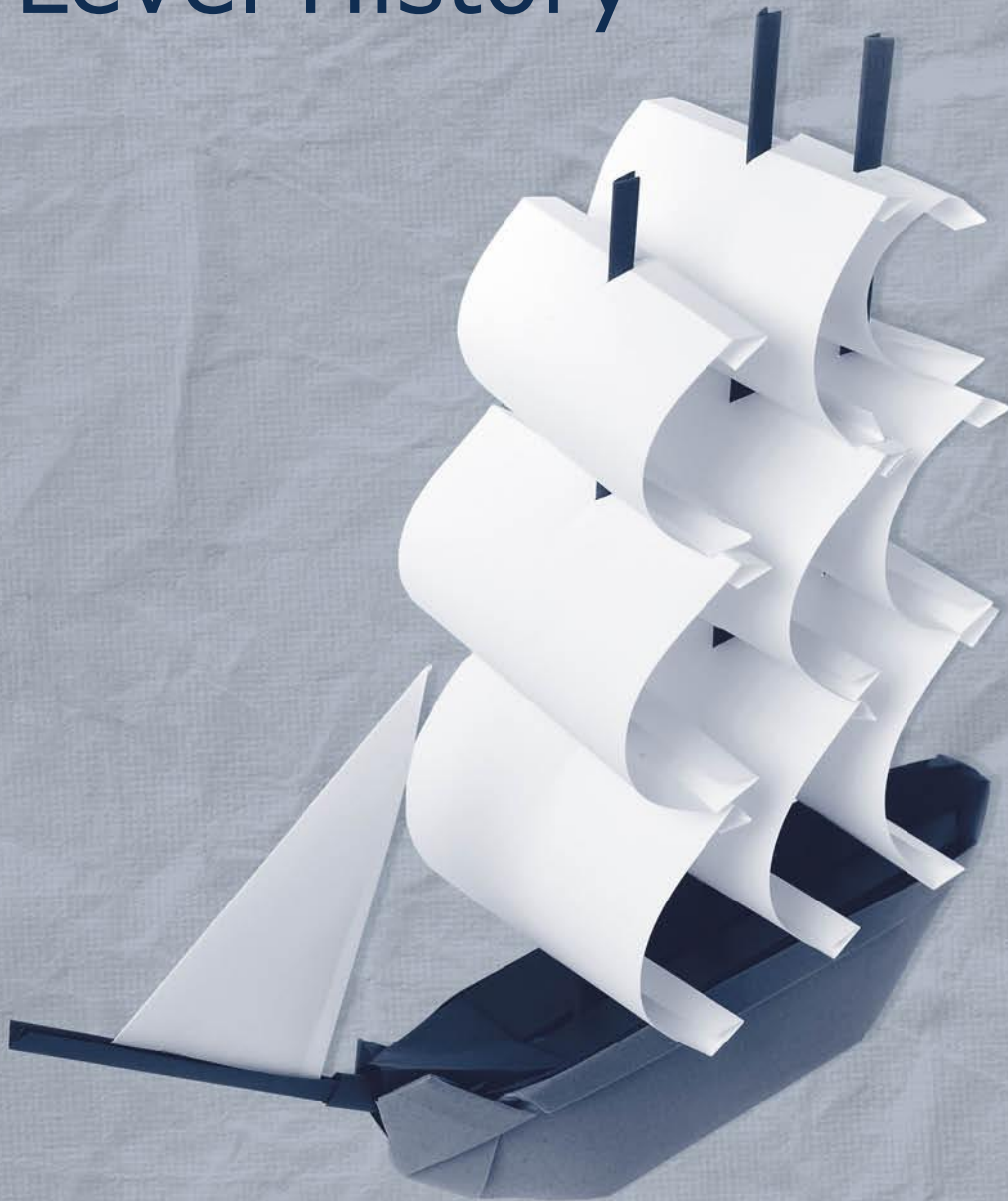


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_01

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 1G

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 1:

- 1G: Germany and West Germany, 1918–89.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 3.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_1G

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

EITHER

- 1 How far do you agree that opposition to the Weimar constitution was the most significant problem for governments to deal with in the years 1919–33?

OR

- 2 How far do you agree that throughout the years 1934–45 the Nazi government was a popular dictatorship?

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

^{be argued}
It can ~~that~~ throughout the period of 1934–45 the government was viewed as a popular dictatorship, many people liked the idea of 'strength through joy' and a more stabilised economy, thus leading to general support for the Nazi government. However many German people stood strongly against several Nazi policies and ideals, such as treatment to ~~unservice~~ ethnic minorities and the idea of eugenics. However, overall it was a smaller proportion of the population that in fact had problems with the Nazi government and in fact on the whole it generated vast support and popularity.

