

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE – NEW

C100UG0-1



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

1G. Germany in Transition, 1919-1939

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 2018 – MORNING

1 hour

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

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. If you run out of space use a continuation booklet.

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.

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Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

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

Source A



[French troops entering the Ruhr, January 1923]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe events in the Ruhr in 1923.

[5]

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QUESTION 2

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

Source B

[A card widely distributed in Germany and Austria after the *Anschluss*, dated April 1938. The caption says 'The homeland free!']

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

With the coming of National Socialism, the progress in women’s rights was reversed. The humiliation of women became a way of life. The Nazi desire for motherhood for all German women became the central issue and family was seen as the most important part of the *volk*, or people.

[Charu Gupta, a feminist historian, writing in an article *The Politics of Gender: Women in Nazi Germany*, published in a magazine in 1991]

Interpretation 2

Many women supported the National Socialist Party because it urged returning to the family values of the past when women were encouraged to stay at home and concern themselves with taking care of the household. There were many women in Germany who had the desire to return to this simpler way of life.

[An extract from *Women in Nazi Germany*, an article published on the website *GermanCulture.com*, a general information site]

Do the interpretations support the view that the lives of women worsened under the Nazis?[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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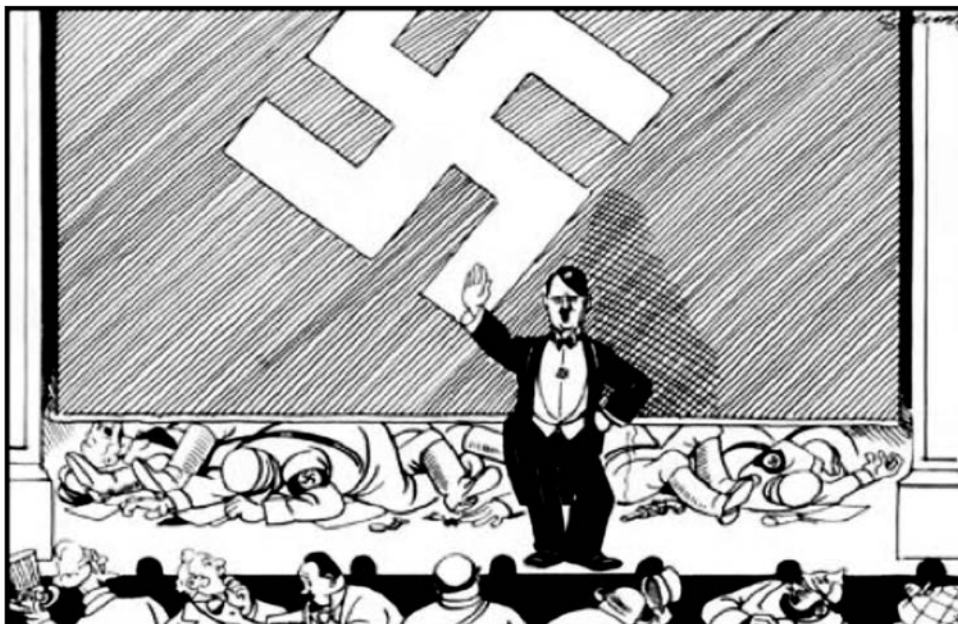
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QUESTION 4

Examiner only

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

Source C



[A cartoon drawn by the British cartoonist Sidney Strube, entitled 'Will the audience kindly keep their seats'. It was published in the *Daily Express* on 3rd July 1934]

Source D

Hitler has, through the massacre of his best friends, unfortunately gained in prestige. From many parts of Bavaria it is reported that people are unanimous in expressing satisfaction that Hitler has acted so decisively. They say he has produced fresh proof that he will not settle for second-best and that he wants decency in public life.

[An extract from a report in a banned Social Democratic newspaper, on the reaction to the Night of the Long Knives, published secretly in July 1934]

Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying the reaction to the Night of the Long Knives? [11]

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

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QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation provided below and answer the question which follows.

'The Great Depression turned Hitler from an unimportant political figure into the master of the country'

[Eric Hobsbawm, an historian writing in his academic book *The Age of Extremes*, published in 1994. Hobsbawm was a long-standing member of the Communist Party who left Germany as a child in 1933]

To what extent do you agree with this interpretation? [16]

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

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question. [3]

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