

Mark scheme

International Advanced
Subsidiary in History
(WHI01/1C)

Paper 1: Depth Study with
Interpretations

Option 1C: Germany, 1918–45

Generic Level Descriptors for Paper 1

Targets: A01 (10 marks): 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.

A03 (15 marks): Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple or generalised statements are made about the view presented in the question. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the issue in the question. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little supporting evidence.
2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some understanding of the issue raised by the question is shown and analysis is attempted by describing some points that are relevant. • Mostly accurate knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to issues relevant to the question. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.
3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and some analysis of the issue raised by the question is shown by selecting and explaining some key points of view that are relevant. • Knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the issues raised by the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement on the view and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.
4	19–25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by analysing and explaining the issues of interpretation raised by the claim. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the issues raised by the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the view 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.

Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to use their own knowledge and understanding of issues of interpretation to consider the views presented in the question. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the view that the most significant challenge to the political stability of the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–23 was from the extreme right.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extreme right was supported by influential individuals and groups in German politics who attempted to undermine the Weimar Republic throughout the period • The extreme right had considerable sympathy amongst the army • The early successes of the Kapp Putsch significantly undermined the Weimar Republic in March 1920 • The attempted Munich Putsch (1923) by the Nazi Party had the support of significant Weimar opponents, for example General Ludendorff • Over 300 political assassinations were carried out by right-wing terror organisations, including that of the Weimar politician Walter Rathenau. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neither the Kapp Putsch nor the Munich Putsch was successful in overthrowing the Weimar Republic • The extreme right failed to gain enough popular support to successfully challenge the Weimar Republic • Other political factors were more significant, for example the threat from the extreme left, the design of the Weimar Constitution • Economic challenges were more significant, for example post-war debt, the impact of hyper-inflation • The consequences of the Versailles Treaty were more significant, for example loss of faith in the Republic, reparations. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
2	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the use of intimidation and violence was the main reason for Nazi political success in the years 1928–34.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of violence to intimidate political opponents at rallies and polling stations was a feature of Nazi electoral success 1928–33 • From January 1933, the Nazis controlled the Prussian police, and used them to intimidate political opponents • The arrest of Communists, in reaction to the Reichstag Fire and the passing of the Emergency Decrees, strengthened the political power of the Nazis • The use of violence by the SA followed by its own violent destruction (Night of the Long Knives) allowed Hitler and the Nazi Party to take total control in 1934. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1928, Hitler and the Nazi party chose to use the electoral system to gain power • Political success was based more on popularity and propaganda than on intimidation and violence • The backstairs intrigue that brought Hitler to the Chancellorship was the result of the self-interest of the political elite • The increase in Nazi power 1933–34 was built on a foundation of popular consent, or at the very least apathy, within Germany • Chance factors played a major role in Nazi success, for example the Wall St Crash, the death of Hindenburg. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
3	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the Nazis were successful in creating a <i>Volksgemeinschaft</i> in Germany in the years 1933–42.</p> <p>The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Germans were supportive of Nazi policies designed to create a classless and racially pure 'people's community', for example mass participation in Nazi-organised rallies • Participation in the DAF, the provision of leisure opportunities through the KdF and the promise of consumer goods such as the Volkswagen encouraged the belief in a 'workers' community' • The <i>Kinder, Küche, Kirche</i> policy promoted the values of family life and female domestication, leading to an increase in the birth rate and fewer women in work • Most German children belonged to the Hitler Youth and were being educated/indoctrinated through a Nazi-controlled education curriculum • The Nazis introduced increasingly discriminatory measures against Jews, other ethnic minorities, the mentally ill, 'asocials' and religious organisations. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all German citizens supported the <i>Volkegemeinschaft</i> and, from 1939 particularly, some sectors of German society started to show some disillusion, for example little evidence of wide support for the invasion of Poland, worker disillusion • The idea of 'Blood and soil' was undermined by the reality of continued urbanisation • Policies to encourage the domestication of women were undermined by economic pressures and the demands of war • Dissent was on the increase towards the end of the period from German youth and German churches • Racial and eugenicist policies (for example boycott of Jewish shops 1933, the introduction of euthanasia for the mentally ill) were not wholly supported. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>

Question	Indicative content
4	<p>Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material that is indicated as relevant.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the view that the Allied bombing campaign in the Second World War was not significant in the defeat of Germany. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British attempts to bomb Berlin 1943–44 was an expensive failure • The impact of US daytime bombing was undermined by the failure to carry out follow-up raids, allowing both German workers and the infrastructure to recover • The bombing campaign allowed Albert Speer to convince the Nazi leadership to give more support to his economic policies leading to more efficient and effective industrial output • The Germans put immense effort into rebuilding industrial capacity after bombing raids, for example the Ruhr dam raids (1943), often building facilities underground or moving factories/workforces into occupied territory • The bombing campaigns appear to have had little direct effect on either the physical or psychological ability of the Germans to fight the war until the latter stages of the war. <p>The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1943 Germany was forced to divert two million men and 50,000 artillery weapons away from the war fronts and into anti-aircraft service • The bombing campaigns had both a direct and indirect effect on industrial production, workers were redirected to the rebuilding schemes and vital aircraft and tank production decreased by one-third • Bombing raids on civilian targets resulted in the deaths of over 300,000 Germans and 800,000 wounded, with 20% of the housing infrastructure destroyed • Heavy damage to the German Air Force had a major impact on the German ability to fight the war on both the Eastern and Western fronts • Nazi records suggest that from 1943 the negative psychological effects of the bombing on the German population began to grow, for example work absenteeism, cynicism, lack of confidence in an eventual victory. <p>Other relevant material must be credited.</p>