austria must also be considered as an important factor as they ultimately dissolved the Assembly although this can be seen as a failure of ^{the} military force ~~to stop~~ it of the Assembly as they could not stop it. It can be argued also that the indecisiveness of the liberals meant that the Assembly would never see great success as decisions took too long although with military force they may still have been successful in 1849.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

Please see the comments for the previous example.

Question 4

This was the more popular of the two questions but despite some very good knowledge there was wide differentiation in the ability to focus on the key phrases of the question. A significant number of candidates appear to have developed a 'stock' answer to explain the process of unification and when asked to determine the significance of Austrian defeat in the war of 1866 were not able to adapt their learnt response to the question on the paper. In most cases a few more moments of planning and some contemplation of the wording of the question asked would have allowed these candidates to produce a more focused answer. This also applies to the time period specified in the question as well. Many candidates referred to events both before and after the years 1862-1871. The question required a discussion of the Austrian defeat as the key turning point or moment of change in the process. This is best dealt with (although not exclusively so) by reference to other possible key turning points. The question itself offered three dates/events which could have been discussed with the appointment of Bismarck in 1862, the defeat of 1866 and the defeat of France in 1871. Too many responses here just produced a list-like series of explanatory paragraphs, often with no particular order of significance, and added an analytical conclusion to the end. Many of these were able to access low-to-mid Level 4 marks but many candidates with excellent knowledge were unable to select and deploy the relevant material to answer the question asked.

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

Over 1750 candidates were entered for this Topic. Most candidates are well prepared and obviously have enthusiasm for the Topic content but many struggle to select relevant supporting material. Many candidates for this Topic tend to write 'all that they know' about the general themes of the question rather than focusing on the key wording of the question asked. However, it has been a pleasure to see how centres have developed and improved coverage of the whole time period over the years and this year, in particular, in Question 5 to see candidates able to refer back and forth between the pre-and-post 1919 'threshold'.

Question 5

This question was marginally more popular than Question 6. There were a wide variety of responses to this question ranging from generalised answers with minimal supporting evidence to directly focused answers with an impressive selection of relevant material. A small number of candidates inverted the question, discussing how the collapse of the Liberal State led to the rise of the PNF. The wording of the question allowed candidates to determine both the beginning and the end dates of the discussion to a certain extent. Most candidates produced an answer covering long-term, short-term and more immediate causes with reference to long-term division, the role of World War One and reaction to Socialist growth in relation to the rise of the PNF. The collapse of the Liberal State was invariably seen as being defined by the March on Rome but many referred to the establishment of dictatorial powers by 1925. Weaker answers tended to give a description of either the weaknesses of the Liberal State or the rise of the PNF. The best answers tended to suggest that, although long-term weakness was apparent, a combination of the 'mutilated victory' and the rise of Socialism allowed the PNF to provide an alternative popular enough amongst both the people and the elites to bring down the Liberal State.

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 ☒.

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(This page is for your first answer.)

The Fascist party grew considerably in the years 1919-1922; from being a small movement of 100 people to a dominant political party and force of Italy. Some may argue that the rise of such an extremist movement is the ultimate cause of the collapse of the liberal state, however this view has been criticised, with socialism and fundamental weaknesses being argued to have also played a part.

Mussolini and the Fasces were a right wing movement who were essentially in direct opposition to the liberal government. The ideology they held was on a different spectrum and the dislike they and contempt they had for the liberals was not hidden. To assess whether the Fascist rise was the most important reason for the fall of the liberal state we must assess the threat they posed. The Fascists were known to be violent and intimidating; the blackshirts using ruthless torture methods like forcing their enemies to drink castor oil to instill their terror. Not only did the violence intimidate the public it also scared the liberals which could play a part in the somewhat obvious defeat the liberals suffered. The Fascist party also seemed to have (This page is for your first answer.) a sense of nationalism that Italy had not seen before; this reassured Italians of the good intentions the groups had for Italy's prestige and ~~not to break to the state~~ may have played a part in the declining support of the liberals. The way in which the Fascists dealt with outbreak of law and order impressed the Italians + especially the conservatives; their no nonsense approach to civil unrest showed the power they had compared to the neutral liberals. The rise of Fascism through violence, nationalistic ideology and organised structure may have been the most important reason for the fall of the liberal government.

However the Fascists were not the only political group who experienced a rise in the years 1919-1922, the Socialists were also particularly dominant in Italy. The left wing party were very much influenced by the Communist Russian revolution and were fighting against the exploitation of the life of Italy. Socialist revolutionary action was not uncommon at this time, the occupation of the factories and the general strike being most obvious examples. Thousands of Socialist workers took hold of factories all over Italy and dominated the industry for a few days. Although the uprising was easily dismantled it shows the flaws of the liberal government for allowing it to happen and the lengths people would go to to express their

discontent for the government. A general strike was called by Socialists which aimed to destabilise the whole country; this was a huge worry to the liberal government but they seem to take a neutral stance. It is here that we not only see the weakness of the government and their unwillingness to engage in conflict but also the influence of Fascism. It was the Fascists

(This page is for your first answer.) gangs who dismantled the strike, although using violent techniques, they proved more effective than the liberals. Conservatives and industrialists were very angry that the government done nothing about the strike and that the left wing group seemed to be taking over Italy. The socialists were in control of the majority of Northern and Central Italy and the liberal dominance was becoming weaker with every action the Socialists took.

Some might argue that the fall of the liberal government was inevitable from the beginning due to the fundamental weaknesses they began with. The hostility of the Catholic church towards the Kingdom of Italy after unification due to the seizure of papal states meant that they were very suspicious and doubtful of the liberal government. The Catholic church were an extremely influential institution in ~~the~~ Italy and whatever the church said people did - they even banned Catholics from voting in the elections. However the influence of Fascism is also seen in this factor with Mussolini clearly winning support of the church through his opposition to abortion and contraception. Not only did the church dislike liberalism, they were now supporters of its arch rival and this ~~is~~ powerful group was bound to have an effect on public support. The economic divide of Italy was immense with the vast majority of Southern Italians living in illiterate poverty. The liberal inaction with this issue angered the poor which not only undermined liberal dominance, it also helped them turn to more extremist parties. The lack of Italian identity after unification and the fact that only 27% of the country actually spoke Italian meant that people were not particularly nationalistic or

(This page is for your first answer.) patriotic toward their leaders and also the language barrier meant that communication was halted. The political system of ~~transformis~~ trasformismo within the liberal government also proved difficult, with many different people forming a coalition regardless of differences. The government often fell and disagreements were common, if a government themselves could not agree how could they influence their country?