(Section A continued) It can be said that on the whole the Nazi government and dictatorship was popular. The creation of programmes such as 'Strength Through Joy' offered people opportunities to ~~own~~ earn holidays and new cars, ^{*the Volks Wagen} to the German people. This was a new concept that helped generate support, as it allowed the standard of living to increase, it also created the idea that Hitler was working for the common good for the people, ^{and} which people attached themselves to these ideals, such as 'one Reich, one Nation, one Führer'. This ultimately showed that the Nazi dictatorship was one that associated itself ^{to the} ~~for the~~ needs of the German people and did not act out of self interest, which generally resulted in trust and respect, which

(Section A continued) concludes that there was vast amounts of support. Although very few of the strength through joy programme amounted to anything, as very few people, if any were awarded with a Volkswagen to due to war production. It offered people an aim to work towards.

Similarly the Nazi government introduced several other ideas that benefited the German people. One of which being the 'praise' of women, seen through the 1000 mark loan for marriage, the 250 marks for every child and a medal for being a good wife, as many women throughout 1934-45 lived by the idea of 'children and kitchen'. Although ~~these~~ these

(Section A continued) ideas were used to persuade and indoctrinate people into certain ways of belief they rewarded people, or certain groups of people, which generally saw mass support, which shows that the Nazi dictatorship was based on the support of German people. However which can be argued that support was almost bribed and bought, making it an untrue reflection of how popular the Nazi dictatorship was.

Throughout the period of 1934 to ~~1944~~ 1945, it was clear to see that the economy had strengthened and stabilised from the impact of the 1928 wall street crash. The Nazi government set up several employment opportunities such as

(Section A continued) Autobahns, this was a programme that employed workers to build roads, they similarly offered accommodation and food, however although this created jobs, people were normally on a lower wage, which vastly the German people were thankful for jobs. Increased employment, meant that the standard of living rose, and housing conditions improved for many. Inflation decreased and currency strengthened, meaning it became less expensive for German people to buy goods and exports became stronger and increased. Thus, generally allowing popularity and support for the Nazi dictatorship. Although it can be said that this popular support was based upon false information, as in fact unemployment

(Section A continued) figures were in fact changed, and did not include women or minorities, similarly it was made increasingly hard to voice a negative or unpopular view with the threat of the Gestapo being high. Overall showing that there was vast support, but the reliability of it could be questioned.

However, it is clear that there was negative support and unpopularity regarding the Nazi dictatorship as there were several groups that protested against the Nazi dictatorship. Such as the Edelweiss Pirates, a youth group that protested against Nazi idealism and culture and in fact supported American culture. Similarly to this Sophie Scholl and her brother protested against,

(Section A continued) The idea of eugenics and Aryan race, as printed in Nazi leaflets and distributed them on mass, There was very little recorded opposition, as all political opposition was banned, and those who did oppose would be met by violence or sent to concentration camps. The idea of punishment prompted popular support and as they were left with very few options suggesting that the level of real popularity can be questioned.

To conclude, it is clear to see that there was mass popularity as people accepted and agreed with the introduction of programmes such as 'Strength through Joy' as they generally

(Section A continued) benefited ~~themselves~~ the German people in several ways, such as the increased living standards. However the Nazis implemented ways to reduce lack of opposition, through the Gestapo and the fear of violence, meaning people may have purely showed support, as they were threatened by other outcome or typically they may have ~~se~~ just been indoctrinated by German ideas and ideology and influenced to believe that the Nazi dictatorship was a good thing through propaganda.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The Weimar Constitution introduced in May 1919, was a result of the German failure in World War One. The constitution signed by Erzburger faced ~~many~~ much opposition due to the 'stab in the back theory' introduced by Junker-Hindenburg. This theory suggested the German people had been betrayed by the German government in surrendering to the Western allies. In the years 1919-1933 the Weimar Constitution faced many hardships, as well as opposition. In order to determine whether opposition was the most significant factor and problem we must assess a range of other problems the Weimar Constitution faced. The economy and its impact on living standards is something else I will explore as a significant problem for the government to deal with as well as the way the Weimar Constitution was actually set up politically. When judging these factors it is imperative to assess the extent to which they were a significant problem to the Weimar Constitution in terms of, how quickly and effectively the government responded as well as the sustainability and duration of their threat to the constitution during 1919-1933.

