

Examiners' Report
January 2013

GCE History 6HI01 F

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk for our BTEC qualifications.

Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson.

Their contact details can be found on this link: www.edexcel.com/teachingservices.

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at www.edexcel.com/ask. You will need an Edexcel username and password to access this service. See the ResultsPlus section below on how to get these details if you don't have them already.

ResultsPlus

Giving you insight to inform next steps

ResultsPlus is Edexcel's free online service giving instant and detailed analysis of your students' exam results.

- See students' scores for every exam question.
- Understand how your students' performance compares with class and Edexcel national averages.
- Identify potential topics, skills and types of question where students may need to develop their learning further.

For more information on ResultsPlus, or to log in, visit www.edexcel.com/resultsplus. Your exams officer will be able to set up your ResultsPlus account in minutes via Edexcel Online.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for raising achievement through innovation in education.

Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk.

January 2013

Publications Code US034624

All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2013

Introduction

General comments – Unit 6HI01

Examiners once again reported that the majority of candidates understood the essential requirements of the Unit 1 examination.

Many 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, examiners also noted that there was a significant number of responses that were limited by specific areas of weakness. Although more candidates are attempting analysis (Level 3) and, indeed, producing analytical responses with some good understanding (Level 4), many are limited to the lower bands due to a lack of accurate and relevant exemplification. In this session, in particular, examiners commented on a lack of secure supporting knowledge and chronological awareness. It is important that arguments be supported with sufficient secure and accurate evidence to make the points stand up. In addition, higher level responses explain how these points relate to the question, whether supporting or challenging the premise of the question.

Also once again, many candidates failed to read the questions carefully, leading to responses which did not focus directly, or even well, on the key issues. In general, this led to marks being awarded at low band Level 4 or Level 3. For example, in Option E/F many candidates confused the Weimar Constitution with the Weimar Republic itself, leading to a limited discussion of the problems caused by constitutional issues. In other cases, the complete misreading of questions led to Level 1/Level 2 marks and, in a few unfortunate cases, there was no rewardable material, despite a developed response having been written.

Quality of written communication is integral to the awarding of marks within the Level descriptors. Although areas of weakness have been highlighted in previous reports, it has been felt that the general quality of organisation, expression and spelling, punctuation and grammar has been good. Therefore, it is a little concerning to note that many examiners observed that in this session they had seen a slight decline in the quality of written expression, punctuation, particularly the use of capital letters, and spelling.

Some candidates were also clearly disadvantaged by a lack of choice of questions within their topic area studied. It is vital that centres cover all of the content specified in the bullet points in the specification if candidates are to have a choice. Questions may be asked on specific bullet points or across the bullet points. Failure to cover the specified content adequately may lead to a lack of choice and/or imbalanced answers. Examples of topics where content is clearly not always covered include A2, B5, D4, D5, E/F2 and F7. In particular, centres should note that topic D5 refers to Equality in the USA, 1945-68 and is not focused wholly on the civil rights of African Americans. Topics which have benefited clearly from increased coverage in past sessions include D3, E/F2, E/F3 & E/F6.

Despite the weaknesses noted above it is important to note that, in general, candidates produced well-organised and knowledgeable answers and that the best responses engaged the examiner to create a very pleasant reading experience.

General Comments - Option F

Over 900 candidates sat the Option F paper this January. Candidates studying for Option F are becoming more secure in their knowledge, and responses are beginning to show a more analytical response. This has resulted, particularly, in more candidates producing Level 5 responses with direct focus on the question, explicit understanding of the key issues, and well-selected, accurate supporting material. Also, there is clear evidence of more Level 3 responses showing understanding of the question and attempting analysis. However, these responses often remained in low Level 3 with little secure knowledge and poor chronology.

The majority of centres choose to study Option F7 – Germany, 1918-45 along with F3 – Italy, 1896-1919 but there is a significant number that study F5 – Germany, 1945-91 and F6 – The Middle East, 1945-2001. Very few centres combine F7 with F1 – Italy, c1815-70, F2 – Germany, 1848-90 and F4 – Spain, 1931-75. There is a small number of centres that do not study topic F7.

Please note: the comments made concerning the approach by students to individual topics F1-F6 are identical to those for E1-E6, apart from reference to numbers of candidates entered. However, the exemplification used in each report is different and Option F centres are advised to consider both Option reports and vice versa.

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

Over 50 candidates answered F1 questions. As in previous years, candidates studying the Unification of Italy are usually very well-prepared and have good overall knowledge of the period in general, across all the bullet points of the specification. However, it is important that candidates answer the questions asked with direct reference to the wording of the question, rather than produce general answers to questions with a similar focus, set in previous sessions.

Question 1

This was the least popular choice of the two. Most candidates were aware of Mazzini's beliefs and activities during this period and were able to come to a judgement about his significance. However, a number of responses were perhaps too quick to dismiss Mazzini's significance altogether, referring to his role in a few brief sentences before discussing the role of other factors and/or individuals. These responses often only reached high Level 3 because they failed to explain why Mazzini was not significant in relation to other factors. Many did not seem aware of his role in the creation of the Roman Republic during the 1848-9 revolutions. The question did not suggest that he was the most significant, but asked how significant he was.

Question 2

This was by far the most popular of the two questions. In this case, it was a pleasure to see the number of responses that were clearly aware of the time-frame here, and were directly focused on the period from 1860-1870. However, there were responses that spent too long creating a context for Garibaldi and, indeed, other individuals, in the period before 1860. This was an obstacle to good discussion of the time period in question. As with the Mazzini question, this question did not ask for a judgement as to whether he was the most important individual, but the extent of Garibaldi's contribution in shaping unification. Level 3 responses tended towards narrative. Some Level 4 responses became imbalanced through greater reference to other individuals/countries but there were many which focused on Garibaldi himself or in relation to others. A pleasing number of responses focused on the 'shape' and process of unification, rather than just generalising about contributions.

F2 – The Unification of Germany, 1848-90

Over 50 candidates answered questions on F2. As with topic F1, candidates are usually very well-prepared and knowledgeable as to the process of Unification. However, it is important to cover all four bullet points within the specification and this includes both the earlier references to the periods 1848-50 and post-1871. Questions may also be set on consequences, just as much as they may be framed around causation or significance. Centres are reminded that questions can be set both within the time-frame of a bullet point or across bullet points.

Question 3

A very small number of candidates chose to answer this question. Those who did produced some interesting responses, either based on the situation in 1850 or with reference to the longer-term consequences of the events in 1848-50 on the position of Austria within Germany.

Question 4

This was a very popular response, with differentiation resulting from the ability of candidates to discuss Austrian weaknesses in relation to Prussian strength. Many candidates were able to access Level 4 but were limited by their selection of supporting material and knowledge, with relation to Austrian weakness. Many candidates simply agreed that Austria was weak, using general assertion, and then proceeded to write a response that was wholly based on Prussian strength. These responses also often did not come to a judgement as to the role of Austrian weakness in their conclusion. Some answers also generally referred to Austrian weaknesses, with assertions that the economy was backward and with vague references to weak leadership, rather than providing secure supporting evidence. The best answers usually argued for Prussian strength but were able to establish this directly in relation to areas of Austrian weakness.

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

This is an increasingly popular topic with over 700 entries. Candidates are becoming increasingly secure in their knowledge and centres clearly cover all bullet points. As observed in previous reports it is a pleasure to see how many candidates are now able to answer questions on Italy pre-1919 but there are also many wide generalisations beginning to appear which make little reference to the chronology of the period. Giolitti is often cited as a 'catch-all' Prime Minister who appears to be in control of government for all the important decisions made. Also, although Italy had been a sovereign nation for a relatively short period of time, 1896 is twenty-five years after the annexation of Rome and over thirty years had passed since the creation of the Kingdom of Italy. When assessing change over time in this period, it would be more beneficial to candidates to be aware of the specific situation in 1896, rather than make general references to events over the two decades previously. Unfortunately, there were also still some candidates who mistook the 1896-1919 period as one of Mussolini's rule, leading to responses for which very few, if any, marks could be awarded.