The Fascist ~~was~~ party seems to be a factor which is intertwined in all arguments of this question. The intimidation they had was not only instilled on ordinary people but also rival political parties and their ability to quash Socialist uprisings not only promoted their power but also revealed the lack of influence and authority the liberals had. Their ability to try and solve the fundamental problems that the liberal government experienced; the hostility of the Catholic church and the lack of Italian identity showed their strength politically and socially compared to the liberals with whom these problems still flourished. The sheer determination of Mussolini, the influence of the Squadriste and gangs, ~~their~~ the ability to take advantage of certain groups or opportunities ultimately led to the March on Rome and the fall of Salandra. Although we must give significance to the political and economic weaknesses of the liberal government, their inherited Italian problems and the left wing threat in relation to the fall of the liberals we must also see the dominant factor as the rise and power of the PNF.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is Level 5 answer which directly focuses on the question with an explicit understanding of the key issues. A clear discussion of the role of the rise of the PNF in relation to other factors is seen. The supporting material is adequate; particularly in relation to other factors, but to progress within the Level more specific examples of PNF activity and policies could have been given.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always try to organise the response so that the given or highlighted factor is central to the discussion being developed.

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 ☒.

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How far ~~do~~ do you agree that the rise of the Fascist Party in the years 1919-22 was the most important reason for the collapse of the Liberal State.

M W K S L F

YES - WAS RISE OF FASCIST PARTY

- ↳ Mussolini as leader
- ↳ support from elites - landowners
- ↳ protection against socialism
- ↳ strength of fascist party - violence
↳ protection.

NO - WASN'T RISE OF FASCIST PARTY

- ↳ Effect of 1WW: economic ↳ weakness of Lib.
- ↳ weakness of King state.
- ↳ Threat from socialism ↳ North-South LONG-TERM WEAKNESSES.
- ↳ FASCIST NOT THAT POPULAR.

During 1919-22 the Liberal Government in Italy was faced with several threats to its stability, from the ever increasing strength of the Fascist party, ~~to~~ and

~~Socialists to the discontent~~ followed by the war. However, the liberal state ^{also} failed to survive because of both long and short term reasons, including the lack of unity of Italy and opposition from the church.

The threat from Mussolini and the Fascist party during 1919-22 can be seen as the most important reason for the collapse of the liberal state, as it was Mussolini's role as prime minister which brought about its collapse, following the Matteotti crisis in 1924.

~~However~~ During 1919-22 the Fascist party was increasingly growing, as it attracted ~~discontented~~ ex-servicemen and those who feared socialism, increasing its strength.

Whilst Fascism was a new political party, and failed to gain interest in its earlier years, Mussolini's strength and ability meant that it was

(This page is for your first answer.) considered as a major power. Through the use of propaganda, and papers such as Popolo d'Italia, Mussolini was able to reach out and gain interest. Despite only ~~as~~ gaining 7% of the vote in the 1919 elections, Mussolini was able to ~~seize~~ be invited into power in 1922, suggesting his strength as a Fascist leader led to the demise of the Liberal state.

Most importantly, the rise of the fascist movement was the main reason for the fall of the liberal state, because of Mussolini's organisation of the Fascists and the support from the elite. The Mussolini was encouraging. The Fascist attitude of attacking socialists on the streets, most notable was the Red week in 1919, attracted a lot of support for the Fascist power from the middle class and elites who feared communism, increasing Fascist power. By 1922, Fascism was seen as a protector from socialism and a good alternative to the liberal state,

(This page is for your first answer.) suggesting the increasing power of the Fascism did bring the demise of the liberal state.

However, there were other major issues, which threatened the stability of the liberal state. The aftermath of the First World War, and the mutilated victory led to increasing discontent in Italy, increasing opposition to the liberal state. Not only did Italy not gain territories such as Fiume but they had to deal with war debt.

In addition, there were long term weaknesses which can be considered

as the most important reason for the Liberal States collapse. Liberal Italy was a divided state, which the war highlighted. The North-South divide, with the very rich in the North and poor in the south led to opposition from peasants who yearned for a change as their agriculture was backward. ~~the~~ The industrial boom in the North ~~was~~ led to an increase in workers, and therefore socialism - a major threat to the Liberal

(This page is for your first answer.) ... state.

The weaknesses of the Liberal state ~~itself can be~~ and government itself can be considered as a major reason. The use of trasformismo, particularly in Giolitti's government, led to an increasingly instable government who didn't act in the south's best interest. The weakness of the government is highlighted by D'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume, which the government failed to react to ~~until~~ for a whole year.

Overall I think the main reason for the Liberal state's downfall were the long term problems of the state, such as the failure of unification and threat of socialism. Whilst the

Fascist party did lead to its demise,
I believe the party would of failed to
do so if the Government was
supported by the Italian people.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 response. It is well focused and understands the key issues. The given factor is well developed with reference to a range of key areas and other factors are introduced. The conclusion refers to the role of the PNF and begins to suggest an inter-relationship of key factors that is not fully developed in the main body of the response.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This plan allows the candidate to develop an answer which looks at different influences on the collapse of the Liberal State and ensures that the given factor is well developed. However, if the plan had highlighted the importance of the different factors or drawn links between them then the candidate may have been able to develop a more discursive response.