(Section A continued) It is arguable that opposition to the Weimar government was most significant as a problem for the government to deal with. This can be seen as in 1919 a communist led revolt named the 'Spartacist Revolt' threatened the Weimar Constitution. The 50,000 strong rebels took influence from the USSR and implemented the model in Germany as the Weimar was weak and had limited support. However, it is clear that this was not an overarching threat as the ~~oppe~~ nature of opposition was left wing - which many citizens of Germany fundamentally opposed. Eventually the Freikorps put the rebels down in brutal ways and the Weimar government was protected. In judging the level of threat this opposition attack posed to the Weimar Constitution it can be seen as limited due to its nature of ^a left-wing rebel group. However, I would also argue that the date of 1919 when the revolt happened was detrimental to the new government as it suggested that ~~the~~ German citizens were already unhappy with the constitution and actively threatened it. In 1920, another group opposed the Weimar constitution however this was led by Wolfgang Kapp a right-wing man. He seized government and it looked as if ~~a~~ now he had achieved the putsch, until the ~~SPD, the~~ ^{social} trade unions declared the putsch over or a SPD government to be in power.

(Section A continued) The putsch was finally put down by the SPD party as well as the trade unions, which suggests that the level of threat to the Weimar Constitution was limited. The putsch lasted few days and was overcome by the German citizens, suggesting that both the sustainability and duration of threat to the government were very limited in nature. The Kapp Putsch, may alternatively be seen as quite threatening to the government as although the army did not join the Putsch they did nothing to stop it's taking place or even remove Kapp once he had established the Putsch. This suggests that there is some evidence of threat and a significant problem to the Weimar Constitution as the army and Freikorps only responded to communist and left-wing threat to government. Another problem of opposition that the government faced was in 1923, when Hitler and Ludendorff launched the Munich Putsch. This attack on the Weimar Constitution was a problem only after the Putsch was put down. The perpetrators Hitler & Ludendorff, stormed a beer cellar with important government ministers demanding they were the new leaders of Germany. However, the prisoners escaped from entrapment and Hitler and Ludendorff were imprisoned.

(Section A continued) The following day. This shows the ~~time~~ marginal threat as the ~~short~~ duration of the Putsch was extremely short lived. However, the Putsch did give Hitler time to preach his ideas on Nazism and to influence a small amount of people, which became detrimental to the Weimar ~~of~~ Constitution in 1933 when Hitler became the Führer. However, the government in 1922 was prepared to deal with opposition and effectively put the threat down rapidly. This suggests that this Putsch although insignificant in 1922, due to the duration and nature was not a ~~problem~~ fatal problem at the time. However, it can be seen that this was the foundation of the Weimar's Constitution failure - Hitler. This was a sustained threat as it eventually was the cause of the Weimar Constitution's failings, in the long term, rather than short term.

Contrastingly, it may be seen that there are other factors that posed significant problems to the Constitution in 1919-1933. Firstly, the economy of Germany after the First World War was in a terrible state. Germany owed 150 billion marks and were forced to pay a further 6.6 billion marks in ^{decided} reparations at the Treaty of Versailles. This put the German economy in a ~~term~~ detrimental position, for them to build the economy they needed a strong workforce and a stable rise of inflation. This did not happen until 1924. The year of 1923

(Section A continued) posed significant problems to the Weimar Constitution in terms of hyperinflation: The Ruhr crisis left Germany's ~~an~~ economy at an all-time low. In 1922 the price of a newspaper was 1 mark and by 1923 April it was 100,000 marks, this progressed and in November 1923 it became 7 billion marks for a newspaper. This affected the lives of ordinary Germans significantly as living standards fell dramatically and unemployment rose to 5%. This affected the Weimar Constitution as people began to blame the government for its signing of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the high reparations onto Germany. Furthermore, people began to vote increasingly more radically before this time as in 1919 the KPD had no seats and by 1920 it had 9. The same can be said for the DNVP who had 44 seats in 1919 and 69 in 1920. This shows that even before times of sustained economic turmoil German citizens began changing their voting habits. The economic crisis ^{in 1923} was a major problem to the Weimar Constitution in terms of living standards and unemployment being affected. However, its duration although a year long did not hinder the 'Golden Years' from 1924-1929, when German production, wages, living standards and economy were at an all

(Section A continued) fine high. This suggests that economy was not the biggest problem the Constitution faced.

The actual layout of the Constitution I would argue was the most damaging problem to Weimar. Although it was 'democratic' in theory and women and men as young as 20 could vote in elections there were significant flaws to the fundamental layout. It took 60,000 votes for a party to gain a seat in the Reichstag, but there were 29 ^{parties} ~~parties~~ in Weimar between 1919-1933.

This suggests a level of sustained problems to the government. Furthermore, the vast amounts of parties in the Reichstag and the voting system of Proportional Representation meant that it was almost a guarantee for a coalition government. Between 1919-

1933 there were 9 short lived coalitions. This suggests and emphasises the fact that the government could not fundamentally function effectively for the German citizens. The 1932 elections, ~~was~~ were detrimental to the Weimar Constitution - Hitler and Hindenburg both stood for President. Despite Hitler's party, the ~~NSDAP~~ Nazis having a majority of seats as the largest single party, Hitler was not trusted. Hindenburg won the vote at 18 million votes to Hitler's 11 million, but Hitler was appointed Chancellor with von Papen as Vice Chancellor.

