

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 4

HS4G

Alternative G: Germany, c1880–c1980

Wednesday 4 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS4G.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw on an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

SECTION A: THE ECONOMIC MODERNISATION OF GERMANY, c1880–c1980

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A From the 1880s industry expanded rapidly and by 1913 Germany's share of world trade was almost as great as Britain's. Germany's success was based on ample raw materials and helped by forward-looking factory owners and bankers, well-educated inventors and skilled workers. It was closely linked to the rapid growth in Germany's population. The government did everything it could to encourage German industry. In the early 1890s, treaties were signed with Italy, Austria, Russia, Belgium and other countries, which reduced the customs duties on agricultural products coming from them into Germany. German landowners suffered in the short term but in return these countries promised to accept German industrial goods.

Adapted from F MCKICHAN, *Germany 1815–1939*, 1992

Source B The German economy grew at a faster rate during the 1930s than the world economy as a whole. It is possible to argue that the recovery was part of the normal business cycle. The necessity for restocking, and the attractiveness of restarting production with cheaper labour and raw materials, provide sufficient grounds for some sort of revival in business activity. However, the main explanation lies with the increase in public investment and policies designed to stimulate demand. State expenditure generated large increases in employment and income.

Adapted from R OVERY, *The Nazi Economic Recovery 1932–1938*, 1982

Source C

A brief text extract adapted from N FERGUSON, *The German Inter-war Economy*, 1997, discussing the restriction in private consumption under Hitler and how this restriction contributed greatly to the success of Nazi economic policy. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Source D In West Germany, in reaction against the recent Nazi past, state guidance of the economy was reduced under the concept of the ‘social market economy’. However, while there was to be as much of a free market as possible, there was still to be a role for state interference, both to ensure the conditions that would
5 make enterprise profitable and to provide a social welfare safety net. The economic structure of East Germany was very different. Nationalisation of finance and industry and the squeezing of an ever-diminishing private sector led ultimately to a form of ‘state capitalism’.

Adapted from M FULBROOK, *The Two Germanies 1945–1990*, 1992

(a) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How fully do **Sources B** and **C** explain the reasons for the recovery of the German economy in the 1930s? (10 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A, B, C** and **D** and your own knowledge.

‘State involvement was the most important factor in the growth of the German economy in the years 1880 to 1980.’
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: THE THIRD REICH AND ITS LEGACY, 1933–1963

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 2 How far was Hitler's dictatorship restricted by the continuance of the old administration and the personal empires built up by other Nazi leaders? (20 marks)
- 3 How successful was the Nazi regime in enforcing its ideology on both German women and German youth in the years 1933 to 1945? (20 marks)
- 4 'It was the support provided by the USA and Western Europe, rather than Adenauer's leadership, which led to the establishment of a stable democracy in West Germany between 1949 and 1963.'
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: F MCKICHAN, *Germany 1815–1939*, Pearson Education, 1992

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