

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C100UG0-1



WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 2024 – MORNING

HISTORY
COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH
Non-British Study in Depth

1G. Germany in Transition, 1919–1939

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for Question 5 within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well-substantiated extended response.

In addition, your answer to Question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.



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Answer **all** questions.

QUESTION 1

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source A



[A photograph showing Nazi storm troopers arriving in Munich, 9 November 1923]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the Munich Putsch, 1923.

[5]

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QUESTION 2

Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source B

[A poster produced by the Nazi Party in 1936. The caption is translated as
“All of Germany hears the Führer with the People’s Receiver”.]

What was the purpose of Source B?

[8]

[Use details from Source B and your own knowledge and understanding of the historical context to answer the question.]

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QUESTION 3

Study the interpretations below and then answer the question which follows.

Interpretation 1

Hitler's own actions were of only secondary importance in bringing him to power. They consisted of holding out for the job of Chancellor and refusing all compromise attempts to give him another role in the government. The policy worked in the end, but it was a result of the actions of others in political scheming more than of Hitler himself.

[Professor Ian Kershaw, a leading authority on Hitler, writing in his academic book *Hitler: 1889–1936 Hubris*, published in 1998]

Interpretation 2

Adolf Hitler did not have to come to power. Indeed, during his 13-year quest for the leadership of Germany, he almost failed many times. In the end, his astonishing success showed how he could overcome career-ending challenges and bend events his way. It was his determination and actions that resulted in him becoming Chancellor.

[Peter Ross Range, a journalist, writing in an article entitled "The Lessons of Hitler's Unlikely Rise to Power", published on the website of the US magazine *Time* in 2020]

Do the interpretations support the view that the actions of Hitler were the main reason he became Chancellor? [10]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

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QUESTION 4

Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

Following completion of the Soviet–German trade agreement, there is a need to improve relations between Germany and the USSR. Both sides want to reduce tensions, in order to remove the threat of war and to sign a non-aggression treaty. Therefore, German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop will arrive in Moscow within the next few days to take part in these talks.

[An extract from an article entitled “On Soviet–German Relations”, published in the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestiya*, 21 August 1939]

Source D

Late Sunday night the Soviet Government revealed a pact, not with Great Britain, not with France, but with Germany. To the amazement of almost everybody else in the world, Russia has got into a peace pact, but not with the nations she had been doing the bargaining with. The European democracies are now faced with the nightmare of an alliance between Communist Russia and Fascist Germany.

[An extract from an article on the Nazi–Soviet Pact, published in the influential US magazine *Time*, 28 August 1939]

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying the Nazi–Soviet Pact? [11]

[You should refer to both sources in your answer and use your knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

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Additional space for Question 5 only:

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