The problems this caused for the Weimar

(Section A continued) Constitution were invariably significant. Hitler banned all party's from the Reichstag in 1933 (July) and this crippled the democratic nature of the Constitution. Furthermore, the use of 'Article 48' which was the right to suspend government in an emergency, was often used in circumstances that were not emergencies, especially by Hindenburg and authoritarian leaders. This suggests that the problem of the Weimar Constitution's layout was ^{the} most significant ~~for~~ problem to deal with as it was in action for the longest period of time 1919-1933 and created the most amount of chaos within the Reichstag due to its set up.

In conclusion, I believe that although opposition to the Weimar Constitution from 1919-1933 was the most problematic in terms of short term problems. It is arguable that the way the Constitution was actually written was the most significant problem as it persisted throughout the whole period and eventually was the reason ~~for~~ its dissolution as Hitler was able to gather support due to the German citizens lost faith in the 'democracy' that had been thrust upon them in 1919.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section B

Question 3 and Question 4

EITHER

3 To what extent was German culture shaped by political ideology in the years 1918–45?

OR

4 How far do you agree that government intervention was the most important factor in German economic development in the years 1945–89?

Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

The years 1933–1945 was the Nazi era, with Hitler as dictator. Hitler took Germany into war in 1939, in order to do this the German economy had to recover from a series of economic problems which had made an impact in previous years. Such problems were the 1929 Wall Street Crash, which saw the economic standing of many countries decrease rapidly. Also the 1919 Treaty of Versailles and the reparations that occurred from this, with Germany initially having to pay \$132 billion gold marks worth of debt. As Hitler had to take actions to recover the economy, allowing him to enter into war, his own actions were a key influence in this period. The years 1945–1989 was the Federal Republic of Germany. They too had significant problems as they emerged out of the Second World War, having a series of economic problems. However, it is argued that it was not solely the government's interventions which created the economic development, but other factors such as external influences played a key role.

Within the Nazi period there were two, 4-year plans put into place. The first four-year plan was from 1933–1936, with the main aim of ~~event~~ achieving autarky, self-sufficiency. To achieve this, the Nazi government introduced ~~event~~ materials,

(Section B continued) these are cheaper, replacement materials for materials such as rubber and steel. Buna was the replacement material for rubber, yet it was cheaper to produce and meant rubber would not have to be imported. Import tariffs were increased to prevent/reduce the amount German businesses were importing. Export tariffs were also increased, which meant German businesses were getting more money for their products. This first 4 year plan was successful as in 1934 German farmers produced 68% of all German produce, this then rose in 1935, where German farmers produce 80% of all produce. The second four year plan was from 1936 - 1939, with the focus on war production. Government spending increased by 70% and this then saw a rise in production levels by 90%. With VW producing 15,000 cars a year to the UK and 650,000 cars a year to the USA, this brought in a huge amount of money geared towards war production. Arm consumption also tripled in this period as meat was expensive. This shows how government intervention was a very important factor in boosting Nazi economic development.

Within the ~~BR~~ Federal Republic of Germany, the Central Planning Board was set up by Schuler. This then organised cooperation between businesses and organisations to work more effectively. There was also the introduction of cartels. This is where business alike would agree on fixed prices, this then created a much more equal economy upon which consumers could spend their

(Section B continued) money. The Federal Republic of Germany also introduced guest workers from the GDR into the West of Germany, 1.6 million workers moved from the east of Germany to the West. This had a very significant impact upon the economic development as it increased employment, Germany had suffered many losses in the Second World War, thus the guest workers were welcome into the FRG. With these developments, the Federal Republic of Germany saw its standard of living increase, it was 15% higher than the standard of living in Britain. This shows how government intervention helped economic development as they were able to improve the standard of living to higher than other nations, considering the suffering they were subjected to during World War Two.

However, it is argued that government intervention was not the most important factor of German economic development, but that it was external factors. Within the Federal Republic of Germany, they were under the supervision of Britain, France and the USA. This meant they had a huge impact on economic development, as seen especially with the Marshall aid given to the Federal Republic in 1948. This was money provided to stop them falling into communism, as this was occurring in the east of Germany under the control of the Soviet Union. \$1.4 billion was provided to the Federal Republic in Marshall aid, this is a huge sum of money that would have been a very important factor in economic development.

However, in the Nazi era they did not rely on external

(Section B continued) influences as much, because they were aiming to achieve autonomy. This meant the Nazi government wanted to be completely self sufficient and reliant, so when they went to war they did not have to rely on others to support them.

