

## Candidate 2 evidence – Historical Sources

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Part B - Sources	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
54.	Source A explains the reasons for the political crisis of 1923 to some extent.	
°	In the source Hitler makes <del>at</del> a reference to hyper-inflation: "one can starve even though one may have billions of marks". This was important as many Germans lost political faith in the Weimar Republic due to hyper-inflation and the drop in living standards that accompanied it.	
°	Hitler also speaks of a desire for dictatorship: "We want a dictatorship". This was important as many	

NUMBER OF QUESTION		W M
	<p> Germans had lost confidence in the shaky <del>democratic</del> democracy of the Weimar Republic. Instead wanting strong, decisive governments in the form of a dictatorship. So, this was a reason for political crisis.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Finally, Hitler speaks of a battle against communism: "the last decisive struggle rests between the Swastika and the star of (Communist) Russia". This was important and a factor. Many Germans turned to the extreme because of a fear of communism. This led to political instability</li></ul>	

and crisis.

However, there are important pieces of information that the source does ~~not~~ not mention.

In the early years of the Weimar Republic, the Ebert - Groener pact was made. This gave the German military a special 'state within a state' status. This allowed anti-Weimar ideas to fester, contributing to political crisis.

The use of tough right-wing violence was also a factor.

The Spartacist Revolution was brutally crushed by 'Freikorps'. And left wingers Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were murdered. Because left wingers were so brutally treated, they never fully identified with the Republic, leading to political crisis.

Laws were created to deal with political troublemakers. However, of ~~the~~ those put to death, all of them were left wing. This again alienated the left and ~~gave~~ allowed right-wing extremism to prosper, leading to instability.

QUESTION

• Many Germans despised the Treaty of Versailles and, therefore, the Weimar Republic. Because of their hatred of the Treaty, many became involved with political activity, leading to crisis.

• The Kapp Putsch was an unsuccessful coup. However, the military leaders involved were not properly prosecuted. So, the failure to deal with the right-wing threat again led to political instability.

• The Munich Putsch was

also a failure. However, the platform given to Hitler in his trial allowed him to espouse rhetoric, leading to more Nazi sympathisers and, so, instability.

• The proportional representation of the Weimar Republic means unstable governments, contributing to political crisis.

• The left wing never properly united against the right, meaning the republic lacked the ability to tackle the right wing threat.

Historians views must also be considered. ~~the~~

Ruth Henig calls the "split of the left" a "disastrous" thing. Saying it contributed to crisis.

Maryn Housden takes the view that multiple factors were to blame, such as hyper-inflation.

In conclusion, Source A misses out many reasons for the political crisis of 1923. Meaning it can ~~only~~ only be considered to have ~~state~~ explained

it somewhat fully.

55. ~~The~~ Source B is considerably useful in explaining the reasons for increased Nazi support between 1928 and 1932.

As ~~the~~ Nazi head of propaganda, Goebbels was himself responsible for getting the Nazi message out there. So, he would likely know why the Nazis were doing so well. This increases the source's usefulness.

The source is from 1932,

making it a primary source. Because it takes place within the time period ~~right~~ as Nazi support was increasing, it can be considered useful.

The source is a campaign speech, meaning it contains content the Nazis would use to win over voters. So, this increases its usefulness.

In the source, Goebbels talks of the poor economic situation: "The German economy is in ruins... millions of unemployed". This was a reason for success as those suffering had confidence

QUESTION

ill the Nazis to deliver a strong economy over the weak Weimar Government. Increases usefulness

Speaks of Treaty of Versailles: "our territory is ~~not~~ divided by the bleeding wound of the Polish corridor." Important as those arguing at Versailles ~~was~~ were receptive to Nazi criticism of it.

Increases usefulness of the source.

Mentions that Nazi party were a party for all: "We are not workers or middle class. We are not first of all Protestants or

Catholics". Important as the ability of NSDAP to bypass social and religious barriers means they had a large section of the population to draw support from. Increases source's usefulness.

However, there are things the source does not mention. These serve to decrease its usefulness.

The source fails to mention the Nazis' use of propaganda. For example, they distributed many leaflets and ~~to~~ even purchased a newspaper. Decreases usefulness of source

The source also doesn't mention the large backing the Nazis received from wealthy industrialists. This funded the party's propaganda and actually prevented them from going bankrupt. Decreases usefulness of source.

As a leader, Hitler was extremely charismatic winning over voters with his charming rhetoric. Not mentioning this decreases the usefulness of the source.