Question 6

This was the slightly less popular question on the Topic. Centres clearly cover foreign policy in some depth but many candidates have a very confused knowledge of the chronology. Responses to this question show by far the least confidence with the chronology of events and, in particular, a lack of dates when discussing different events often creates incoherent answers; this was particularly so with this question which required an evaluation of change over time. This question was intended to be a discussion of foreign policy as a single factor with a focus on the extent to which Mussolini's foreign policy influenced his popularity over time in Italy. However, the wording of the question did lead to some multi-factor answers focusing on 'other' policies which increased his popularity in Italy or to discussions of his popularity both domestically and internationally. This was discussed and dealt with during the standardisation and marking process and the mark scheme was amended to reflect these responses. However, despite the often confused chronology, the wording of the question led to some very interesting and thoughtful answers that really tried to come to grips with the changing nature of Mussolini's foreign policy and the reactions to his policies both at home and from abroad. The best answers were able to show progression from popularity to the mixed reactions of the 1930s to the disasters of World War Two while underlining the always ambiguous nature of his 'popularity'.

Please note: there were a few scripts, though of a significant number to be worrying, where it was clear that the candidates had no understanding of the meaning of the term 'foreign policy'. In most cases these candidates referred in general to domestic policies but some were clearly of the opinion that this question was about Mussolini's religious policy. Concepts of foreign and domestic policy are fundamental to the study of history but in the case of this particular Topic the whole of the fourth bullet point in the specification is dedicated to Mussolini's foreign policy.

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

Once again the number of entries for this topic has increased with over 800 candidates being entered for Options E and F combined. Candidates are increasingly confident in their deployment of knowledge and understanding of the broad themes. However, the history of Spain, in the years 1931-39 in particular, is very complex and the rapid changes that took place mean candidates need to have secure chronological knowledge if they are to produce answers at the higher Levels. It is encouraging to see the number of candidates who can support the broad themes discussed in Civil War questions with specific examples but there are still too many candidates writing in a generalised way with a confused chronology. We endeavour to be fair to candidates who transpose Republicans for Nationalists and vice versa, but unfortunately every year there are still candidates who confuse the Republicans and Nationalists to such an extent that it completely undermines their response.

Question 7

This was the less popular of the two questions. Although some candidates struggled with the chronology of events, in general the candidates who chose this question were confident in both their knowledge and understanding. A few candidates believed this to be a question about the outbreak of the civil war itself. However, some of the most enjoyable responses to read on the whole paper were found here, as candidates really tried to show how the reforms affected Spain and their consequences for the new republic. Some very accomplished answers were able to show that the reforms merely reflected and exacerbated traditional divisions leading to the inevitable weaknesses in the republic.

Question 8

This was by far the more popular of the two questions. Candidates are very aware of the factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War but need to guard against the potential for creating 'stock' answers which become explanatory rather than reaching an analytical judgement. It was important here to spend some time planning an answer in which the given factor required a definition and where relevant support could be found within a variety of the more 'traditional' factors discussed. It is also important for centres to discuss the nuances of Nationalist victory as opposed to Republican defeat and vice versa. Weaker candidates just wrote a series of paragraphs about different factors with little reference specifically to military organisation or to any specific events of the war. The best candidates were able to select a variety of relevant material to establish the argument for or against the superior military organisation of the Nationalists with reference to nature of troops, tactics, leadership and foreign aid in relation to the military organisation of the Republicans and/or other factors. There were many well focused answers that were marked at lower Level 4 because having established military organisation they then just repeated the same points again as 'other factors' without clear understanding of the interdependency previously shown. It is also vital that specific examples be given. For example, statements of Franco's good use of the tactic of a 'war of attrition' need to be exemplified. Some very good answers were able to show change over time with an excellent understanding of the chronology of events. Many of these suggested that it took some time for the potential of the Nationalist military superiority to become apparent and that, as it became more organised under the tactical leadership of Franco and the availability of foreign weapons and troops so the Nationalists were able to defeat the more poorly organised Republicans.

F5 – Germany Divided and Reunited, 1945–91

This topic has an entry in Option F of about 300 candidates. Most are very well prepared and have a very good understanding of the complex nature of change and the different developments which took place. However, a significant minority struggle with the chronology of events particularly in the earlier and later time frames.

Question 9

This was the more popular of the two questions. Most candidates were able to discuss the long-term, short-term and immediate events leading to the formal partition of the two Germanies but there was a clear lack of chronological security in many of the responses. If candidates are going to refer to thematic causation then they need to clearly provide a chronological framework by referring specifically to dates or writing about events in chronological order internally within paragraphs. There were also a worrying number of candidates who discussed partition generally but did not seem aware of when either West or East Germany came into being. The use of the term Berlin Crisis to refer to the events in Berlin of 1948-9 did cause problems for some students but this is the terminology used in the specification. It is vital that centres make sure that candidates are aware of the terminology used in the specification outline, bullet points and clarification when referring to events/developments which may have alternative nomenclature. The best responses were able to link the events taking place in Berlin 1948-9 to earlier events and wider political forces and often suggested that this led almost inevitably to partition.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer ☒.
Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒
and then put a cross in another box ☒.

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(This page is for your second answer.)

PLAN "Berlin crisis = main cause of 1949 division"

<p><u>BERLIN CRISIS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blockade 1948 = symbol of division + aggression ... though in response to Deutschland - west • Airlift increased tensions, symbolic of war (planes) <p>LOA = Berlin v. important but overall mainly western aggression - Stalin didn't want division</p>	<p><u>OTHER CAUSES</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truman Doctrine 1947 = activist declaration of opposition • Marshall Plan 1947: 4 years, anti-communist, West accept / East reject • Bizonia - Stalin "deliberate attempt to separate states" - western decision to stop spread of comm. so Stalin not necessarily to blame
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The main cause of the partition of Germany in 1949 is debatable. The Berlin Crisis certainly played an important part in increasing tensions. However a number of other factors including America's attempts to contain communism and the resulting economic differences in Germany are arguably more significant. Overall I think that the Berlin Crisis was not mainly

(This page is for your second answer.)

responsible for Germany's division in 1949 because the underlying factors are more important.