Question 5

This was the more popular of the two questions and the use of the term 'great power' allowed for a wide-ranging discussion of Italy's strengths as a nation. The mark scheme reflected the likelihood of a discussion of both international and domestic issues. Candidates who concentrated almost exclusively on domestic issues were unlikely to be able to determine the extent to which Italy was a 'great power'.

Responses were differentiated mainly through candidate-ability to provide a relevant definition of the term 'great power' and to provide supporting evidence to establish extent. Weaker responses tended to provide a general discussion centred round the extent to which Italy was divided, as opposed to a 'great power', combined with relevant, but not always secure, supporting evidence. More confident responses ranged securely across the whole time period, coming to a clear judgement as to 'great power' status.

It is worth noting that many candidates have a rather simplistic view of the Italian defeat at Adowa in 1896 and some responses referred to the strength of the Abyssinian forces in terms that could even be deemed as inappropriate in expression. There is a reason why Abyssinia was one of the last two areas of Africa to remain independent. The Abyssinian army was the most modern indigenous army in Africa; it was large, well-organised and well-equipped, with munitions supplied by other European countries. It was humiliating, but this was no defeat of a European power by an under-strength African tribe.

This a low Level 5 response.

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

(This page is for your first answer.) Around the turn of the 20th Century there ~~were a~~ was a small number of countries who had significant political and economic power. Many were in Europe, like France and Germany; Italy aspired to be a 'great power' but it is inaccurate to ever describe them as such.

Colonial Empires were a sign of 'great Power' status, Britain and France were^{at} the forefront in this regard. 1896 saw Italy attempt to gain Abyssinia as a colony. They suffered a humiliating defeat at Adowa; the Abyssinians were poorly armed and poorly trained but they beat the Italians. Italy was the only European country to lose a colonial battle in Africa throughout all the 19th century. This defeat is clear evidence of how Italy was not a great power as a great power would have to entail a powerful army, clearly Italy did not

(This page is for your first answer.) *posses this.*

This humiliating defeat was a source of embarrassment for many Italians and led to a rise in Nationalist feeling. The fact that there was such a feeling that needed nationalism to have a political voice shows that the country itself was not already a great power. Many Italian nationalists hoped to make Italy a Great power, again this suggests that was not already.

A great power would also suggest that a country was developed internally. This was not the case in the Italy. For up until 1912 only 2% of the Italian population could vote the way far removed from the democracies of the time. There was also a major problem with the South of Italy throughout the whole period. Although the north thrived during the early 1900s and developed rapidly the South remained illiterate and was predominantly comprised of peasant farmers. This complete lack of social The divisions in the country can be explained because of its relatively recent unification in 1870. However, because of the problems that Italy suffered internally there was little chance of them fulfilling a major role on the global stage, as would be expected of a

(This page is for your first answer.) great power.

Despite all these feelings, Italy did try to be a great power; this is clearly highlighted by their being a part of the Triple Alliance. Although the Triple Alliance was a secret arrangement, the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary wanted Italy to be on their side is proof that they were taken seriously ⁱⁿ the eyes of some of Europe's established great powers. This idea is again expressed in ~~the 1914~~ 1925 during both the Allied and Entente forces vying for Italy to enter on behalf of their sides. The Terms of the Treaty of London further this, in that they were very generous to Italy (although ultimately they were not honoured). Both being part of the Triple Alliance and being 'wanted' to enter the war are signs that they were politically and militarily important.

A factor that could be used to argue the lack of 'great power' status was the constant instability of governance and the shortness of prime ministers' reigns. During Between 1896 and 1919 there were around 20 different governments

(This page is for your first answer.) each led by different prime ministers.

This lack of security stemmed from the policy of *Trasformismo* that persisted in Italy. This lack of political stability may have prevented the rest of Europe and the world taking the Italians as a political force, seriously. It certainly held back development in Italy itself.

Giolitti was a great exponent of *Trasformismo* and he tried on many occasions to lead viable governments. In 1911 he, in order to appease Italian nationalists, invaded *Libya* and declared it as an Italian colony. This helped in part to reduce the pain suffered at *Adowa* and also gave Italy a foothold in Africa that Italy deserved. This move can be seen as a step towards 'great power' status.

World War One was disastrous for ~~Italy~~^{Italy} and it exposed them as poor fighters, not worthy of Great Power status. They entered in 1915 initially against Austria-Hungary after being wooed by the treaty of London proposed by the Entente powers. However, the army was poorly led and the soldiers were not up to the demands. Major defeats like at *Caporetto* showed that Italy had no great power and they were only saved because

(This page is for your first answer.) of hurriedly sent French and British help. Despite later successes like at Vittorio Veneto, the disparity between the successes and abilities of the British, French and Americans and those of the Italians clearly demonstrated that Italy was far away from a great power.

The treaty of Versailles in 1919 was the final indication of this. Although on the victorious side, Italy had very little say in the terms imposed on the defeated powers. Most of the discussions were conducted by 'The Big Three' of Lloyd-George, Roosevelt and Clemenceau. The fact that Orlando did little in these deals was shown in the very limited war gains of Italy. Not all the terms of the Treaty of London were upheld and any further Italian territorial ambitions ~~was~~ did not materialize. The Treaty of Versailles was shameful for Italian Nationalists and the war victory described as 'mutilated'. The peace deals clearly showed that Italy was not a great power.

In conclusion, the period started with defeat at Adowa and culminated in meagre gains from world war one. Italy, despite being a member of a major European Alliance, was not a great

(This page is for your first answer.)

power at any point during this period. Although the country improved and developed their ineffectual military and internal instability prevented the world being able to genuinely view Italy as a 'great power'.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

Although this answer has a relatively weak start, it is directly focused on the concept of Italy as a 'great power'. The concept of a 'great power' is clearly defined and argued, which places it in the lower band, but these insecurities do not undermine the response as a whole.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always try to create a discussion by using analytical comments at the beginning of paragraphs, which link back to previous points made.

Question 6

Most candidates who chose this response tended to concentrate on specific policies and analysed the success or failure of each in turn. This led to some well-focused answers but many responses were rewarded at low Level 4, because they tended to rely too heavily on discussion of the 'battles'. As such, they gave little reference to policies across the whole period, or change over time. Answers at Level 3 often attempted to analyse different policies but lacked secure knowledge and awareness of chronology. More confident responses were aware that the time-frame began in 1922 and were able to discuss early, more ambiguous, policies and to discuss Giolitti's success in creating a 'corporate state' in relation to the economic situation at the outbreak of war. Candidates do seem to have difficulties with questions relating to economic concepts, but there was some impressive knowledge of economic policy.

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

As noted in previous sessions this is becoming a popular topic but more with Option E than Option F. Considering the sometimes convoluted and complex nature of the events taking place in Spain in the 1930s, centres are to be congratulated for preparing their candidates so well. Although some candidates do confuse Nationalists for Republicans and vice versa it is rare and most candidates are aware of basic chronology.

Question 7

Candidates tended to approach this response from one of two angles. Responses either concentrated on the short-term causes of 1935-36 with specific reference to the events leading to the outbreak of war, or discussed the murder of Sotelo in relation to longer-term causation. Both approaches were deemed as equally valid and there were some very interesting responses, particularly from those who concentrated on the events of 1935-36. However, those candidates who tended to dismiss the murder with little reference to the context and moved directly on to other longer term and short-term causes, often found it difficult to move out of high Level 3 or low Level 4 because they were unable to explain why the murder was not the main reason. Some more confident answers referred to the murder as the trigger event in relation to more fundamental long-term causes.

