PART 1: SECTION A – THE INTER-WAR YEARS, 1919-1939

1(a) Study Source A.
What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer.

Target: AO 1, 2, 3

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 Uses surface features of cartoon only [1-2]
   e.g. 'In the cartoon I can see a number of judges.'
   'A person is holding a gun.'

Level 2 Secondary message [3]
   e.g. 'Japan is being tried by the League.'

Level 3 Secondary message supported by details of the source / contextual knowledge [4]
   e.g. 'Japan is being tried by the League. The cartoon supports this by showing Japan in court in front of a number of judges.'

Level 4 Main message of cartoon identified [5]
   e.g. 'The main message of the cartoon is that Japan is defying the League of Nations.'
   'The League is weak and ineffectual.'

Level 5 Main message supported by details of the cartoon OR by contextual knowledge [6]
   e.g. 'The main message of the cartoon is that Japan is defying the League of Nations. I can tell this from the cartoon because you can see that Japan is making a face and holding a gun and all the lawyers can do is look fearful and read the Lytton Report.'

OR

Contextual knowledge should relate to the League's response to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

   e.g. 'The main message of the cartoon is that Japan is defying the League of Nations. The Lytton Commission looked into the Japanese invasion and produced a report condemning Japan's actions. This report took twelve months to produce. Japan just ignored it and left the League.'

Level 6 Main message supported by details of the cartoon AND by contextual knowledge [7]

Both sides of Level 5.
1(b) **Explain why the League of Nations was a failure in Abyssinia in 1935-1936.**

Target: AO1, 2

**Level 0** No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

**Level 1** General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1-2]

  e.g. 'The League failed to act with authority.'

**Level 2** Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [3-4]

  (One mark for each point)

  e.g. 'Sanctions did not include restrictions on oil.'
  'The League was discredited by the Hoare-Laval Pact.'
  'Britain and France wanted to retain Mussolini's friendship.'
  'Collective security of the League was shown as empty promises.'
  'The league failed to close the Suez Canal.'

**Level 3** Explains ONE reason [5-6]

  (Five marks for a basic explanation; six marks for a developed explanation.)

  e.g. 'The League agreed that sanctions should be imposed but these had to be imposed quickly and decisively. An immediate ban was put on arms sales, rubber, tin and metals to Italy. What the League did was to delay the decision for two months in relation to oil, coal and iron exports to Italy. This allowed time for Mussolini to build up a stock-pile.'

  'The League agreed that sanctions should be imposed but these had to be imposed quickly and decisively. An immediate ban was put on arms sales, rubber, tin and metals to Italy. What the League did was to delay the decision for two months in relation to oil, coal and iron exports to Italy. This allowed time for Mussolini to build up a stock-pile. The League failed to act because it feared the Americans would not support the sanctions. Also the British government feared that 30,000 coal miners would lose their jobs.'

**Level 4** Explains more than one reason [7-8]

  (Seven marks for two basic explanations; eight marks for three basic explanations or development of two explanations.)
2(a) **What did Wilson want to achieve at the Paris Peace Conference?**

Target: AO1

One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail. [4]

e.g. 'A better and more peaceful world.'
'To punish Germany.'
'To strengthen German democracy.'
'He believed nations should cooperate to achieve world peace.'
'He wanted his fourteen points.'
'He wanted a League of Nations.'
He wanted self-determination for the peoples of Eastern Europe.'
'He wanted to punish Germany but not too harshly so that it would want revenge in the future.'
2(b) Explain why Germany objected to the Treaty of Versailles.

Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

  e.g. 'They felt they were being unjustly treated.'

  Straight listing of terms should be placed in this level.

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2-3]

  (One mark for each point)

  e.g. 'They were forced to accept the blame for war (War Guilt Clause).'
  'They were forced to act the terms (diktat).'
  'They feared reparations would cripple them.'
  'Because of the territorial losses imposed, such as the Saar.'
  'They hated having to disarm.'
  'They were excluded from the League of Nations.'

Level 3 Explains ONE reason [4-5]

  (Four marks for a basic explanation; five marks for a developed explanation.)

  e.g. 'Germany hated having to disarm. The army was a symbol of German pride. Having an arm of 100,000 was very small for a country of Germany’s size and left it vulnerable against neighbouring states.'

  e.g. 'Germany hated having to disarm. The army was a symbol of German pride. Having an arm of 100,000 was very small for a country of Germany’s size and left it vulnerable against neighbouring states. Despite Wilson's Fourteen Points calling for disarmament, none of the Allies disarmed to the extent that Germany was forced to accept.'