The Crisis began in 1948 when the USSR decided to cut off western access to West Berlin. Previously the west had been able to support its part of the German capital, but in an attempt to claim the whole of Berlin Stalin had denied the west this right. This therefore increased tensions and Berlin was already becoming a symbol of the Cold War and the ideological differences between West and East. It can therefore be argued that this symbol eventually led to the physical division in 1949 because the Allies could no longer co-operate effectively.

However the Blockade was actually only a response to the introduction of the Deutschmark in West Germany. It is therefore apparent that Stalin's decisions were not at the root of the chain of events after 1945. For example, the Truman Doctrine declared that the USA wanted to

contain communism and ~~sprea~~ stop its spread throughout Europe. Since this was announced in 1947, it shouldn't be assumed that the Blockade

and resulting crisis was caused by Stalin alone.

On the other hand the events in Berlin were very significant in building up post-war tensions. Instead of handing the rest of Berlin over to the USSR, the ~~wester~~ western allies launched what was known as the Berlin Airlift. Western aeroplanes were used to transport essential food and fuel to West Berliners. This helped to undermine communist authority because it actively defied Stalin's plans. Furthermore the presence of war planes symbolised the invisible Cold War and so increased tensions even further. Perhaps division in 1949 would have been delayed or stopped altogether if it wasn't for the heightened tensions caused by the Berlin Crisis.

Another factor, however, was the physical follow-up to the Truman Doctrine. The Marshall Plan was announced in ~~the~~ 1947 and gave ~~a~~ financial aid to European countries vulnerable to communism for the next four years. The USA was clearly committed to fighting communism. As well as allowing those countries to better defend themselves, dependence on America helped to minimise any potential control from the Soviets. ~~Also~~ Also since

the West accepted the aid but East Germany did not, this was yet another factor which further separated west from east.

Finally, the creation of Bizonia was another significant factor responsible for the partition of Germany in 1949. Stalin saw it as a deliberate attempt to form a separate state and accused the western allies of not being committed to eventual reunification. Indeed there is evidence to suggest that the west was far less motivated to reunify Germany than Stalin, though this was mainly to prevent the spread of communism throughout the whole country. Therefore it is not accurate to say that the Berlin Crisis - Stalin's decision - was the main factor responsible for partition, because ultimately it was western decisions such as the creation of Bizonia (and later Trizonia) which provoked Stalin's reactions.

In conclusion the chain of events leading to the partition of Germany in 1949 is complex. The Berlin Blockade and the resulting Airlift were certainly very important, if only for the dramatic effect symbolising the conflict between the USSR

and the Western allies. But, taking into account the underlying factors and events leading up to the Crisis and eventual division, it is clear that events in Berlin were not the most significant. Instead, Western decisions - in the form of

introducing the Deutschmark, resisting communism through economic support and the creation of Bizonia - were far more important in causing the partition of Germany into two separate states in 1949.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a high Level 4 response. It is well focused on the question and has a clear understanding of the key issues. It develops the other factors well and in the conclusion shows some interlinking between long and short term factors. However, there is little explanatory development of the given factor despite the stated connection to the currency issues which makes the argument less convincing.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always develop the given/highlighted factor securely when creating an argument that suggests other factors are more important.

Question 10

There were few responses to this question. Of these, many were weak with candidates focusing on the 1950s and assuming that East Germany was run by the Soviet government. These responses tended to describe the repressive policies and assume that control was wholly through oppression. Some candidates struggled to understand the meaning of repression. However, some candidates with impressive knowledge chose to answer this question and produced some of the more interesting responses on the whole paper. These candidates were able to distinguish between East German government and Soviet influence while acknowledging the influences of the 'niche society' and referring to change over time.

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

Over 300 candidates were entered for this Topic in Option F. Centres are to be congratulated for increasing coverage of the aspects of the specification that deals with Arab nationalism and greater focus on the key areas outlined in the specification for the post-1979 period; the focus on this topic is not Arab-Israeli relations but the influence of different forms of nationalism in the Middle East across the entire period 1945-2001. However, it is worrying that a significant number of candidates still seem to think that every question on the pre-1979 period requires a discussion of all the Arab-Israeli conflicts in turn. This is a complex Topic to study with many events and development, often over very short periods of time, and it is vital that candidates both acquire chronological security and do not confuse the actions of different groups. The use of timelines is recommended to establish a clear understanding of events and change over time.

Question 11

This was the most popular question of the two. Candidates were generally able to discuss the long-term, short-term and immediate events leading to the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli conflict but many of the answers showed very weak chronological understanding and even confused the actions of Arabs and Jews. Many answers were insecure and generalised while others just gave a confused narration of events. Examiners commented on a general lack of knowledge concerning the creation of the state of Israel with many suggesting that either the UN or the British enforced the state of Israel on Palestinian territory; many were clearly unaware of the date and/or the connection between the declaration and the outbreak of the conflict. There were also a few answers which focused on all the Arab-Israeli conflicts to 1973. Some candidates also found it difficult to focus on the wording of the question, so ignored the references to 'trigger' and 'fundamental' causes writing a general answer about different factors leading to the conflict. The best responses tended to establish the creation of the state of Israel as the trigger, show how short-term causes led to the creation of the state and how these in turn were affected by the fundamental underlying causes of nationalism, religion, imperialism and ownership of land.

Question 12

There were few responses to this question but those candidates who did answer it were often well informed and/or wrote interesting and thoughtful answers. Although some candidates confused either Iraq and Iran or Sunni and Shia, most candidates were able to discuss in some detail the reasons for the war and the length of the conflict. Candidates were not expected to cover both aspects equally but the higher Levels require a discrete understanding of both. The best answers were able to show how religious divisions combined with the more fundamental influences of regional and international politics helped to start the war and the effects of the war of attrition on prolonging it.