Question 8

This question led to some very interesting responses that were a pleasure to read. Responses were differentiated by the extent to which candidates were able to explain why the Nationalists took so long to win, as opposed to why they won. Those responses that were able to discuss the elements of military advantage along with reasons for the length of the war, were rewarded at the higher Levels. There is obviously some very good knowledge as to the events of the war and candidates were able to refer to the early geopolitical advantage of the Republicans, along with the tactics of Nationalist generals and the political nature of the war in general. It was clear that many candidates were able and willing to select and deploy their knowledge to answer the specific question set.

F5 – Germany Divided and Reunited, 1945-91.

This topic has a steady entry but a larger entry for Option F with over ninety responses. Candidates are generally well-prepared but there is a noticeable lack of chronological awareness, with many candidates finding particular difficulty with events of the 1950s/1960s, and the chronology of the end of East Germany.

Question 9

Candidates were aware of the economic role of Ludwig Erhard but many of them did not seem to know that he became Chancellor of Germany (1963-66). Also, some responses were focused on the extent to which the West German economy was more successful than the East German, so misunderstanding the focus of the question. Those that did understand the focus were able to discuss Erhard in relation to other individuals such as Adenauer, and/or external factors such as the influence of the West, the Korean War etc. However, most candidates tended to discuss the earlier period, leading to the imbalanced answers which are a feature at Level 4.

Question 10

Candidates tended to approach this response from one of two angles. Responses either concentrated on the short-term causes of 1989 with specific reference to the events leading to Honecker's resignation, or discussed the resignation in relation to longer term causation. Both were deemed to be equally valid responses. Stronger responses were able to differentiate between the withdrawal of Russian support and the more general influence of Gorbachev's policies in the USSR. Most candidates suggested that although withdrawal of Soviet support was important, it was also the intransigence of Honecker's beliefs, combined with his incapacity at a vital time in 1989, that ultimately led to the collapse of his government. There was some insecurity as to the year in which Gorbachev came to power (1985) and the chronology of events after this.

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

This remains a popular topic with over seventy entries for both Option F and Option E. Although candidates are clearly still more comfortable with content of the specification up to 1979, it is clear that centres are more focused on the development of Arab nationalism across the whole period. Those candidates electing to answer questions on the broad development of Arab nationalism are producing interesting and thought-provoking answers. Some candidates still find the overall chronology of this period daunting, but centres are to be congratulated on an improvement in this area, leading to less imbalanced answers in relation to questions on Arab-Israeli relations in particular.

Question 11

Most responses were well-focused but many concentrated on Israeli victories, rather than survival. Those candidates who concentrated either on the early period, or gave generalised responses with little specific supporting evidence, were often unable to attain more than Level 3. Responses which focused on victory, rather than the means for survival, were often able to achieve good Level 4 marks. The strongest responses were able to discuss why Israel was able to survive as a state and discussed issues which were wider than just military victory. There was a tendency to refer to US support in general, with little specific evidence and little differentiation between the US government and pro-Israeli supporters in the US. A common reflection of this type of approach was that a significant number of responses suggested that Israel had the full support of the US government during the Suez Crisis.

Question 12

There were very few responses but those candidates who did choose to do this question were clearly able to establish the changes in Arab nationalism across a wide period of time. Responses tended to focus on the period before 1979, with brief references to the period afterwards. Several engaging responses were able to give an outline view of the changing nature and aims across the whole period, with clear delineation between pan-Arab nationalism and Islamist politics.

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

There were over nine hundred entries for this topic. Overall, there is some indication of improved knowledge and also it is good to see that more candidates are responding to questions with at least some attempt at analysis. Having said this, although many weaker candidates may have begun to focus on the question more, they are often responding in generalisations and selecting relevant but insecure supporting evidence. There are also still weaknesses in chronological awareness and knowledge of key dates. At the highest Levels, candidate responses show direct focus, explicit understanding and detailed knowledge to produce interesting and thought-provoking answers.

Question 13

Most responses were able to discuss the key factors surrounding political instability during the lifetime of the Weimar Republic. At the highest Levels candidates were aware of events, from the introduction of the Constitution in 1919 to its 'collapse' in 1933, and there were some very thoughtful answers. However, many responses were only able to achieve high Level 3 and low Level 4 because of a lack of focus on the Constitution itself.

Too many candidates failed to recognise the difference between the Constitution and the Republic, leading to generalised responses, with little real focus on the question asked. At AS level, it would be hoped that one of the features of progression in the study of the Weimar era would be the consequences of the nature of the Constitution. Further, many candidates who did acknowledge the features of the Constitution found it difficult to progress into Level 5 because discussion amounted to little more than statements concerning the consequences, with general references to coalition governments and the use of Article 48.

Most of these responses were unable to give examples of when the policies of coalition governments created from proportional representation did lead to instability, or when Article 48 was actually used. A wide variety of generally insecure statistics was quoted. Some of the better responses were able to use examples from the later period, with reference to the Grand Coalition and the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor. There was also a general tendency to assert that there was political instability but to give few secure examples. Chronological knowledge of the period 1919-23 was often weak, as was knowledge of which groups were left and right wing. A significant minority of candidates undermined their arguments by stating that the Weimar Constitution was profoundly undemocratic.

This is an example of a Level 5 response.

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

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your first answer.)

Plan: Weimar constitution - conditions, role of the president ^{long term}
Political implications of economic factors. ^{links in with}
Threat from the political extremes - right/left ^{Hitler national opposition}
Treaty of Versailles - political instability
political instability Hindenburg not committed

The Weimar Republic was politically unstable throughout the period of its existence 1919-33. Several factors were responsible for the political instability the Weimar politicians faced in those years including the weaknesses and limitations of the Weimar Constitution, the threat from the ~~extreme left and the threat from the~~ extreme right. The Treaty of Versailles was also responsible.

The weaknesses and limitations of the Weimar Constitution overshadowed the Republic throughout its existence. Proportional Representation worked against the Republic.

(This page is for your first answer.) in elections because it allocated seats in accordance with the total number nationally and made it almost impossible for pro-Republican democratic parties to get an overall majority. This weakened the Republican governments and led to political instability because coalition governments had to be set up and they proved inefficient at working together. The longest lasting coalition 1919-33 lasted just 18 months, the uncooperative nature of the governments had led to the collapse of Müller's Grand coalition in ~~the~~ March 1930 and paved the way for the Nazi Party to consolidate its power. Proportional Representation also awarded seats to small splinter parties that got enough votes which deprived seats from Republican Parties. The weaknesses of the constitution were again significant during the political intrigue ~~the~~ months 1932-33. The power of the president was exploited when he was persuaded to remove the Chancellor on two occasions with Papen and von Schleicher. With this political stability undermined, it was then possible for Hitler to move in and take the seat of Chancellor. Therefore the weaknesses and limitations had overshadowed the Republic since its birth and been a key factor in causing it to ~~and~~ collapse.

~~The~~ ~~Threat~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~extreme~~ ~~left~~ ~~was~~ ~~also~~ ~~the~~ ~~source~~ ~~of~~ ~~political~~ ~~instability~~, ~~particularly~~ ~~after~~ ~~the~~ ~~Republic's~~ ~~Birth~~,

(This page is for your first answer.) The ~~front~~ ^{Appeal} from the extreme right was particularly damaging to the Republic's stability in the early 20s and 30s. The extreme right developed their ideology so it was deeply opposed to the Republic, some wanted the restoration of the monarchy while others wanted the complete overthrow of the Republic. In the May 1924 elections, the support for democratic parties declined to 50% whereas ~~the~~ support for the NSDAP and DNVP were 6.5% and 19.5% respectively. The nationalism of these parties clearly appealed to ~~those~~ ^{voters} opposed to the Republic. The extreme right tried to exploit the political instability of the Republic by attempting putsches in 1920 and 1923. During the Kapp Putsch, the army refused to comply with Article 48 and come to the Republic's rescue. ~~The~~ In this was, the army had proved its unreliability in stabilising the political situation for Weimar. Economic factors such as the Wall Street Crash in October 1929 also had ~~also~~ terrible ~~can~~ political implications for the Republic in favour of the extreme right. Support for Republican parties in the ~~July~~ ^{September} 1930 elections fell to just 25% excluding the SPD who were unwilling to commit to any coalitions after 1930. This was followed by a Nazi breakthrough of ~~20%~~ ^{18.3%} of the vote. This was so politically destabilising for the Republic, Chancellor Brüning had to rule by Article 48. In these ways, the ~~political~~ political instability was exploited and intensified by the right wing which was

(This page is for your first answer.) an extremely significant factor in toppling the Republic, indicating the ~~right wing~~ extreme right caused major political instability.

The Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919 was also a factor contributing towards political instability. The Republic were forced to sign it which saddled the Republican parties for the blame of the loss of the war and the negative impacts of the Treaty. The Treaty imposed a 12% loss to the German population, these were self-determined individuals who completely lost faith in the Republic and voted Nationalist right wing parties. In the December 1924 elections, the DNVP peaked at 20.5% of the vote. The follow-up of the Young Plan was also used by Hitler and Hugenburg to attack the Republic's stability and gain eradicate support for the Republic. Hugenburg used his media empire of 150 newspapers to propagate the idea of the Republic being traitors to the German People, this destroyed political stability.

In Conclusion, the weaknesses and limitations was responsible for the political stability in Germany 1919-33 to a medium-small extent. Although it overshadowed the Weimar Republic and was a factor which lead to its collapse, it could arguably have functioned

(This page is for your first answer.) with it give like in the years 1924-9. The instability of the Weimar Republic was exacerbated greatly by the culmination of other factors which undermined it much more damaging ways, particularly that of the extreme right. However It should not be ignored that these factors culminated together greatly affected the political stability of the Weimar Republic and led to its collapse. The Republic proved that it could survive despite the weaknesses of the constitution when there appeared to be a high level of political stability in the years 1924-29. ~~therefore it was responsible to political instability, to a small extent~~



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

The response is clearly aware of the distinction between the Weimar Constitution and the Weimar Republic. The response is directly focused, with an explicit understanding of key issues, and well-selected supporting material. There is a clear discussion of the impact of the Weimar Constitution, with exemplification. A range of factors has been discussed in some depth. Greater concentration on the later period, with some minor inaccuracy, puts it within the lower mark ranges.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always develop a conclusion with clear reference to the focus of the question, summarising the argument made within the main body of the essay.

This is also an example of a Level 5 response which develops and exemplifies the given factor of the Weimar Constitution.

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 .

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your second answer.)

Weimar Constitution

- Ultra democratic, ← federalism parliamentar-
 presidential gov.
 USA - UK go make
 problems:
 - abuse of power
 - ~~very~~ divided society.
 - Problems with parliamentary - presidential gov.
 - key parts not accepted.
 article 48
 coalitions

Political instability:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| Yes responsible: | NO not : |
| - ^{extreme right} Judiciary, unchanged | - Putschs. |
| - <u>Extreme left</u> | - Rise of Nazism, |
| strikes. | result of economic. |
| - Weaknesses of WR. | - hyper inflation, |
| - Presidential gov. | puts extreme |
| use of Article 48. | right. Jan |
| Hilburg. | - extreme left. |
| - Coalition gov.s. | - T of U. |

(This page is for your second answer.) Following the 'Revolution from above' in 1918 the Weimar Republic ~~agreed~~ signed upon its Constitution, in August 1919.

The 1919 Constitution was ultra-democratic ensuring power was dispersed as much as possible. It was also a mixture between the UK and US system, a mixture between a presidential and parliamentary government ~~along with~~ ^{while also} keeping Germany as a federal state. During 1919-30 there was much political instability in Germany which was ^{to some extent} a result of these features of the Constitution, for example it permitted the use of Article 48 ^{new} and weak coalition governments. However, ^{some of} ~~no~~ ^{political} ~~some~~ of the instability was unrelated, ^{namely} ~~was~~ the numerous Putschs that took place ^{from the extreme right and left} and the rise of Nazism ~~in~~ from 1928 - ~~30~~ 32.

To begin, there is an argument to say the Constitution was directly responsible for the political instability in Germany in these years. The Constitution allowed for numerous coalition governments which in turn ~~caused~~ caused much instability. ~~The~~ Proportional Representation was used in Germany, ~~in~~ ^{these} years as stated in the Constitution, which ~~meant~~ ^{meant} ~~meant~~

(This page is for your second answer.) That power was very dispersed.

~~The 1920s~~ In 1920 There were often more than 30 political parties on the ballot giving a platform to extremist parties, such as the Socialists, KPD, and later on the Nazis, NSDAP. ~~From~~ During 1918-30 there were 16 different governments in the Reichstag ~~and~~ which meant that little policy was changed due to so many different views being represented. This can be seen in 1930 with the break-down of Muller's Grand ~~and~~ Coalition.

Another feature of the Constitution which caused much political instability was Article 48, the power for the President to rule by emergency decree. Hindenburg, who became President in 1926, exploited this hugely from 1930-33 when he ruled ~~by~~ simply with this Article as on the advice of Von Schleicher he would appoint the Chancellor to the ~~Reich~~ Reichstag.

Undoubtedly this led to much political intrigue and political manoeuvring by key individuals, one of which was Hitler, who manipulated Von Papen and Hindenburg so as to become Chancellor in January 1933.

(This page is for your second answer.) All of this ~~is~~ made the Weimar Republic very weak and ~~on~~ more importantly the Constitution left key structures ~~was~~ unchanged. For example, the judiciary very much remained ~~as~~ as it had done under the Second Reich ~~and thus~~, ~~in the~~ very night-club. The effect of this can be seen in Hitler's trial in 1924, following the Munich Putsch, where the judiciary were largely lenient on Hitler's ~~judgement~~ ~~on~~, having been portrayed 'crying' when prosecuting him. Moreover, he was released ~~only~~ after only 1 year.

The bureaucratic side to the WR was unchanged ~~which along with~~ along with its ultra-democratic feature and the ~~fact~~ fact it was a federal nation meant that the Constitution did cause much of the instability politically in Germany.

However, the Constitution was not ~~the cause~~ a cause for all of the instability. The Putschs and Strikes which occurred by the ~~to~~ extreme left and right in Germany were largely due to the Treaty of Versailles which crippled Germany for a very long

(This page is for your second answer.) ^{revisionist} time, so long claim historian
A. J. P. Taylor that in fact it ~~caused~~
caused the outbreak of the Second World
War, as Germany could never become a
'Great Power'. ~~There was never economic~~
The Treaty led to massive uprisings by
the socialists, & in 1919 the Spartacists
rose soon to be crushed, ~~along with the~~
and in 1923 in the Ruhr where there
was a wave of strikes. The extreme
right also angry at the WR tried to
overthrow the Republic in 1920 with the
Kapp Putsch and Munich Putsch. The
hyperinflation in 1923, which caused
much of this unrest was not connected to
the contraction but the heavy reparations
~~that~~ imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.
Moreover, in 1929 the Wall St.
Crash hugely hindered Germany due to
the foreign investment in Germany from the
USA, & thanks to the Dawes Plan and
Young Plan. The calling in of such loans
resulted in wage deflation, 17.7% unemployment
and undoubtedly German citizens
turned towards extremism, i.e. the
Nazis. In this way, the end of the 1920s

(This page is for your second answer.) Who in turn would be over from the Weimar Republic was not caused by the constitution, nor was the rise of communism, and subsequent fear of communism.