Level 4 Explains TWO reasons [6]
2(c) How satisfied were the 'Big Three' with the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer.
Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]
  e.g. 'Not at all because each wanted different outcomes.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2-3]

(One mark for each point)
  e.g. 'France wanted revenge and as this to some extent was gained, Clemenceau was satisfied.'
  'They were not satisfied because of not meeting the expectations of public opinion in their own countries.'
  'Clemenceau was satisfied because Germany was punished harshly.'

Level 3 Explains satisfaction OR dissatisfaction [4-6]

Developed explanation to be given two marks within L3 and L4.
  e.g. 'France had seen most of the fighting in Western Europe suffering severe damage to land, industry and homes. They also had the highest casualty rate. Clemenceau's tenacity ensured that he gained revenge. Germany was forced to accept the full blame for the war (war guilt) and because of this to pay high reparations. 'Although originally wanting Germany broken up into smaller states Clemenceau accepted the de-militarisation of the Rhineland and the reduction in German military as being a way of ensuring France's safety.'

OR

'Wilson was not satisfied. He thought the Germans should not have signed it. He feared that Germany's harsh treatement would result in further conflict. All the time he had counselled for a less harsh approach.'
  'Lloyd George wanted to protect British interests such as its colonies and sea power but was aware that treating Germany too harshly would store up trouble for the future. He was forced by the British people to be harsh which was against his idea of restoring trading with Germany.'

Level 4 Explains satisfaction AND dissatisfaction [7-9]

Both sides of Level 3.

Maximum of eight marks for answer lacking balance.

Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how satisfied' [10]
3(a) **Describe Hitler's foreign policy aims.**

Target: AO1

One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail.  [4]

- 'To make Germany a world power.'
- 'To establish a large empire in Eastern Europe for Lebensraum.'
- 'To achieve Anschluss with Austria.'
- 'To unite all Germany speaking people in a Greater Germany.'
- 'To destroy the USSR and communism.'
- 'To regain the Saar and re-militarise the Rhineland.'
- 'To build up his armed forces.'

3(b) **Explain why Austria became part of Germany in 1938.**

Target: AO1, 2

**Level 0** No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

**Level 1** General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

- 'Because the two states belonged together.'

**Level 2** Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2-3]

(One mark for each point.)

- 'To fulfil one of Hitler's foreign policy aims.'
- 'Because it was Hitler's birth place.'
- 'Because by language and culture Austria is German.'
- 'To access Austria's raw materials and military strength.'

Any attempt to describe 'how' to be placed in this level.

**Level 3** Explains ONE reason [4-5]

- 'Hitler wanted to break the Treaty of Versailles and part of that Treaty banned Anschluss with Austria. Hitler's desire to break the Treaty and unite all Germans was well known. Indeed a strong Nazi Party already existed in the country.'

- 'Hitler wanted to break the Treaty of Versailles and part of that Treaty banned Anschluss with Austria. The language and culture of Austria was German and Hitler's desire to unite all Germans was well known. Indeed a strong Nazi Party already existed in the country. Even when writing Mein Kampf Hitler had made it clear that he felt the two states belonged together.'

**Level 4** Explains TWO reasons [6]
3(c) ‘The outbreak of war in 1939 was mainly due to the policy of appeasement.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

  e.g. ‘Yes, appeasement contributed to the outbreak of war.’

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2-3]

  e.g. ‘Appeasement gave Hitler a feeling of confidence.’
  ‘War was caused by Hitler’s aggressive foreign policy.’
  ‘The Treaty of Versailles left a simmering resentment in some German people.’
  ‘The Nazi-Soviet Pact contributed to war breaking out.’
  ‘The Nazi invasion of Poland was a short-term cause.’

Level 3 Explains success OR failure [4-6]

Developed explanation to be given two marks within L3 and L4.

  e.g. ‘Appeasement showed a desire for peace by Britain and France as they wished to
  avoid the horrors of another war. However, it put too much trust in Hitler’s promises
  which he often went back on. It was based on the mistaken idea that Hitler was
  trustworthy. Instead it encouraged him to take greater risks.’

OR

  ‘The Nazi-soviet Pact gave Hitler confidence that he would not have to fight a war on two
  fronts and therefore he invaded Poland. Britain and France were allied to Poland and
  had to take some action. This action was an ultimatum to Hitler which was ignored and
  so war against Germany was declared.’