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

This is overwhelmingly the most popular Topic in Option F, as is to be expected, with over 2500 candidates. The standard of response has risen over the period of the qualification but examiners still see a wide variety of response with more at Level 2 and low Level 3 than in other topics. These responses invariably show either knowledge or understanding with weak supporting evidence and, although have some focus, lack coherence and accuracy. However, the majority of answers show a good understanding and sufficient knowledge to be able to produce a coherent answer with some focus. The main problems seem to be the selection of sufficient relevant and detailed supporting material and a poor sense of chronology. However, the best responses are often outstanding and thoughtful showing rapid progression from GCSE. It is also apparent that most centres are now covering the whole date range of the period with many candidates opting to answer the question focused on the defeat of Germany in World War II.

Question 13

This was by far the most popular question of the two. Most candidates were aware of the growth in support for the Nazis during the years 1928-32 and were able to produce answers which developed general explanations. However, examiners commented on the disappointing number of candidates able to refer directly to either electoral support or the personal popularity of Hitler. In particular, references to the growth in electoral support were generalised rather than specific; there was a clear opportunity here to look at the pattern in the growth of electoral support and refer to the different types of elections in which the Nazis participated. Likewise Hitler's personality was generally seen as little more than clever oration with a charismatic quality. Many candidates saw this as an opportunity to explain the general rise to power of the Nazi Party beginning with the Munich Putsch and ending with the Enabling Act. The best answers were often able to give direct focus to the winning of votes in relation to the appeal of Hitler with some discussion, for example, of the presidential election of 1932. Most strong responses suggested that although Hitler's personal popularity did play a role it was the economic and social circumstances combined with the weak political situation of the Weimar Republic which combined with Nazi re-organisation to bring about an increase in votes.

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 ☒.

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(This page is for your first answer.) Plan

Agree = very charismatic, strong leader, untainted by Weimar

Disagree = propaganda, technology, mass suggestion, unifying themes, scapegoats.

violence, SA, destabilising Weimar

NSDAP, extreme parties

völkergemeinschaft

(This page is for your first answer.) Hitler's personal popularity was an important reason for his increase in electoral support in the years 1928-32 however other factors also played a significant role such as his use of propaganda, the SA's violence and by promising different things to different individual groups. The Wall Street Crash also had an impact.

Hitler was very charismatic and his skill for public speaking made him increasingly popular to the public. They saw him as a strong leader who cared for their interests & as someone untainted by the failings of Weimar. After his arrest in 1923 & the Bamberg Conference in 1925 he became increasingly well-known & due to his views on making Germany great again increasingly popular. The personal appeal that he held with the people definitely contributed towards his increase in electoral support.

However there are other factors that must be considered. For example Hitler & Goebbels' almost psychological approach to propaganda had a huge impact on the popularity of the Nazi party by using a number of ahead of their time techniques.

Technology played an important role in Nazi propaganda as not only were radios & loudspeakers used to help spread Hitler's speeches but cars & aeroplanes were used to transport Hitler giving him a more 'states-man' like appearance. These forms of transport also allowed Hitler to travel all over Germany to speak to individual groups which helped increase his electoral support. Another propaganda technique was that of mass suggestion. Hitler wanted to create an almost emotional aspect to his rallies so that everybody part of them felt an overwhelming sense of unity, that could be used to encourage the masses to vote Nazi. He used techniques such as uniforms, symbols, chants & torches to create this effect. Hitler also used propaganda to increase electoral support by using scapegoats. He blamed groups like the 'November Criminals' & the Communists for Germany's problems to not only weaken their political

(This page is for your first answer.) support but to appear as a leader who knew how to solve Germany's problems. Unifying themes was also significant, especially in 1933 when Hitler became Führer, because he used this to make him seem like a messiah figure who had come to save Germany. By using these ideas that nearly all Germans would agree on, such as increasing Germany's status & power he was able to appeal to the entire nation & therefore hugely increase his electoral support.*

Hitler also used the SA or the Brownshirts to gain electoral support. Not only did he use their violence to beat up opposition ^{and intimidate people to vote Nazi} but he also often had them create brawls in the street which he could then use to gain support. For example after the March election of 1933 grass-root SA members took to the streets terrorising the opposition & looting Jewish stores. Hitler then used this to argue that the ~~Weimar~~ state governments could not control the situation which allowed him to destabilise further what was left of the Weimar constitution whilst at the same time increasing his own electoral support by seeming strong & in control.

The Wall Street crash in 1929 also had an impact on Nazi electoral support as the ~~slow~~ Depression that followed left millions unemployed & pushed the public towards more extreme political parties. This helped the Nazis gain support as they went from 12 seats in parliament in 1928 and after the crash in 1929 increased to 107. This proves that the far right-wing parties like the Nazis (and far left as Communist party - KPD - also increased votes) became more popular in 1929 from

1929 onwards because their extreme solutions seemed the best option to overcome the Depression. This was particularly true of the Nazis because their promises of 'Work and Bread' strongly appealed to the millions of working-class Germans unemployed & the Nazis electoral support from that sector of voters had increased to $\frac{2}{5}$ ^{voting Nazis} by 1933.

(This page is for your first answer.) * Hitler also increased electoral support with his policy of ~~Volksgruppen~~ canvassing ^{to} where he offered different policies to different groups of people. ~~For~~ For example whilst his far-right nationalist ideals appealed to the Junkers & aristocrats his policy of Volksgemeinschaft ~~even~~ gained electoral support from farmers ^{through} Hitler's ~~offer~~ promises to help them recover from the agricultural depression & give them a valued place in his 'people's community'. Middle-class, middle stand voters were also appealed to as Hitler offered protection from Communism & would help small businesses by closing down Jewish department stores. As well as the separate electoral support he received from all these groups it also allowed him to appear as a 'Man for all the people' which boosted his appeal further.