Also not mentioned is ~~the~~ terror spread through the use of the storm troopers. This frightened many people into

working Nazi and also helped crush their opponents. Not mentioning it decreases usefulness of source.

The Nazis took part in helping feed the homeless and poor. This 'propaganda by deed' helped ~~the~~ improve the image of the Nazi party and gain them many supporters. Not mentioning this decreases source's usefulness.

Historians views must also be considered.

Ian Kenyon states that

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"propaganda was a great tool by which the Nazis increased electoral support".

~~Medhurst, Alastair~~ Marilyn Mowden agrees, saying it was "no coincidence" that Nazi support increased when "crooks became head of propaganda".

In conclusion, the source can be considerably useful because of its provenance and detail. However, it would be more useful if it did not miss out so many factors.

OF QUESTION		M
56.	<p>Sources C and D reveal a decent amount about differing interpretations of the limited extent of resistance in Nazi Germany up until 1939.</p>	
	<p>Source C <del>states</del> states that resistance was small, a viewpoint with which source D generally agrees.</p>	
	<p>Source C,</p>	
	<p>Source C <del>states</del> states that the "number of those who consciously criticize the political objectives of the regime is very small." This reveals</p>	

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<p>that there was little outspoken resistance to the Nazi regime.</p>	
<p>• It also reveals that some low down Nazis were not fully convinced of the anti-semitic aspect to National Socialism: "You don't imagine that I am a National Socialist!" Nevertheless, such people were acquiescent to the regime.</p>	
<p>• The source also reveals that many people held both public and private views on Nazism: "It becomes increasingly evident that the majority of people have two</p>	

Jacob; one for their acquiescence;  
and the other for the authorities.

Source D,

Source D reveals that many people did not resent due to their support for Nazi policy regarding the Treaty of Versailles: "Hitler was acclaimed for tearing up the Treaty of Versailles".

It also states that many complied regardless of Nazi terror: "By and large terror did not rain down univernally on the heads of the German people."

QUESTION	
56.	(Continued...)
	<p>Finally, Source D reveals that vast numbers of Germans felt a loyalty to Hitler:</p> <p>"The majority of people became devoted to Hitler".</p>
	<p>There are pieces of information both sources exclude.</p>
	<p>While Source D says <del>it</del> that terror was needed for the most part, it was still a factor in shutting down resistance.</p>
	<p>The Concordat with the Catholic Church is mentioned by neither</p>

source. This guaranteed the Catholic Church's acquiescence.

- However, there was still resistance from Catholics. For example, Pope Pius XI's encyclical of 1937 called out "heathen governments".

- Furthermore, the Catholic Herald faced much scrutiny and oppression for writing in praise ~~of~~ of the Pope's encyclical.

- Lutheran Pastor Martin ~~the~~ Niemöller founded a rival church to the Nazis. This is an important piece of

information mentioned  
by neither source.

- There was also some  
resistance from German  
youth. The Edelweiss Pirates  
used to go around targeting  
Hitler Youth officers and  
creating anti-Nazi graffiti.

- However, most German  
youth supported the regime.  
The Hitler Youth and League  
of German Maidens  
operated effectively to  
indoctrinate youth.

56. (Continued)

- As a whole the Jehovah's Witnesses resisted the Nazis. Of Germany's 20,000 Jehovah's Witnesses, 10,000 were ~~put in~~ put in jail or concentration camps.
- By refusing to be conscripted to the home (German women in work jumped from 11 million in 1934 to 14 million in 1939), Germany's women can be considered to have resisted somewhat.
- All of Germany's soldiers swore an oath of loyalty to Adolf Hitler. So, resistance

from ~~that~~ the army can be considered to have been small and their loyalty almost guaranteed.

Historian interpretations must also be considered.

Ian Kenyon says that:

"for the most part, active resistance acted without the will or consent of the general population".

Meanwhile Evans and Jenkins consider the Hitler Youth to have been successful in mounting ~~minimal~~ minimal resistance from Germany's youth.

In conclusion, sources C and D reveal a decent amount about differing interpretations of resistance in Nazi Germany. However, both miss information out.

**Candidate 2 evidence – Historical Issues**

49. In 1918 to 1919 there was a German 'revolution'. The old monarchy under Kaiser Wilhelm was replaced by the Weimar Republic - a democracy. There are differing interpretations as to why the 'revolution' ~~was~~ took place. In the view of Ruth Henig, "the 'revolution' was a consequence of the crumbling away of the old political order". While Martyn Kowden considers a number of factors to have played a role. Therefore, the purpose of this essay is to consider the extent of the role military defeat played

in bringing about the German Revolution. Coming to the conclusion that it played a significant role but was not the only factor.