Q1 It seems to me that the main ways in which the Weimar Constitution caused the political instability within Germany between 1919 - 33 was a result of its features and largely ~~too~~ being too democratic. Germany was already a very divided society and the constitution only heightened this. Moreover, it was a mixture between a parliamentary and presidential system (based on a mixture of the ^{British} UK and American constitutions) which allowed for those in power to abuse their power, as was the case with Hindenburg. In conclusion, the Weimar Constitution was responsible for the features which caused some of the instability and weak government coalitions but the deep-rooted political instability within Germany was in fact a result of the 'Diktat' - Treaty of Versailles, which ~~didn't~~

(This page is for your second answer.) ...gave ammunition to extremists within Germany, i.e. the Socialists and Nazis, and ~~it~~ didn't allow for Germany to ever ~~be~~ rebuild itself to become a success under the Weimar Republic.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response is directly focused on the question, with an explicit understanding of the key issues. There is reference to the whole time period and a range of factors.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always try to begin each paragraph with a new point that links back to the previous paragraph, in order to create a discursive response.

This is an example of a high Level 4 response that is well-focused, with an understanding of the key issues. It develops the given factor of the Weimar Constitution but has limited exemplification of how and when the key feature of the Constitution may have cause political instability.

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

(This page is for your first answer.)

In March 1933, Hitler and the Nazi Party officially ended the era of the Weimar Government in Germany with the Enabling Act, which transferred all powers of Government to Hitler himself. It is therefore clear that the Weimar Republic was not a ^{lasting} success in German history, brought with the instabilities which brought it and, in some cases the whole country to its knees. Although inherent weaknesses within the Weimar Constitution undoubtedly had a large role in this, other factors, such as worldwide economic ~~instabilities~~ difficulties, threats from the left and right wing and, importantly, the Treaty of Versailles all had an impact and must therefore be considered.

It is clear that the Weimar Constitution was flawed ~~at~~ the start. Despite initial enthusiasm, ~~with the overthrow~~ ^{from} this form of democracy with its passing through with an overwhelming majority, weaknesses were clear. These included the voting system of Proportional Representation, which meant ^{one party} gaining a majority was made almost impossible. The coalitions which

(This page is for your first answer.) were therefore necessarily created certain instability and disruption, ~~with~~ ^{As a} with such regular galling apart. This is illustrated by the fact that between 1923 and 1930, seven separate coalition governments were formed. Also an issue in the constitution of Weimar Germany was the large powers given to the President. *Article 48 of the Constitution for example, allows the President to rule by ~~un~~ decree in cases of emergency. Although seemingly logical in that broad coalitions often meant the passing of legislation would often take much longer than would be possible in emergency situations, this clause seems to make abusing the Constitution ~~almost inevitable~~ ^{incredibly easy}.

* However, it can be argued that Proportional Representation was the only voting system suitable for representing the wide range of geographical, racial and political views which Germany encompassed. ~~It has~~ It has also been said that a different ~~It does seem~~ ^{It does seem} that overall a system such as First Past the ~~Post~~ ^{Post} would have actually been advantageous to the Nazis.

Although this Constitution does seem to contain flaws which led towards the ~~with~~ instabilities in Germany we must also ~~examine~~ ^{examine} other factors, such as economic difficulties.

The crisis of hyperinflation in Germany in 1923, although caused in part by failures of Weimar Republic's leadership, cannot be seen to be blamed on the Constitution itself. This crisis caused long-term & 'psychological' damage to the Republic as ~~it~~ it had been unable to properly cope with the crisis.

(This page is for your first answer.) effects of losing the War, and in this massive crisis affecting the people of Germany. This distrust of the Weimar Republic at this instance, and further deepened by the Wall Street Crash and resulting worldwide economic crisis of 1929, meant saw many ~~people~~ choosing to vote for parties not interested in maintaining democracy. This is demonstrated by the rise in Nazi Party membership ~~of~~ multiplying by eight ^{colossal} between 1928 and '30, to become Germany's second largest political party. It therefore seems that these economic troubles were largely to blame for the destabilisation of Weimar democracy.

Another integral factor of the instabilities in German politics at this time is the threats posed by both extreme right and left-wing political groups. ^{even early in the new Government} Regular left-wing uprisings, from the time of the Spartacist uprisings in 1919 onwards were seen as a huge threat by the Weimar Government, though in reality these minor revolutions did not have nearly the organisation and power to pose any real threat, the alarm of left-wing parties having ~~an~~ involvement in government, such as the KPD with 15% of the vote, ~~is~~ is easy to see. This in turn, caused the Republic to heavily rely on the Freikorps, right-wing paramilitary groups, in order to control the left-wing revolutionaries. We can see that this reliance of the right presented real problems ^{and caused real instability} for a Government keen to maintain democracy. It seems that these left and right wing threats did have a part in the instabilities of this era.

(This page is for your first answer.) Finally, the Treaty of Versailles ^{of 1919} which the Weimar Government was never able to escape association with, ^{played an} undoubtedly important part in the unstable situation of German politics. The ^{deep} unhappiness caused by the idea of accepting

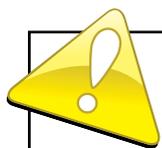
'blame for the 'Second World War, with the War 'Guilt' Clause, particularly caused unrest. A nation which, with ~~their~~ clever use of ~~the~~ propaganda, had been led to believe Germany was doing very successfully during the War, was incredibly disturbed by the terms of the Treaty including the loss of territory, payment of ~~over~~ £6600m in reparations and demilitarisation of ~~the~~ Germany's Rhineland. This unhappiness led to blame being pinned at least partially on the new Republic's leadership, though ~~it~~ in reality they had little choice but to sign the agreement. This blame for the awful consequences of the Treaty meant that many Germans, and political parties had an inherent hatred of the Treaty from the start. ~~It~~ It seems clear that this association was always going to present a real problem for the Republic.

Overall, we can see that many issues led to ~~the~~ instabilities leading to the Republic's downfall, not simply the constitution. Although this does seem to be flawed, in reality there was little alternative and therefore it seems that other factors such as the economic problems, threats from extremists and inherent hatred of the Treaty of Versailles had bigger roles.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a well-focused, analytical response that has generalised, rather than exemplified, development of the given factor and covers a range of other factors. The response has an understanding of the key features of the Constitution but does not provide specific examples of political instability caused. It gains a higher Level 4 mark because the other factors considered were developed with greater exemplification.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

When developing a paragraph, always provide specific examples to support points made.

This is an example of a Level 3 response which does not develop the given factor and gives a more narrative-style response.

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

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your first answer.) Firstly, the Weimar Constitution was responsible ^{for}

the
instability

for in many factors, not just politically. It was responsible for the signing of the Treaty of Versailles that unpopular Treaty of Versailles and this meant he led to issues in the Military and economically. The Weimar Republic after the Great War, this led to great hardship among the Germany people and a proclamation for the Republic. After the unrest in Berlin, the new regime had to meet at Weimar, this is already putting pressure on Germany's political power.

Huge national debt in Germany put ~~the~~ massive pressure on the German economy and this prompted political action and ~~this~~ ^{there} was too much shock to react and do something about it. Hyperinflation started occurring and worsening the situation significantly and this led to a near economic collapse. This also would of applied mass pressure on ~~the~~ the Country as a whole but most importantly ~~wild~~ of contributed to the pressure been added politically. Furthermore, ~~hostility~~ hostility from extreme left and Right wing groups ~~app~~ mounted huge amounts of pressure ~~from~~ ^{for} political decisions to be made.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Before Germany's deteriorated any more a life line was issued by the Americans who offered loans to Stressemann which helped significantly into Germany's stability being restored. But this didn't solve all the instabilities as the economy still remained fragile.

Politically Germany remained unstable due to the recognition of Hitler, an individual that was gradually working his way into the picture. Hitler started making promises to the public by using his court hearing from when he was imprisoned for forming a revolt against the Government. He used the Court hearing wisely to get his voice heard, this caused a political stir when the Nazi party started to pick up votes which meant that there was a split in the political leader favourable for doing the best for the German people. This started the political issue of someone as powerful as Hitler, coming into power.