In conclusion I do think that Hitler's personal popularity was significant as it allowed him to create a relationship of trust between him & the German citizens which was successful as ~~the Nazis were the largest party in the Reichstag~~ ^{the Nazis were the largest party in the Reichstag} ~~and a lot of people wanted Hitler as Chancellor~~ ^{and a lot of people wanted Hitler as Chancellor} in 1933. However I would say that a more important factor was his use of propaganda as it was so sophisticated & had so many varieties that it allowed him to gain electoral support from a huge number of different sections of society ~~and a huge~~ make him a leader who appealed to the masses.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 response. It is well focused and shows an understanding of the key issues with some reference to the growth in electoral support. However, the given/highlighted factor is only briefly developed and so this leads to an imbalanced response and makes it difficult to evaluate its significance.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always develop the given/highlighted factor with enough detail to be able to compare its significance to the other factors developed in the discussion.

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

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(This page is for your first answer.) ~~the~~ personal popularity for Hitler was a main factor why the Nazi party was so successful. Hitler was a great leader and people admired his skill for public speaking, and believed him when he made promises to them. Hitler made promises to people. ~~promises~~ For example, because of the economic slump and the great depression, many people in Germany were unemployed. So Hitler promised more jobs for the unemployed and for young workers so that they would potentially vote for Nazis. He also promised action against big department stores and chain stores, so that the people with small businesses would get more custom. Hitler was also popular with ex-service men which also meant he would get their vote. Hitler's popularity was a main

(This page is for your first answer.) ^{the} ^{election} factor, in ~~1928~~ 1928, the Nazis were not very popular. They only got 2.6% of the vote with 12 seats. However, by 1930 they got 11.3% of the vote and had 170 seats.

Which shows their success was building.

However there were many other factors which made the Nazi party so popular. For example, Hitler was a big fan of using propaganda. He put up posters all over Germany appealing to everyone, eg, working men, women, ex-service men ^{and} unemployed people. He also had films made and used the radio to get across Nazi messages. Hitler was also against communism, and so was a big majority of Germany, so his rallies against them and plans to disrupt their meetings also made the Nazi party very successful and gain much support. The Nazi party also published their own newspaper so German people could read what the Nazi party wanted them to read which also gained them a lot of support. Propaganda was a huge factor that Hitler used to gain support for the Nazi party because it was a way of getting the Nazi message to everyone, by radio,

(This page is for your first answer.) film, newspapers or posters.

However, another factor that made the Nazis so popular was Hitler's hatred towards the Dawes plan. German people saw the Dawes plan as a betrayal because having to pay reparations back meant that they were accepting the blame ~~and~~ which therefore meant Germany had no money which led to the Great Depression. Hitler

also saw the Dawes plan as 'a betrayal' and planned to get rid of it, which got the Nazi party tonnes of support from the German people because after the Treaty of Versailles, everything was blamed on Germany so the people had had enough.

One other factor which made the Nazi party more popular was bringing Jews out of the workforce. Even though Jews ~~are~~ made up only about 5% of Germany, 10% of the doctors were Jewish and over 15% of Jews were in high ranking jobs, which German people weren't happy about as most were unemployed while Jews had high paying jobs. So Hitler's policy meaning Jews come out of work also got the Nazi party

(This page is for your first answer.) support.

The Nazi party also gained support because of new policies Hitler wanted to introduce. For example, in order to get a higher population, Hitler would award any mother who have 5 children with a medal. Also a loan would be given to the woman after every birth. This loan was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yearly income, which made support rise for Nazis. Another policy which made Hitler popular with women was bringing them out of the workforce and given them benefits. However although this gained them support, more women were needed in the workforce at the time of war.

Overall I believe Hitler's popularity was the main factor why the Nazi party were so successful between the years 1928-1932 because using propaganda and the promises he made that all added to his popularity from the German people.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 3 response. It attempts analysis and has some understanding of the focus of the question. The response refers to the popularity of the Nazi party and its success with an implicit suggestion that this led to electoral success. The supporting evidence is adequate but is not always completely relevant or secure.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Using the key words and phrases in the question should lead to a more focused and relevant answer.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer .
Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box
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(This page is for your second answer.) How far do you agree that the personal popularity of Hitler was the main reason for the increased electoral support for the Nazi Party in the years 1928-1932?

Plan

Personal popularity — charismatic — promised to reduce unemployment — anti-semitism? — favoured because he played on fear of communism — said he was there for people
Nazi vote 1930 107 → 1932 230.

Political structure → Provisional govt — Müller — deal with economic crisis → voters for alternatives → why they voted for Hitler.

Economic crisis — left people unwanted — farmers — 1924 — Hitler appealed to them → Döberlein Young Plan — to deal with it → Hitler part of national opposition — gained votes.

(This page is for your second answer.) In the years 1928-1932 Hitler's personal popularity was one of the reasons for increased support for the Nazi party. However the political structure of the Weimar Republic and the economic

crisis of 1929 also ensured increased support for the Nazi party.

Hitler's personal popularity was one of the main reasons for the increased electoral support of the party. The Nazi Propaganda pictured Hitler as a charismatic leader, a leader that promised to reduce unemployment and wanted to help the people. ~~Thus~~ Thus increasing the Nazi vote because the economic crash of 1929 had left people vulnerable open to other alternatives besides the Müller government. This is evident in the number of Nazi votes the Nazi party gained from 1930 to 1932, in 1930 the Nazi party had 107 votes, by 1932 they had an ever increasing 230 votes, therefore Hitler was responsible for the increased support for the Nazi party. Further more supported by the fact that Hitler was able to play on the people's fear of communism, he used the SA to beat up the Jews who were blamed for the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, thus tying into his anti-semitic ideology. The fear of communism that controlled the German nation made it easy for Hitler to tap into the German psyche in order to gain increased support for the Nazi Party. Consequently, Hitler's charismatic, anti-communist personality led to his rise to power in 1933, as a result of

(This page is for your second answer.) increased Nazi support.