In conclusion, I feel that government intervention was the most significant factor in German economic development in the years 1946-89. As the government was able to overcome economic turmoil at post world war two through a variety of its own actions. These economic policies saw the economy improve and as a result the standard of living increased, which helped to create a stable government that was able to improve Germany's standing both domestically and internationally after the second world war.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

In order to establish to what extent German culture was shaped by political ideology in the years 1918-1945 one must consider the political ideology of the period, ~~and its effects as well as~~ ~~its~~ direct as well as its correlation to the culture of the period and ~~its~~ the acceptance of culture by politicians.

It could be argued that political ideology significantly shaped the culture. In Nazi Germany women were propaganda advertised the purpose of women as being as a mother and wife with focus on kinder, ^{Mother's day = national holiday} Kuschel, Kirsche, ^{mammas loans} the ~~inability~~ lack of working women throughout the period as well as partly due to an inability of female professionals to work unless in 'suitable jobs' such as maternity clinics or doctors suggests

(Section B continued) On the way in which Nazi ideology directly shaped the role of women and therefore culture ~~it~~ from 1933 onwards. However inability of women to work in high level jobs ~~as opposed to~~ perhaps suggests that culture throughout the Nazi period in particular was perhaps controlled by political ideology as opposed to shaped by it. Hitler and the Nazi party also promoted or enforced a strong sense of patriotism that emanated throughout culture with ~~the~~ ~~an~~ almost the entirety of the population rallying behind the 'Führer' suggesting that culture throughout the period was significantly shaped by political ideology. The lack of women who took part in war work ~~in 1941~~ ^{even} when 18-40 ^{year olds} conscripted in 1939 shows the significance with which culture was shaped by ideology throughout the period in its ongoing

(Section B continued) affect on the role of women even when requested to work by the government. Political ideology throughout the Nazi party in particular can also be considered to have shaped culture in its direct control of it. In 1933 Goering announced guidelines for what radios could broadcast as well emphasising the nationalism and Hitler. In 1932 there were 59 newspapers read by 200,000 people whereas in 1933 there were 82 papers and over 3 million readers suggesting that inevitably culture was shaped by political ideology of the period in its overwhelming influence of it as well as a lack of freedom of opinion shown in the purging of all Jewish people and political opponents from press and radio showing the way in which ideology of the party consciously ~~sh~~

(Section B continued) limited and shaped throughout the period. The Nazis ^{promoted nationalism} ~~were~~ ^{sports} ~~and~~ ^{and} were anti intellectual. ~~This essay~~
The effect of this on culture can be seen in ~~that~~ that in 1938 there were 2,500 new teachers with a surplus of 8,000 job vacancies showing the Nazi ideology successful alteration of the culture throughout Germany. Sport ^{+ strength} was encouraged with in Hitler Youth programmes as well as 15% of the curriculum as seen in culture with the winning of 89 medals in the Munich Olympics. ~~It could~~

It could however be argued that ^{educator} the ideology ~~did~~ did not ~~shape~~ shape culture throughout the entirety of the period.

The Weimar government saw a surge of 'New women' who worked in cities, took advantage of contraception and dressed based on western fashion. These

(Section B continued) women although encouraged by the film industry were actively discouraged by the Weimar Government who believed women should be wives and mothers suggesting that political ideology did not shape culture throughout the period. However most new women ^{eventually} went on to marry and were involved in far less equal marriages than they hoped for suggesting political ideology from the Weimar Government filtered through into culture and therefore affecting it rather than consciously controlling or shaping it. Cultural experimentation was also popular in throughout the Weimar Government running ~~entire~~ parallel to the government as ~~op~~ opposed to being shaped by it. Significantly 'Metropolis' ~~was shown~~ ^{a vision of the future} ~~the in~~ impacted the film industry with typically dark themes of

(Section B continued) the Weimar industry.

Despite this cultural experimentation defining the Weimar period to an extent it cannot be considered to have been caused ~~by~~ directly by political ideology of the government. ~~It~~ Throughout the Nazi period ~~people~~ & youth ~~actively~~ opposed him by not joining Hitler youth or listening to Jazz. The banning of Jazz music in 1940 suggests an ~~an~~ inability of political ideology to entirely shape culture in that it had to resort to directly controlling it. Germans also continued to listen to banned music suggesting the ^{active} control of culture shaped it throughout the Nazi period rather than an influence of ideology.

Overall a clear difference can be seen ~~thru~~ in the influence of ideology over culture in the Weimar period and

(Section B continued) the Nazi period with politics influencing culture in the Weimar period but controlling it in the Nazi period. I would therefore argue that throughout the entirety of the period culture was certainly shaped by ideology (as seen in the remaining status of women in the FRG) but can be considered to have been actively controlled rather than shaped throughout the Nazi period.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

The economic development of the FRG was both significant and resilient in the years 1945-89 yet there was a myriad of factors at play that enabled the so-called 'economic miracle' to take place, many of which are beyond government intervention. Therefore, it remains to be seen how far government intervention was the most important factor for German economic development in the years 1945-89.