Level 4 Explains success AND failure [7-9]

Both sides of Level 3.

Maximum of eight marks for answer lacking balance.

Level 5 Explains with evaluation of ‘how far’ [10]
PART 2: DEPTH STUDY – GERMANY, 1918-1945

4(a) Study Source B. Why was this poster published by the Nazis? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

Target: AO1, 2, 3

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 Surface use of source for information / general assertions [1]

e.g. 'The poster shows a young girl in front of the Nazi flag.'

Level 2 Focus on context of source with no valid message or purpose [2]

e.g. 'Girls joined the Young girls and after the age of fourteen the League of German Maidens. Girls were encouraged to keep fit in preparation for motherhood. They often attended camps.'

Level 3 Asserts message of poster but with no development [3]

e.g. 'The Nazi way of life has lots to offer.'

'The message of the poster is that the Nazis have lots to offer young girls.'

Level 4 Explains message using source OR contextual knowledge OR Asserts purpose of the poster but with no development [4]

e.g. 'The message of the poster is that the Nazis have lots to offer young girls. This can be seen from the source by the phrase 'every ten-year old to us' and the happy, smiling girl.'

OR
e.g. 'The purpose of the poster is to recruit young girls so the Nazis could win their hearts and minds.'

Level 5 valid explanation of purpose [5-6]

e.g. 'The purpose of the poster is to recruit young girls so the Nazis could win their hearts and minds. The Nazis believed that the young could be indoctrinated into the Nazi way of thinking and these views would stay with them for the rest of their lives. They were encouraged to report their parents or teachers if they criticised the Nazi regime.'
4(c) **Study Source D.**

**Are you surprised by this source? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.**

Target: AO 1, 2, 3

Level 0  No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1  Answers that copy / paraphrase the source OR unsupported assertions  [1]

e.g. 'I am surprised that they should be discussing a shortage of labour at this time.'

Level 2  Surprised / not surprised – general claims  [2-3]

e.g. 'I am not surprised that there was a desperate shortage of workers.'
'I am not surprised because of the Nazi policy / attitude towards women.'
'I am surprised they consulted with Hitler.'

Level 3  Valid answer but fails to explain surprised / not surprised  [4]

e.g. 'Nazi policy was that women had a duty to remain at home as child-bearers and as supporters of their husbands. Women were encouraged to have as many children as possible and were positively discouraged from working. They were expected to increase the size of the Aryan race.'

Level 4  Explains surprised OR not surprised by content of source checking against contextual knowledge  [5-6]

e.g. 'I am surprised that there was a discussion about the shortage of workers. This was just before the start of war and Spear was in charge of armaments. Nazi policy was to decrease unemployment and men were employed in the armaments factories as part of this policy.'
'I am surprised by this source as there was a shortage of labour for the war effort and the Nazis did actually employ women on important war work.'

OR

e.g. 'I am not surprised by this source and what was said about women. The minister, Goering and of course Hitler had to be seen as supporting the Nazi policy towards women. This policy was that women had a duty to remain at home as child-bearers and as supporters of their husbands. They were not considered equal. Women were encouraged to have as many children as possible and were positively discouraged from working. They were expected to increase the size of the Aryan race. Working would affect their ability to carryout this role.'

Level 4  Explains surprised AND not surprised  [7]

Both sides of Level 4.

5(a) **In what ways did Hitler and the Nazis change tactics following the Munich Putsch?**

Target: AO1
One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail. [4]

e.g. "He realised whilst in prison that the Nazis would not be able to change power by force.'
'They would have to work within the democratic system but once in power they could destroy that system.'
'He began to rebuild the Nazi Party to make it acceptable to the electorate by making the party less extreme.'
'He persuaded members of the party to adopt the original 25-point programme.'

5(b) Explain why few people voted for the Nazis before 1930.

Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

e.g. 'Because they thought they were a good party.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2-3]

(One mark for each point.)

e.g. 'Stresemann's policies were successful with Germany improving economically.'
'There was very little support for extremist parties.'
'The party was banned until 1925.'
'This was a period of stability. Moderate parties were elected.'
'There was more social freedom under the moderate parties.'

