

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

## GCSE



C100UG0-1



## HISTORY

### COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH

#### Non-British Study in Depth

### 1G. Germany in Transition, 1919-1939

MONDAY 3 JUNE 2019 – MORNING

1 hour

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use pencil or gel pen. Do not use 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. If you run out of space, use the additional pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

#### 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.



JUN19C100UG0101

Answer all questions.

**QUESTION 1**

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

**Source A**



[Gustav Stresemann addressing the League of Nations, September 1926]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the work of Gustav Stresemann during the period 1924-29.

[5]

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Examiner  
only

Large empty rectangular area for writing, bounded by a solid top and bottom line and a solid left and right line. The interior is filled with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

C100UG01  
03

3
2

Total

--



03

## QUESTION 2

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

## Source B



[A poster for an exhibition called 'The Eternal Jew', held in Munich from November 1937 to January 1938]





**QUESTION 3**

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

**Interpretation 1**

From the beginning, opposition to the Republic came from the Left and Right as well as the Army. By the late 1920s, Nazi propaganda showed how dictatorship would solve the problems of Communism, economic and social disorder and international failure. These factors led to the destruction of the Weimar Republic.

[Dr K. D. Bracher, a German historian, writing in *The Age of Ideologies*, published in 1982. Bracher served in the German Army during the Second World War]

**Interpretation 2**

Weimar's recovery was abruptly ended in 1930 under the impact of the Great Depression. The fact this was the year Hitler and the Nazi Party became a major force in Germany was not a coincidence. The Great Depression tipped the scales against the Weimar Republic and was the main reason for its eventual collapse.

[Alan Bullock, a British historian, writing in his biography of Hitler, *Hitler – A Study in Tyranny*, published in 1952]

Do the interpretations support the view that the Great Depression led to the collapse of the Weimar Republic? [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.]*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Examiner  
only

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

C100UG01  
07

4
6

Total

--



07

### QUESTION 4

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

#### Source C



[A cartoon entitled 'The Goose-Step', published in the British magazine *Punch* after the German reoccupation of the Rhineland in March 1936. 'Pax Germanica' means 'German peace']

#### Source D

Germany no longer feels bound by the Locarno Treaty. The German government has re-established the sovereignty of the Reich in the demilitarized zone. We pledge now to strive for an understanding between European peoples, especially with our western neighbours. We have no territorial demands to make in Europe! Germany will never break the peace!

[An extract from a speech by Hitler, delivered to the Reichstag on 4 October, 1936]







Examiner  
only

Handwriting practice area with 10 horizontal dotted lines.

3
---

8
---

Total

--





A large rectangular area with a solid top and bottom border and a dotted line running horizontally across the entire width of the area, providing space for writing.



Examiner  
only

Blank writing area with horizontal dotted lines.

4

12

Total

SPaG  
3

**END OF PAPER**







**BLANK PAGE**

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE  
ON THIS PAGE**