The Weimar Republic collapses with the Great Depression sweeping in from America, this caused huge unemployment (6 million)

This of course will of put pressure on the whole German system, especially politically because the German people didn't know who to believe or turn to, to get Germany back on their feet as a country; therefore there was a sense of vulnerability about the leaders position and about Germans survival as a country.

Hitler during the collapse of the Weimar was appointed chancellor and this stirred up political differences as people started to realise what was actually happening. But, the before situation I think that although there was political

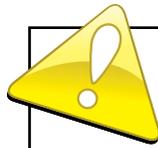
(This page is for your first answer.) instability before it was other factors such as the economy that was causing additional pressure to on the political issues Germany already had. In conclusion I think that weimar constitution was to an extent a contributor to political instability but I also think that was a ~~constant~~ combination of factors that led to so much pressure politically on Germany as a country.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response acknowledges the Weimar Constitution but does very little to develop the given factor further. The response recognises that the Constitution has a connection to the Weimar Republic but little else. It then goes on to give a narrative-style overview of the political stability of the Weimar Republic in the time period required, which provides an implicit understanding of the focus of the question.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always develop the given factor in the focus of the question in order to establish relative importance. By ignoring the factor or dismissing the factor without development, the response is unlikely to achieve more than Level 3.

This is a high Level 3 response.

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 .

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your second answer.)

~~US~~ Weimar

1919-33

◦ T.O.V. = Nov. Criminals, Stab in the Back.

◦ Left = Spartacists Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht

◦ Right = Kapp Putsch

◦ Economic instability = politicians →
↓ people look to extremes

◦ Beer hall putch (Munich) = 22.

FOR

◦

(This page is for your second answer.) Many different causes added up to create the political instability that occurred in Germany between 1919 and 1933.

The Treaty of Versailles was detested by all Germans. Many rumors circulated about the men who signed it. These rumors were created by the government that preceded the Weimar government and thus who ~~had~~ put Germany in the position where she had to sign it. The German public believed that its army had been "stabbed in the back" by the "November Criminals" who were the Weimar ministers because they had had to sign the Treaty. This created a great feeling of dislike and distrust from the public towards the Weimar Constitution and is partially why there was such political instability between 1919 and 1933.

However other factors helped cause this instability. The threat from the left is one of them. Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht led a party known as the Spartacists. They were a ~~splinter~~ Communist splinter party and they created much dis-

(This page is for your second answer.)
ription in the streets of Berlin. They were fought bitterly by the Freikorps who were ex soldiers that were either very right-wing or just thug. Ebert the weimar ~~leader~~ ^{chancellor} hired them to put out the Spartacist uprising. The Spartacists had taken over factories and work places and called a general strike meaning the city of Berlin had come to a virtual stand-still.

It must be said that just because the Freikorps were working for the government that did not mean there was no threat from the right - there was. A very right wing leader was ~~working~~ ^{working}? ~~working~~ Kapp. ~~that led to~~ he led the Kapp Putsch which was a right wing attack on the government. There were further right wing attacks, with Hitler leading the 1923 Beer Hall (or Munich) Putsch. The threat from the right was possibly even greater than from the left for two reasons. First, Ebert had provided the right wing militia, Freikorps with arms. Secondly, ~~the~~ many in the judiciary were sympathetic to the right wing cause as they themselves were decidedly nationalist. This is made evident in the fact that

(This page is for your second answer.) Hitler only served 9 months of his prison sentence when he had committed treason.

One other factor that helped create political instability in Germany at this time was its economic instability. Unemployment was at an all time high following the war and Germany had to pay back extortionate reparation bills to the allies as set ~~out~~ ^{out} in the Treaty of Versailles. On top of this, the ~~money~~ ^{banking} center of the world, Wall Street in New York, collapsed in 1929 meaning Germany had to pay back its loans instantly. Hyperinflation was a huge issue post world war one era. Times were very hard for Germans in the years 1919 to 1933 and this pushed many of them to the extremes of politics.

It can also be argued however, that the Weimar constitution did cause much of Germany's political instability between 1919 and 1933. The average life expectancy of a government was ~~around~~ ^{around} 8 months. There were elections constantly happening and Chancellors were coming and going. Coalitions were made including even the most

(This page is for your second answer.) radical ministers but none of them could stick together, they all simply fell apart. The Weimar Constitution seemed to not be working.

To conclude, it is only to a certain extent that the Weimar Constitution can be blamed for Germany's political instability between 1919 and 1933. The Germany that the Weimar government had inherited was a broken one. The Treaty of Versailles had to be signed and caused mass economic disruption which tripled ~~in~~^{in size} when Wall Street crashed. The economic situation Germany found itself in was poor and people turned to political extremes when it seemed that the Weimar Constitution could do no more for them.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This is a good example of an increasing number of responses which are to be found at high Level 3. Despite a good conclusion, the organisation of the material within the main body of the response leads to an attempted analysis rather than to a well-focused response. It is not clear until the final two paragraphs as to the direct focus of the question. This means that the given factor has not been adequately developed or exemplified and that the conclusion has not been adequately established within the workings of the response.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

When organising a response it is important that the reader is clear as to the question being answered. This can be established by writing a brief but clear introduction referring to the key elements of the question and/or the organisation of paragraphs to make the conclusion more coherent.

Question 14

Most candidates were able to access Level 3 because they attempted to show change over time. This was an improvement on previous questions related to this theme, which saw many Level 2 descriptive answers. However, many responses achieved only low-mid Level 3 because they were extremely generalised, with very insecure knowledge and chronology. Most candidates were able to show changes after 1942 with some degree of detail but the period from 1933-42 was often very weak indeed. In particular, knowledge of policies targeted at other minorities was particularly weak. Many candidates could not place the Nuremberg Laws (1935) before either the Berlin Olympics (1936) or *Kristallnacht* (1938) and/or did not comment on changes taking place as a result of war.

The best responses were able to discuss concepts of gradual policy development as opposed to chaos theory, but few were able to provide more than a cursory discussion of the pattern of change. Many candidates just asserted that policies towards other minorities hardly changed at all or got worse over time. At AS level it was hoped that progression in the study of the Nazi era would see a more nuanced and knowledgeable approach than was generally observed.

This is a Level 5 response.

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

(This page is for your first answer.)

Plan

1933-36 - Deprivation of civil rights

- Jewish shop boycott 1933 + Law for the prevention of hereditarily diseased offspring
- Burning of books by Jewish authors
- Nuremberg laws - Protection of German blood + Honour - Jewish + gypsy
- Office for gypsy nuisance
- Tramp week
- Homosexuals - arrests + concentration camps

1937-38 - Upsurge of violence and encouragement

- ~~1937~~ 1938 - Kristallnacht

(This page is for your first answer.)

1939-45 - Violence + genocide

- Polish Jews, concentration camps, ghettos
- T4 programme (replaced by Aktion)

Answer

When the Nazis came to power with Hitler as their leader, one of their main aims was to create a 'Volksgemeinschaft' - a perfect German community. This meant that those seen as inferior - Jews, gypsies, tramps, the disabled and homosexuals - ~~were a problem~~ caused a problem which the Nazis were prepared to solve by any means. Their policies became more radical as time passed; in 1933-36, the minorities were deprived of their civil rights; 1937-38 saw an upsurge in violence; and after the outbreak of war this violence turned to mass genocide, thereby showing a vast change in policy.

In the years 1933-36, the Nazis had more important ~~focus~~ issues to deal with such as an unstable economy, so the treatment of minorities was not a priority. Still - the minorities were persecuted. In 1933, the Nazis introduced the Jewish shop boycott in April, which deterred Germans from Jewish

(This page is for your first answer.) shops causing a loss in their profits. Shortly after this was the burning of all Jewish books. In 1933, the disabled were also discriminated against and deprived of their

human rights when the law for the protection from hereditarily diseased offspring was introduced, calling for the compulsory sterilisation of severely mentally disabled people. This deprivation of minorities was stepped up once more in 1935 and the arrival of the Nuremberg Laws and the Protection of German Blood and Honour which made German-Jew relationships illegal and was extended to include gypsies. The minorities were now excluded from normal life and deprived of their civil rights.