The post-war suspicions between the USA and ~~the~~ USSR ^{as well} as the USA's insistence on preventing the spread of communism meant that the FRG was a beneficiary of Marshall aid, in the form of \$8 billion in loans. This enabled the FRG to invest heavily in manufacturing infrastructure during the ~~of~~ creation of its export-oriented industries. Therefore, the FRG was able to more effectively exploit the growing arms race between the USA and USSR as well as US involvement in Korea during the 1950s by supplying them with arms. Thus, there was a clear market for German products that supported economic growth. In this way, economic development in the FRG was propped up more so by external factors than government intervention. This means the extent to which government intervention was the most important factor in German economic development must be reduced. However, were it not for Erhard's policy of ~~replacing~~ ^{with} the DM in 1948 the German currency would not have held significant enough value to make importing raw materials that fed its export-oriented industry economically viable. Thus, while the ^{market} ~~extent~~ for German products was out of government control, feeding its industries with raw materials was well within its remit to control and in this way it is clear that government intervention was an important factor in German ~~economic~~ economic development.

(Section B continued) Moreover, the creation of a Social Market economy ^{and its} ~~consisted of~~ protection over the 44 year period meant that ~~some~~ economic development was not stifled by the strict regulations of a command economy but not so free that it left workers on the periphery of the benefits of economic growth. It helped expand Germany's domestic market by ~~boosting~~ allowing for ever increasing disposable incomes through higher wages which in turn stimulated growth of German industry based on consumerism. This was also aided by ^{the policies} ~~government~~ of Adenauer to integrate more with the west by joining the EEC in 1957 and remaining a member throughout the period 1944-89. This integration with the west made both importing and exporting easier, growing domestic markets and increasing the reach of exports. In this way, it is clear that government intervention was a vital factor in German economic growth in the years 1945-89.

In conclusion, it is clear that while external factors had a significantly part to play in German ~~economic~~ economic development and should not be understated, ^{that} ~~that~~ it was government intervention ^{that} was the ^{defining} ~~defining~~ factor and that which is the most important factor in ~~the~~ German economic development in the years 1945-89.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Question 5

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the outbreak of the Second World War was a result of 'blunders by Hitler and his opponents' (Extract 1, lines 15–16)?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

Exemplar response F

Over the years historians have argued amongst themselves whether Hitler was an opportunist or a master planner; prior to the start of the Second World War, Argument that led to him having planned the war, have evidence for example his time in prison in after the Munich putsch, he published a book and explained his great scheme of Nazism reigning for a 1000 years and dominating European world power. However others historians might argue that although Hitler published Mein Kampf, he merely took advantage of the opportunity and used him, for example the underestimation of the British and French.

According to extract 1 the outbreak of the Second World War was due to the blunders by Hitler and

his opponent, for example, Hitler's ~~to~~ goal when he came into power ^{in 1933} was to achieve autarky, which was being self sufficient. One might note that ~~German~~ the Nazi German government had not been totally self sufficient as there were still imports into Germany. Additionally, there were no properly developed ~~army~~ armaments to go into war. According to Extract 1 "The economic advance of Soviet ^{Russia} ~~union~~ obsessed Hitler", this shows that Hitler had aspired for Nazi Germany to be as steady as Soviet Russia.

Additionally ~~this~~ Germany's manufacturing level was increased by 27% in comparison to Russia which increased by 400%. From this we can conclude that Hitler was not prepared for war, however his haste to achieve great power and "escape being overshadowed" ~~meant~~ in addition to Lebensraum, prompted Hitler to make the ~~huge turn~~ turn into the Second World War.

Evidently, this shows that the Second World War ^{was} not premeditated.

but due to opportunity.

On the other hand some historians agree that Hitler was a master planner and took his time to prepare and shape Germany into the second world war. For example in his book *Mein Kampf*, he clearly stated that he wanted Germany unified and to gain great power over Britain and France. "The Foreign Policy of the third reich was dynamic" as soon as Hitler came into power he militarised every aspect of Germany for example the Nazi youth and creation of the Gestapo. Hitler's drive for power was driven by the force of wanting 'expansion' "Expansionism". In order for this he had to invade other countries, such as Poland, and Hitler was aware of the pact between Poland and British and French, this showed that he was prepared and not just took opportunity. "The Results of Blunders by Hitler" as opposed to by extract 1.

In Conclusion ~~we~~ ~~to~~ It can be argued that Hitler was indeed a master planner supported by Extract 2, ~~However~~ ^{Although} miscalculation might have caused him to lose the war, Hitler always intended for a war, because of his need for Lebensraum and in order to dominate world power in Europe and possibly beyond Europe.