Level 3 Explains ONE reason [4-5]

(Four marks for a basic explanation; five marks for a developed explanation.)

e.g. 'There was political stability in Germany in the 1920s despite the constitutions use of proportional representation. Politically the public were voting for the 'moderate' parties such as the SPD who constantly attracted between 20% to 30% of the vote thus helping to maintain the government in office.'

Level 4 Explains TWO reasons [6]
The effects of the Depression were the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany by 1933. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

e.g. 'There was more than one reason for Hitler becoming Chancellor.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons [2-3]

e.g. 'Hitler promised employment and thus gained support.'
'The Nazis exploited the government's problems by holding huge rallies.'
'Hitler and the Nazis were anti-communist.'
'Hitler and the Party appealed to nationalists.'
'Many women gave their support.'
'There was a lot of political in-fighting that brought a number of Chancellors in a short space of time.'

Level 3 Explains Depression OR other reasons [4-6]

Developed explanation to be given two marks within L3 and L4.

e.g. 'As a result of the impact on American business of the Wall Street Crash American banks called in the loans they had made to Germany. Without these loans German industry could not operate. Factories closed and millions lost their jobs. Hitler promised to restore the German economy and get the men back to work. This obviously appealed to the millions out of work and in 1932 the Hitler was the leader of the Party holding the largest number of seats in the Reichstag.'

OR

e.g. 'After the July 1932 Reichstag elections, the Nazis were the largest single party. Hitler demanded the post of Chancellor but was refused it by Hindenburg who did not trust him. Papen lost most of his support in the Reichstag and in the November 1932 election there were signs that the Nazis were losing support and Hitler's claim was rejected in favour of Schleicher. He resigned within a month. To everyone's surprise Hitler was offered the post on 30 Jan 1933 as Papen and Hindenburg thought they could control Hitler.'

Level 4 Explains Depression AND other reasons [7-9]

Both sides of Level 3.

Maximum of eight marks for answer lacking balance.

Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how far' [10]
6(a) **Describe different types of Nazi propaganda.**
Target: AO1

One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail. [4]

- Emphasis of order - huge rallies, marches and torchlight processions such as those at Nuremberg, bringing colour and excitement.'
- 'The message - Hitler's brilliant speeches.'
- 'Internationally - the Olympics - an international showcase for the superiority of the Aryan race.'
- 'The media - control - publication of Nazi ideas only - films, newspapers, books, paintings - the Nazi message.'
- 'Brain washing - posters, radio, loudspeakers - bombardment of the message.'

6(b) **Explain why Kristallnacht took place.**
Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

- 'It was propaganda.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes [2-3]

- 'To revenge the killing of a diplomat.'
- 'It was part of Nazi policy to discredit Jews.'
- 'Jews were not German citizens.'
- Hitler was anti-semitic.'

Level 3 Explains ONE reason [4-5]

(Four marks for a basic explanation; five marks for a developed explanation.)

- 'A Jewish student shot dead a German diplomat in the embassy in Paris in November 1938. The authorities in Germany reacted by ordering widespread attacks on Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues.'

Level 4 Explains TWO reasons [6]
6(c) 'Terror was the most effective method used by the Nazis to control the German people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Target: AO1, 2

Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question [0]

Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1]

e.g. 'They used ruthless methods.'

Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes [2-3]

e.g. 'Many German citizens lived in fear of the SS and Gestapo.'
‘People were controlled in school and the Hitler Youth.’
‘Propaganda was a method of control.’
‘The Nazis controlled judges and the courts.’

Level 3 Explains terror OR other methods [4-6]

Developed explanation to be given two marks within L3 and L4.

e.g. ‘Many people lived in fear and terror. Hitler set up a police state in order to remove opposition to the Nazis. The police had powers to do what they wanted. The SS was responsible for carrying out racial policies of the Nazis. One unit was responsible for concentration camps. The Gestapo was the secret police. Their job was to search out opponents. They used informers to uncover any attempts to organise opposition. They could arrest citizens on suspicion and send them to concentration camps without trial or explanation. They sought information from informers.’

OR

‘Hitler realised the importance of propaganda. He used different methods to put across a limited range of ideas time and time again and ensured other ideas gradually disappeared. Propaganda was organised by Goebbels who got the message across through cheap radios and loudspeakers. Spectacular rallies were held to show the strength of Germany and to encourage patriotism. The Germany people were indoctrinated.’

Level 4 Explains terror AND other methods [7-9]

Both sides of Level 3.

Maximum of eight marks for answer lacking balance.

Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how total' [10]