It can be argued however that there was not a vast change of policy in the years 1933-36 as the laws discriminating against the minorities were spontaneous and random, and were not meant to increase in severity. This argument is supported with evidence such as tramp week, where tramps were rounded up and arrested yet were released after 1 day due to overcrowding - the Nazis were thinking on their feet and were not too bothered if their ideas were

(This page is for your first answer.) not completely successful at this point. Again in 1936, the lives of minorities actually saw an improvement as the deprivation of civil rights lulled due to the Berlin Olympics. This shows that though the ~~the~~ Nazis sometimes wanted to persecute the ~~the~~ minorities, they did not for the moment change their impromptu policies radically.

In the years 1937, the minorities and specifically the Jews saw a change in the ~~the~~ Nazi anti-Jew policies for the worse as persecution was stepped up. In 1937 and 1938, Jews were banned from both teaching and trading. Furthermore, in ~~the~~ November 1938 Germany saw one of the worst pogroms in its history. Kristallnacht ~~is~~ was an upsurge of anti-semitism resulting in thousands of Jewish shops being destroyed, ~~the~~ hundreds of synagogues being burnt down and approx. 30,000 Jews being deported to concentration camps. Though Hitler encouraged the Jews to move out of Germany, many did not have the finances for such an action and so faced the wrath of German violence. The years 1937-38 show a change in Nazi policy towards minorities as Jews no longer

(This page is for your first answer.) were just put at a mere disadvantage but risked physical harm by staying in the country. Again, this change could be argued against. The treatment of gypsies and other minorities such as the disabled and homosexuals stayed mostly the same - many were rounded up and taken to concentration camps where they faced extremely hostile conditions. These policies show that Nazi policy did not change much over this

(This page is for your first answer.) were just put at a mere disadvantage but risked physical harm by staying in the country.

Again, this change could be argued against. The treatment of gypsies and other minorities such as the disabled and homosexuals stayed mostly the same - many were rounded up and taken to concentration camps where they faced extremely hostile conditions. These policies show that Nazi policy did not change much over this

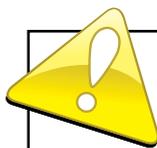
(This page is for your first answer.) 800,000 disabled children. At the Wannsee conference in December 1941, the Nazis decided that the final solution should be implemented - the total annihilation of Germany's Jews. This was extended to other nationalities of Jews as the Germans took over more territory. ~~By the end of~~ This was extended to gypsies as well. By the collapse of the Nazi regime, over 6 million ~~German~~ Jews had ~~died~~ been murdered in death camps such as Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen, and many more Polish Jews and gypsies. The policies ~~to~~ towards minorities had changed to such an extent that ~~at~~ the Jewish German Jewish population was almost completely wiped out.

(This page is for your first answer.) 800,000 disabled children. At the Wannsee conference in December 1941, the Nazis decided that the final solution should be implemented - the total annihilation of Germany's Jews. This was extended to other nationalities of Jews as the Germans took over more territory. ~~By the end of~~ This was extended to gypsies as well. By the collapse of the Nazi regime, over 6 million ~~German~~ Jews had ~~died~~ been murdered in death camps such as Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen, and many more Polish Jews and gypsies. The policies ~~to~~ towards minorities had changed to such an extent that ~~the~~ Jewish German Jewish population was almost completely wiped out.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This response is directly-focused, with an explicit understanding of key issues. It attempts to determine the extent of change over time and specifically refers both to Jewish people and other minorities.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Responses to questions requiring a judgement on the extent of change over time should try to examine change using vocabulary which relates to measurement of change, rather than just asserting that change happened. The opening statements of the paragraphs in this answer lead to a discussion of extent.

This is a low Level 4 response.

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

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your first answer.)

TO What extent did Nazi policies
towards Jewish people and other
minorities change between 1933-1945?

~~Plan~~
Nazi
↳ legal restrictions - ^{remembers 9th of} boycott - ^{dand}
Violence - ^{Auschwitz}
Genocide - ^{Madagascar plan} - ^{Europeans}

Hitler and the Nazi party firmly
believed that the population of
Germany should be the Aryan
race - Blond, tall etc. ~~His~~ Hitler
did not like any ethnic and
minority groups in Germany. Because
of this, after the Nazis came
to power in 1933 their
policies changed drastically from

(This page is for your first answer.)

Legal restrictions ~~to~~ against minorities when they first came to power, right through to genocide between 1941 and 1945 to kill all the minorities off.

When the Nazis first came to power in 1933 they started a period of legal restrictions against Jewish people. What could perhaps be argued as a major turning point in these restrictions were the Nuremberg Laws of 1934. These prevented Jewish people from having any relations with German people. This was a big turning point as it marked the start of Jewish persecution by the Nazis. Along with this, Jewish people were prevented from becoming employed in professional jobs such as doctors and dentists. This happened in 1935 and meant that Jewish families had little to ~~the~~ no income so were indirectly forced out of Germany. A further

(This page is for your first answer.) method of persecuting Jewish people was the Boycott of Jewish shops. Whilst this was not violent to begin with it forced Jewish people out of business.

Between 1936 and 1941 violence towards the Jewish and other minority groups increased. Arguably, one of the most well known acts of violence was known as "Kristallnacht" or "the night of broken glass." This was a series of nights where people smashed up Jewish shops and stock. This was very much encouraged by Hitler and the Nazi party and proved how much they despised the Jewish. It also suggests that other groups joined in for fear of being singled out by the Nazis too. Along with this, there were acts of violence in the street carried out by the SA - Hitler's army and random German people. Jewish

(This page is for your first answer.)

people and other minority groups such as homosexuals, Gypsies and the disabled had to wear a band on their arm which singled them out in public and left them open to abuse. The SA who supported Hitler openly committed acts of violence on these ethnic minority groups which shows how Nazi policy towards these people was changing for the worse.

What ~~was~~ is one of the ~~most~~ most infamous acts in ~~modern~~ 20th Century history was the Genocide that Hitler ordered between 1941 - 1945 where over 6,000,000 people were killed - most of them Jewish. At first, Hitler came up with the Madagascar plan to send all these minorities to Madagascar. But this did not work. This suggests that it was not Hitler's original plan to kill all these innocent people. However at the Wannsee Conference, the

(This page is for your first answer.)

"Final Solution" to kill these minorities was decided by the Nazis. It was decided to murder Jewish people and other minorities in gas chambers in specially set up death camps, using the gas Zyklon B. Two of the most infamous death camps where 100,000's were murdered were Auschwitz + Treblinka. People were herded onto trains and taken to death camps where they were there for 1 sole reason - to be murdered. The genocide which Hitler + the Nazis carried out shows how the Nazi policy rapidly changed and they were not willing to stop.

Overall, the evidence suggests that Nazi policy towards the Jewish and ~~other~~ other minority groups changed drastically between 1933-1945. The fact that Nazi policy went from legal restrictions to full on genocide in less than 10 years proves that ~~this~~

(This page is for your first answer.) Jewish and ethnic extermination was one of the main aims of the Nazis. I believe that the Wannsee Conference was the most significant turning point of this as where the 'final solution' to kill these innocent people was decided.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Comments

This response is well-focused on the question but is clearly imbalanced. It addresses the extent of change in policies towards Jewish people, but there is very limited reference to policies towards other minorities.



ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

Always focus on the exact wording of the question. Candidates need to address both the full wording of the question, and the time period, to achieve higher Level marks.

This is an example of a high Level 3 response.

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

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your first answer.)