The first action of the German Revolution was mutinies by sailors at ports in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. In ~~response~~ the face of defeat, sailors chose to rebel and set up soviets-style organisations instead of engage in futile battle. Therefore, as the first action of the German revolution occurred ~~because~~ due to the military defeat, military defeat can be

considered to have played a significant role in bringing about the German revolution. However, later actions by sailors were more political - they called for "bread". So, the hunger faced by Germans as well as their political ~~and~~ leanings can also be considered large factors.

One of the most significant ~~acts of~~ events of the German revolution was the Spartacist uprising of 1919. The Spartacists arranged ~~a coup resulting~~ an unsuccessful coup which resulted in bloodshed. Led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht

QUESTION	
49.	<p>The Spaniards were very <del>the</del> politically motivated, believing in communism.</p> <p>So, we can say they were motivated by their political leanings as well as by the successful <del>to</del> Communist Revolution in Russia.</p> <p><del>However</del> As this was one of the biggest events in the Revolution these can be considered significant factors. However, it is entirely any such action would have been attempted had Germany won the war.</p> <p>So, military defeat can be considered an extremely important factor again.</p>

In the view of Kennerly it was "militarizing defeat" which "brought about revolutionary activity".

One of the most 'revolutionary' changes that occurred in this time period was the creation of the ZAG. This ensured the rights of trade unions as well as an eight hour day for workers. The creation of ZAG was led by Hugo Sinnes. Industrialists also sought to make some concessions in order to prevent the over-crowd of capitalism. Therefore, as this was a major change brought

about by the revolution, the work of Hugo Stinner can be considered an important factor. ~~Also~~ Ironically, fear of ~~the~~ complete revolution on the part of industrialists can be considered a reason for one of the 'revolutionary' changes in this period. Collier and Pedley support this viewpoint that fear of the overthrow of capitalism led to somewhat revolutionary changes being made. However, military defeat can still be considered more important as it brought about the first violent revolutionary events.

QUESTION	
49.	<p>The Weimar Constitution was a truly revolutionary document. It transformed Germany from an Imperial monarchy into a democratic Republic <del>rights like freedom</del> - a truly fundamental change. Rights like freedom of speech and universal suffrage were perhaps the most significant things to come out of the revolutionary period. This revolutionary document was only brought about because of the appointment of Ebert and his SPD-led government. Therefore, political intrigue can be considered an</p>

important factor in causing the revolution, perhaps equal to military defeat. This is because the Weimar Constitution was the truly revolutionary change that took place in this period.

The crumbling of the old political order is also what ~~was~~ allowed the Weimar Constitution to be written. It is as much a consequence ~~of~~ of the revolution as it is a cause. This view is endorsed by Ruth Henig who feels the Kaiser 'resigning' led to the revolution. However, it

was not just the crumbling of the old political order which led to revolution. It was also the erroneous decisions ~~and~~ they had made. The starting ~~point~~ of many, many Germans was down to their ineptness and ~~is~~ is part of what motivated angry revolutionaries. Therefore, the crumbling away of the old order and their previous bad decisions can be considered significant factors, up there with military defeat.

~~The~~ ~~crucial~~ Crucial to the scale of the German Revolution was the involvement of Freikorps.

49. These angry, ex-soldiers were motivated by a multitude of factors. Particularly, the 'stab in the back myth'. This played on their anti-communist, anti-semitic tendencies. Crucially, it only existed because Germany lost the war. Therefore, military defeat ~~was~~ needs ~~to~~ to be considered a significant factor.

Historians often debate whether the German Revolution was actually a revolution or merely a revolutionary situation. Regardless of the answer to this question, what is clear is that in

almost all 'revolutionary' events, ~~and~~ military defeat played some role. It founded the first act of the German Revolution (sailor mutinies) and also spurred the violent involvement of Freikorps. Of course, other factors must still be considered important. As Henig notes the crumbling of the old political order was crucial. Furthermore, acts like the creation of ZAG had little to do with military defeat. ~~to some~~ Regardless, military defeat was still one of the most important factors.

In conclusion, military defeat can be considered an extremely important factor ~~that~~ that, to a large extent, was responsible for the German Revolution. However, ~~it~~ it must be remembered that it was not the only factor.