This response received 7 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
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Exemplar response G

Extract 1 and 2 pose two different views on the outbreak of the Second World War. Extract 1 poses the idea of a functionalist view, claiming that Hitler caused the war but in a way of a mistake rather than an actual intention for war. Whereas extract 2 imposes the view of an intentionalist, suggesting Hitler was completely ready for war, however, he would of preferred Britain and France not declare war over Poland but was definitely ready for it.

Extract 1 suggests that Hitler was obsessed with Russia and this drove him into making a series of stupid mistakes to cause war rather than a strategic, intentional plan. We know that Hitler did have a deep hatred of communism and sought to eventually conquer the Russia, however, there is no factual evidence that he wanted to connect with it. Hitler's plans for expansion and increase in production for war is highlighted in Mein Kampf and his preparation for war as soon as he got to power. This shows that extract 1's claims that although he talked about war with Russia but never actually intended it are false. However, the Nazi-Soviet pact may suggest Hitler did not want war with Russia and never planned it.

Although, the pact can be seen as a temporary stall to gain arms and in reality was a long ~~term~~ term plan for war. Extract 1 itself comments that it is hard to tell whether Hitler took the war with Russia seriously, which sets to question how convincing extract 1's view is.

Furthermore, extract 1 does mention the German armaments not being equipped for such a war with Russia. However, this view does not convince me of Hitler's intentions over war with Europe, as it does not mention this factor but still acknowledges that Hitler was armed for war. However, we do know Hitler's war tactic of Blitzkrieg was short term, however although this can be interpreted that Hitler might of believed war would of been over quick with Europe. The final statement in extract 1 expresses the view that Hitler and his opponents blunders caused the war. I do not find this view convincing as it has no factual backing with it. However, we can see that the appeasement by Britain and weakness of the League of nations led to Hitler gaining confidence. This shows that Hitler's opponents blunders may of caused war but I do not find it convincing that Hitler made blunders to cause world war. Although, knowing if Hitler simply took advantage of these blunders by his opponents or was intending to cause war will always be debatable.

Extract 2 suggests that Hitler always intended to go to war, although he did try to remain from it as much as possible but was always

presented. The extract suggests that the view that other countries in Europe caused WW2 is mistaken. However, we can see Hitler gaining confidence from the appeasement of Britain and unwillingness of France and Britain to attack over Czechoslovakia. Although, some historians suggest that Hitler intended to go to war over Czechoslovakia and not Poland. Despite this we do know that the weakness of the League of Nations did make Hitler more confident in his approach. Although, as extract 2 suggests the Foreign policy, that we know was heavily influenced by Hitler's own ideas, highlighted in *Speeches and Mein Kampf*, was geared towards war and the idea of creating a Third Reich. It is debatable to what extent his idea of a Third Reich was fantasy, but we do know his foreign policy revolved heavily around expansion. This makes extracts 2 view ~~not~~ fairly convincing. In addition

This response received 11 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
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Exemplar response H

A.J.P Taylor and Tim Mason argue to two very contrasting views on whether the outbreak of the Second World War was either caused by Hitler's mistakes or that of his opponents, or his own deliberate intent. The two historians differ in their perception of Hitler's personality and the Third Reich's intentions.

Taylor argues the outbreak of war was not intended by Hitler or the Nazis. He states 'her population was still impoverished and resources hardly developed' implying Hitler was fully aware of Germany's vulnerabilities therefore would not have intended for a full blown scale war. This is true to an extent as the rearmament goals had not been achieved. The steel and coal industry though significantly increased by 500% in 1939 it still could not meet the point they aimed for. For example, the goal for coal output was 23.1 million tonnes but it had only produced 20.7 million in 1938. 'The result of blunders by Hitler and his opponents', references to the policy of appeasement which was the fault of the allies and Hitler's underestimation of Britain

and France. This is particularly true as the occupation of the Rhineland ^{in 1935} ~~was~~ were ahead without any serious ~~present~~ ^{of} reprimands. The Sudetenland and The Anschluss with Austria were all significant terms in the Treaty of Versailles which had been overturned. Therefore, one can assume that Hitler believed ~~the~~ Britain and France were not sincere in their promise to aid Poland. J.P. Taylor factors the outbreak of war to the allies whom ^{acted for the numerous} had not ~~seen~~ ^{as} ~~as~~ ^{president} times he had been hostile and inoperative. Neville Chamberlain's naivety can be included, as after a meeting with Hitler he had declared ^{that} he had achieved 'peace for our times'. Thus as a result both parties led to the outbreak of war by underestimating the other (Hitler with the allies) and overestimating the 'honesty' of the other (the allies with Hitler); as he says the war 'was a mistake'.