Boycott against Jewish businesses
1935 Nuremberg laws
1938 Kristallnacht
1938 Berlin Olympics.
Final solution

Nazi policies towards the Jewish and other minorities changed dramatically in the years following 1933. Policies towards the Jews steadily intensified from laws and violence incited by the SA to the Nazis' final solution decided upon at the Wannsee conference in January 1942.

The beginnings of this change are seen in 1933, policies implemented by the Nazis to segregate and finally exclude Jewish and other minorities from Germany and

(This page is for your first answer.)

create their perfect aryan race. On April 1933, members of the SA boycotted Jewish businesses and shops stopping people entering. A retaliation by the Jews boycotting German industry and products resulted in a nation wide boycott of Jewish businesses. This was swiftly followed by policies which stopped Jewish people from becoming lawyers, judges and in October journalists, furthermore Jewish ~~school~~ schools were limited to 1.5% uptake yearly. With the policies introduced by the Nazis, businessmen and factory owners sacked Jewish personnel in attempt to please the Nazis, for example Gustav von Krupp. The April 1933 boycott easily shows that minorities, in particular Jews were targeted by the Nazis and the policies they implemented.

Nazi policy changed further in reference to Jews in the form of the Nuremberg laws in 1935. The Nuremberg laws were ordered to be drafted by Hitler after the worsening of the economy; Hitler used the Jews as a scapegoat. These laws revoked Jewish citizenship removing them from society and forbid the relations of a sexual nature between Jews and Aryans; showing a worsening in the policies towards the Jews.

(This page is for your first answer.)

Policies reached a crescendo in 1938 with Kristallnacht (night of broken glass). The night of broken glass was less of a policy more of a propaganda campaign initiated by ~~Hitler~~ Goebbels after the shooting of a German minister ^{Ernest} von Rath in Paris by a Jewish student. Goebbels' campaign encouraged violence against Jewish shops, businesses and synagogues. In one night 100 Jews were killed a further 20,000 sent to concentration camps. This heightened by the Anschluss with Austria resulting in violence against Jews in Vienna.

~~In 1942 January a conclusion was~~
Policies towards Jews reached a conclusion in ~~1942~~ with January 1942, at the Wannsee conference. Chaired by Heydrich it sought to find a solution to the Jewish problem. Ideas included moving them to Madagascar but the choice was to gas or work to death Europe's 11 million Jews. This policy known as the 'final solution' was a clear change in the Nazi policy towards Jews.

(This page is for your first answer.)

~~However, policies for~~
However, policies towards the Jews and other minorities were not always changing, for example, in the 1936 Berlin Olympics persecution of the Jews was discouraged by the Nazis as they not only didn't want international antagonism but they also want the success of their four year plans to succeed. Unfortunately, this was short-lived and the economy picked up, so did the persecution of Jews.

In conclusion, the Nazi policies towards the Jews and other minorities violently changed. This is seen not only in policies but the ideology in which the Nazis portrayed in the years 1933-45. Nazi policies steadily increased with little fluctuations to the persecution and the level it stayed at until 1942 when their 'final solution' was decided.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response understands the focus of the question and attempts to analyse change over time. However, the response tends to make statements about change, rather than to determine the nature of change. It also gives no clear indication of policies towards other minorities. Statements suggesting that the changes did not always worsen progressively, and some attempt at analysis, allow it to reach the higher band in Level 3.

This is a secure Level 4 response.

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 ☒.

Chosen Question Number:

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

(This page is for your second answer.)

In ~~one~~ years 1933 - 45, to a large extent the Nazi policies towards Jewish people and other minorities changed. When Hitler ^{became chancellor} ~~came to power~~ in 1933 the policies towards minorities changed dramatically and were very chaotic.

In 1933, the Nazi policies towards Jews and other minority groups were vicious but uncoordinated. On the 1st April 1933, Hitler organised a one day boycott on Jewish shops, highlighting the fact that the policies were unorganised and ~~not well thought through~~ out of control. This was followed by the first anti-semitic decree which declared the dismissal of all non-Aryan civil servants which not only targeted Jews, but also gypsies, homeless

(This page is for your second answer.) people, the disabled and homosexuals.

This was the turning point for these minority groups as they became alienated in their own country. Also, Hitler made it legal to have an abortion and be sterilised in the early 1930's, meaning that those who were seen as "unfit" to have children ~~were~~ could not have them as they were not seen as being compatible with Hitler's idea of a Volksgemeinschaft.

Although this was vicious, the Nazi policies intensified, and although there was a pause in persecution in 1934, more decrees were issued in 1935 which deprived Jews and minorities of German citizenship and also outlawed the marriage between a non-Aryan and a Jew. In effect, this was alienating these minority groups and making them feel as if they were not worthy of being this 'perfect' ~~is~~ a German.

The Nazi policies towards Jews changed after 1936, the year when Berlin held the Olympic Games which forced the Nazis to scale down the persecution towards the Jews and minorities as they wanted to showcase their great achievements. Although the Nazi policies did intensify, the persecution varied due to circumstances. However from 1937 onwards, ~~there was no more~~ the persecution towards Jews and minority groups worsened.

(This page is for your second answer.) and initiative followed initiative without any real structure which meant that they were chaotic. In 1937, the Nazi policies moved on from boycotts and anti-semitic decrees ~~and~~ to forced emigration, taking away property, mass murder and ultimately genocide. In 1938, Goebbels launched the Kristallnacht which ordered destruction of property and synagogues, looting and murder, following the movement of Jews and other minority groups ~~being~~ into ghettos where many died from malnutrition or disease.

In 1939, when Germany was at war a turning point was marked due to the occupation of Poland and Russia which allowed the Nazis to work out of public view and also meant that they had power over more Jews and minority groups. This is when the Nazis decided that the fastest way to rid Germany of non-Aryans was through mass murder and so they set up concentration camps which were fitted with gas chambers. This ~~is~~ is a considerable change in policies in comparison to the Nazi policies in 1933 and in the early 1940's Germany decided on the Final Solution which meant they had resulted in systematic genocide.

many minority groups were also victims of systematic genocide because they were not seen as fitting

(This page is for your second answer.) with the idea of Hitler's Volksgemeinschaft and introduced the method of euthanasia in the mid-1930s which was used as an excuse to kill the disabled and those with a genetic disorder so that they ~~could~~ ^{did} not pass on their genes to the future generation of Nazis through having children. This policy is a significant change from simply issuing decrees which meant they were no longer German citizens.

In conclusion, the Nazi policies towards Jews and minority groups changed a significant amount in the years 1933 - 45, however the ~~persecution~~ intensity of persecution varied in these years as in 1934 and 1936 there was a pause in persecution.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This response is well-focused, with a good understanding of key issues. It addresses change over time with some explanation but has elements of developed statement, as opposed to analysis. References to other minorities are less well-developed and less secure.



ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Always look to produce a developed conclusion. This response has a brief conclusion which could have been developed more. In the introduction, the candidate refers to dramatic change and some chaos. This could have been developed with reference to the argument made in the body of the essay.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice.

- Candidates must focus more clearly on the question set, noting its specific wording and the timescale to be covered.
- Chronological awareness is sometimes weak. Candidates should know key dates, and should be able to explain and expand on
- points made, with accurate reference to the order in which events happened.
- The range and depth of supporting material is often the key to success. This support should be relevant, focused, accurate, and in sufficient depth to allow the points made to stand up.
- Candidates sometimes find it difficult to answer questions using sufficient supporting material and/or have a limited choice of questions, if centres do not cover all of the content indicated by the bullet points in the Specification.
- Centres should ensure that candidates are familiar with historical concepts and vocabulary relevant to the course of study. In January, many confused the Weimar Republic with the Weimar Constitution, economic and political policies, and social and political policies.
- Several could not frame a secure definition of a totalitarian state.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

Further copies of this publication are available from
Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467

Fax 01623 450481

Email publication.orders@edexcel.com

Order Code US034624 January 2013

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit

www.edexcel.com/quals

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

Ofqual
.....



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