The economic crisis of 1929 also ensured increasing support for the Nazi Party. The economic crisis left many feeling unwanted and rejected, specifically Farmers who had already been hit by high interest rates and falling agricultural prices. Not to mention farmers benefit from the unemployment benefits of 1924. Consequently, the farmers became the Nazi Party's

targeted support as it allowed Hitler to manipulate them into voting for him due to the deep psychological effect that resinated in those who were affected by the 1929 economic crisis. Furthermore, the Nazi Party also found an increase in votes from the national opposition. Stresemann's foreign policy, in particular the Young Plan, 1929, aimed to stabilise reparation payments which ensured the Weimar Republic stability. As a result of the 1929 economic crisis the Young Plan received major internal opposition from Germans who believed the Young Plan exposed the fundamental weaknesses of the Weimar Republic. Hitler condemned the Young Anti-Young Plan which gained the Nazi Party masses of support between 1929 - 1932. Therefore the economic crisis of 1929 exposed the flaws of the Weimar Republic in which Hitler was able to manipulate in order to gain increased support for the Nazi Party.

The political structure of the Weimar Republic also ensured increased numbers of support for the Nazi Party. The provisional

(This page is for your second answer.) government of Müller collapsed due to its inability to agree on how to deal with the after

math of the 1929 economic crisis. ~~The left~~ The DUP opposed spending money to support the poor,

Müller's proposal of cuts to increase expenditure in order where as the right wanted to make cuts in order to be put back into the economy, and the right to

increase expenditure. This resulted in deadlock ~~leading~~

ultimately leading to the collapse of the Müller government.

The appointment of Brüning turned the democracy into an authoritarian government as President Hindenburg had used Article 48 in order to bring Brüning into office.

Brüning's proposed ideas of ~~the~~ allowing the economic situation to worsen in the hope that reparations would be called off.

received the vote of no confidence by the parliament. However Brüning's decision to use the President's emergency powers to bring the bill in anyway caused political dissatisfaction. The German people felt hostile towards the government as they weren't seen as acting in a democratic way; therefore making them ~~to~~ look to vote for alternatives such as the Nazi Party. Therefore this highlights that the political structure of the Weimar Republic, in failing to deal with the economic crisis, made people lose confidence in the democratic system. This resulted in ~~the~~ an increased support for the Nazi Party as Hitler proposed ideas that were to be implemented in order to deal with the aftermath of the economic crisis - which the Weimar Republic had failed to do.

(This page is for your second answer.) In conclusion, I do agree that the personal popularity of Hitler was one of the main reasons for the increased electoral support for the Nazi Party in the years 1928-1932 as he appealed to the German people in a time of ^{discontentment} severe economic ~~crisis~~. However I do differ that the personal popularity ^{of the Nazi Party} was the main reason for the increased electoral support as the ~~the~~ economic crisis of 1929 and the political structure of the Weimar Republic shaped the votes for the Nazi Party as a result of the Weimar Republic's inability to deal with the economic crisis of 1929.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a lower Level 4 response. It is well focused on the question and understands the key issues involved in the growth of electoral support but at times drifts into a discussion of the rise to power. The given factor is developed with several other factors and connections between them are made but not clearly explained. The conclusion asserts that the economic crisis of 1929 and the political structure of the Weimar Republic are more influential on the growth in support but this has not been convincingly argued in the main body of the response.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

The beginning of each paragraph here states that the factor contributed to the increased electoral support. However, to make the conclusion stand up try to explain the relative significance of each factor or to connect the previous factor in the opening line of the paragraph.

Question 14

This was the less popular question but those who did choose to answer this question often had a good understanding of the events/factors influencing the defeat of Germany. Most candidates were able to explain a variety of factors which led to the defeat. Most centres are also obviously aware that an overview of the impact of the military campaigns is required rather than in-depth knowledge and there were some excellent summative paragraphs concerning the events of the war. The best answers were able to weigh up the contribution of the impact of Allied bombing in relation to other factors and also to show some understanding of change over time. However, a significant number of answers appeared to be 'stock' answers rearranged to fit the given factor named in the question and so failed to create a discussion. Too many answers briefly explained the bombings and launched into a discussion of Hitler's miscalculation and errors or the failed economic policies of the 1930s. There were though a number of interesting and well-written answers that inter-linked the various causes and painted a picture of the chaos of Germany in later years of the war.

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 .

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(This page is for your first answer.)

~~Allied bombing - yes destroyed industry, lowered morale~~
Hitler's mistakes - war on 3 fronts, undermined the orders of his generals, didn't adequately prepare troops for Operation Barbarossa
Effectiveness of Allied troops - significant advances, more guns
Lack of economic resources - hadn't reached autarky before declaration of war, Allies major economies, USA self-sufficient & could provide aid to others

(This page is for your first answer.) Defeat of Germany in the Second World War was due to the impact of Allied bombing as it severely hampered industrial production and lowered the morale of the German population. However, it was also due to the effectiveness of Allied troops and leadership, Germany's lack of resources and Hitler's mistakes.

Defeat of Germany was due to the impact of Allied bombing as the Allies' attacks were targeted specifically at industry. During their raids which occurred both day and night, they paid special attention to Germany's industrial plants in order to limit the raw materials and ammunition that would reach the troops at the front. In this they were successful and Germany suffered from a serious lack of resources during the later years of the war, which made it almost impossible for them to compete with the better equipped Allies. The bombings also lowered the morale of the people back home as whole cities were devastated. This led to increasing opposition to the war at home and apathy. Thus the bombing was responsible as it meant that Germany was swiftly and surely losing the vital industry that it needed to keep its troops at war.

However, the effectiveness of the Allied troops at the front also played a part in the defeat of Germany. They were well-trained and under the

(This page is for your first answer.) leadership of men who would not give up and who came up with more and more daring raids against the Germans. Germany had steadily been gaining ground in Egypt, but under the control of Montgomery, the Allies managed to push them back and recapture El Armein. A similar story also played out in the USSR and the Germans were forced to retreat due to the superiority of men and guns of the Red Army. Thus Germany was defeated because she couldn't match the skill and numbers of the Allied forces.

Germany was defeated in the Second World War due to her lack of economic resources. Before the war Hitler embarked on a policy of Autarky, with the aim of getting Germany ready for a state of total war. However, he was unsuccessful and Germany entered the war without full economic self-sufficiency. This meant that she did not have the necessary resources to wage war on three of the most successful economies in the world. ~~The~~ Not only was the USA self-sufficient - something which Hitler had been desperately striving for - it was also able to provide aid to the other Allies. ~~The country~~ This was something which Hitler could not provide his allies and so when the Allies began taking back the lands Hitler invaded, he could not afford to send more

(This page is for your first answer.) troops or ammunition to secure.