On the other hand, Mason ~~say~~ ^{strongly} states Hitler ~~was~~ was fully aware of the implications of invading Poland thus should be considered as the ~~to~~ ^{the} cause of the war. He says the Third Reich always aimed to achieve 'domination' and which 'entirely lacks the idea of a diplomatic solution'. He implies Hitler was intending for a war as there would be no other way to achieve what he wanted. This can be supported by the fact that Hitler signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact in 1939, with the intention of having Russia as a main ally; albeit to invade it after the conquest.

of power. The philosophy of Nazism which was Aryan superiority is an example of Hitler's premeditated ~~step~~ challenge to dominate Europe for ideology and living space. Therefore ~~was war for~~ he was ready to accept war! This contradicts Taylor as it argues the mistakes of Hitler and opponents would not have mattered ~~if~~ ^{if} war was always the method to achieve his aims.

In conclusion, ~~A.T.P~~ A.T.P Taylor's argument is more convincing due to the range of evidence which show the vulnerability of Germany. ~~He~~ He addresses enough Hitler may have had the illusion for a war, the second world war at that time was not his intention. ^{whereas, Mason on the other hand} ~~He continues to argue it was~~ ^{states} claims there were no other alternatives to the path he ~~was~~ ^{was} taking therefore by choosing to go ahead was an acceptance of war.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
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Exemplar response I

In order to establish how convincing the view that the outbreak of the Second World War was a result of 'Blunders by Hitler and his opponents' none must consider Hitler's foreign policy and actions ~~as well~~ and by the role of the allies as well as the interpretations of both extracts. ~~It~~

Extract 1 appears to argue that Hitler should logically have gone to war with the USSR in order to overtake its '400 percent' increase in production. This suggests that Hitler did not intend to go to war with the allies rather Soviet Russia and can be supported by Hitler's clear foreign policy aim to establish Germany

as a great power. AJP Taylors argument can also be considered of value in that Hitler actively delayed an alliance with the communist USSR in the hopes of pursuing an alliance with Britain who opposed communism. This can further be supported by Hitler's invasion of the USSR in 1941 despite the anticomintern pact which might suggest a lack of ^{an} aim to ~~go~~ ^{ever go} to war with Britain who he deemed to be racially suitable, supporting the argument that 'the outbreak of ~~war~~ the Second World War was a result of 'blunders by Hitler and its opponents'. Taylor further claims that 'rearmament was only intended to reinforce a diplomatic war of nerves' despite the value of this statement perhaps can be supported by Hitler's claim in the reichstag that his rearmament was purely for defence purposes.

however I would dismiss this argument in that Hitler privately expressed to officials that Germany was actively preparing for an attack ^{but} and that it would be a 'disaster' to provoke war before they were nearly certainly suggesting a long term plan for war against the allies and undermining the idea that war broke out as a result of 'blunders' by Hitler and his opponents. The outbreak of war however ~~is~~ in 1939 however could be considered a result of the blunders of opponents in that appeasement in 1938 in Czechoslovakia and in the Rhineland and it could in this way be argued that Hitler was encouraged to go to war by the delayed action of the allies. This however does not prove that war for Hitler was 'far from premeditated in that Hitler's foreign policy explicitly

Mason in Extract 2 however appears to entirely disagree with Extract 1 in the statement that 'The attempt to explain the Second World War by the shortcomings of European statesmen is profoundly mistaken? Whilst this source has some value in that Hitler's foreign policy cannot and aims for expansion cannot be entirely ignored when considering the causes of World War 2 it perhaps undervalues the role of the allies in causing, at least the timing of the war. Appeasement until 1939 by

Chamberlain and the lack of intervention in Czechoslovakia from France despite its 1925 intervention agreement with Poland I would argue can be considered a cause certainly for the timing of the world war 2. Chamberlain's failure to understand the threat posed by Hitler can be considered a 'shortcoming' as well as his half hearted approach of to a possible alliance with the USSR (flying back 3 times in the hopes that talks of an alliance would be enough to deter Hitler) can in fact be considered a 'shortcoming' and therefore perhaps a 'blunder' which contributed to the out break of the second world war. Mason's claim that 'the desire to expand in itself is a cause of war' can be considered of value in that Hitler began to rearm as soon as he was in power suggesting his unmeasured

knowledge of the inevitability of war to achieve his foreign policy suggesting WW2 was not the result of the allies'. Mason claims argues that war was not just a 'miscalculation on Hitler's part'... 'as the risk was so obvious' which although valid in that the allies were bound to eventually resort to war, it could be considered that Hitler believed they would appease him further given their allies and the League of Nations appeasement of him and Abyssinia and Manchuria. It could therefore be argued that this timing of war was not planned, as supported by his talk of war in 1941 ^{in the part of the} with Mussolini and that the timing of the war was therefore the result of the 'blunders' or mistakes of Hitler.

Overall I would argue that war was ultimately inevitable given Hitler's foreign policy

aims from the outset but
 that 'plunders or underestimation
 affected' lines

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.
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