Therefore, Germany was defeated as its economy could not cope with the strains of war.

However, Hitler himself should also be held accountable for Germany's defeat as he made a lot of mistakes that ultimately led to Germany being unable to effectively combat Allied advances. The first fatal mistake Hitler made was invading the USSR and beginning a war on three fronts. Not only was the economy not stable enough to supply food and weapons to troops all ~~the way~~ across the globe, the very distance between the battlegrounds made it easier for convoys to be intercepted and harder to send back up troops over if territory was being threatened. In short, Germany lost because Hitler had ~~even~~ engineered it so that instead of fighting one war, Germany was now fighting three. Moreover, he also undermined his generals in order to achieve a compromise that would suit them both and instead weakened both ideas. He was not militarily astute and this led to Germany's defeat as he did not listen to his advisors and determined the direction of battle himself.

Ultimately, Allied bombing did contribute to Germany's defeat as it ~~reduced the~~ lowered morale and ~~destroyed~~ destroyed a lot of German industry,

(This page is for your first answer.) which meant that it was unable to adequately ~~prep~~ equip its troops for the front. However, it did not completely destroy industry and industrial production actually doubled amidst Allied bombing. ~~It was Hitler's inability~~ It was Hitler's decision to start a war on three fronts that ultimately led to Germany's defeat as both troops and resources were stretched too thin. Germany's economy, which was not ready for war was thus unable to cope with the incredible demand of supplying troops who were ~~stretched~~ ~~all~~ stationed all across the world.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 response. It is well-focused and shows a clear understanding of some of the key issues. It develops both the given/highlighted factor and the other factors while beginning to evaluate. The opening sentences of the paragraphs do begin to create a discussion but this is not sustained. The analysis is well reasoned but not always supported and, although there is a sense of chronology, the argument put forward requires more specific reference to when events happened.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This response clearly attempts to create a discussion. However, if each of the paragraphs had been organised in the order they were established in the conclusion then this would have become a sustained argument.

This is another example of a response to Question 14.

Put a cross in the box indicating the SECOND question you have chosen to answer .
Your second question choice must be on a different topic to your first question choice.
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(This page is for your second answer.)

There were many reasons as to why Germany was defeated in the second world war one of which was the allied bombing campaign. Between Great Britain (GB) & Russia (USSR) they managed to continuously bomb Germany. USSR would bomb by day & GB by night. This meant Germany was constantly under attack and found it hard to fight back. Many of Germany's (G) industrial towns were bombed and most of their manufacturing head quarters so Germany had to try & rebuild them in places they believed would not be bombed.

As it is Germany had very little raw material sources. They found it hard to keep up with the vast amount machinery & equipment USSR and GB were creating. Germany was 'outgunned'. Germany could not replace the amount of planes lost during the Blitz. Germany was up against the 3 biggest

(This page is for your second answer.) economies of the world.

~~Germany was~~ another reason why Germany lost the war may be down to the fact they were also '~~outnumbered~~' 'outnumbered' the population of Germany could not outweigh the amount of people in the army & navy of Britain & ~~the~~ USSR. Germany was lacking in amount of people. In the last 4 months of war they lost more ^{German} ~~people~~ than they had in the previous 2 years. They lost 3 million Germans all together during the war.

Nearing the end of the war the Allies were controlling the seas leaving Germany with no way of transporting food or raw materials. The German people's living standards dropped dramatically. Many Germans had no heating and were eating below 1000 calories a day. There was overcrowding in warm places & everything was rationed like food, clothing, consumer goods.

Germany's defeat in world war 2 could be down to several factors another one of which is Blitzkrieg (lightning war) due to Germany's lack of weapons & skilled soldiers. It looked like Germany was sure to lose.

A major factor behind the defeat of world war 2 could be down to Hitler's continual mistakes & miscalculations. One of the most severe was the failure of the Schlieffen plan. Hitler believed that he

(This page is for your second answer.) could defeat Russia fast moving through Belgium & attack France. This failed as Russia gathered their troops fast and put up a good fight and Germany was left to fight a war on 2 fronts. Germany also didn't expect Britain to declare war so fast of Germany and they were underprepared. Germany did not expect the war to last as long as it did & they were underprepared in terms of weapons & soldiers. They did not ~~the~~ expect USA to enter so quick & with the 3 most powerful countries Germany stood no chance.

The lifestyle of the German people was appalling it was in anarchy and many people were starving. no exportations could come in due to allies controlling the seas. Hitler and Germany conducting the war had to think of the civilians

The propaganda itself may have been a reason for the defeat of Germany in world war 2 as many Germans had no idea they were losing and even generals believed goebbels Propaganda. it dissuaded them to think they were stronger & more powerful than they actually are.

Overall I believe allied bombing campaigns did have ~~some~~ help the defeat of Germany but I believe the combination of Hitlers

(This page is for your second answer.) mistakes and miscalculations made it apparent that Germany just wasn't ready & underestimated his opponents power. the fact they had less men & less raw materials & less arsenal made it apparent that the defeat of Germany was not only down to allied bombing and tactics but the Germany itself and failing to prepare properly, making mistakes & underestimating others.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a Level 3 response. It attempts analysis and has an understanding of the focus with reference to some of the key issues. However, the organisation of the material is weak, there is little real awareness of change over time and the supporting material is insecure.

Paper Summary

Centres might consider the following ways in which future performance might be improved.

- Candidates must answer the question set, not the one they were hoping for.
- The whole chronological range given in the question should be covered.
- Candidates should be familiar with, and comfortable with, historical words and phrases appropriate to the course of study.
- Candidates should study the factors relevant to an aspect of their course as a set rather than as a number of disconnected factors; and their relative importance could be weighed up accordingly.

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