**History Department:**

**Possible tasks:/GCSE style Questions/ Practice Exam Questions**

**Question 1** on the paper is always for 4 marks and asks you to explain how 2 interpretations are different in terms of their content. e.g question1 p 61

**Question 2** is always about why 2 interpretations differ and you have to look at their provenance to answer this. eg question 2 p 61

**Question 3** is for 8 marks and you are asked to explain which interpretation you find more convincing. To do this you must compare them to your own knowledge. e.g question 3 p 61

**Question 4** is for 4 marks and asks you to describe 2 things e.g. 2 problems faced by Weimar 1919-23. p 69 question 1

**Question 5** asks you to describe an aspect of the syllabus in more detail and is for 8 marks e.g. In what ways was Germany affected by hyperinflation 1922-23? question 2 p 69

**Question 6** is for 12 marks is a small essay asking you to compare two causes/consequences/factors e.g. which was the more important aspect of recovery under Stresemann, international relations or the economy? e.g practice question p 62

**GCSE Paper One . (AQA SECTION A Option B**

**: Germany 1890 -1929 )**

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| **Sub-topics** | |
| 1.1 | Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany: the growth of parliamentary government; the influence of Prussian militarism; industrialisation; social reform and the growth of socialism; the domestic importance of the Navy Laws. |
| 1.2 | Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation |
| 1.3 | Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924– 1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture. Problems facing Weimar e.g. political opposition from left and right, Versailles and economic issues: Ruhr occupation and hyperinflation |

**Stretch and Challenge/I Wider reading/independent research**

1. **Research the Bauhaus movement.**
2. **Research Fritz Lang and Josef von Sternberg**
3. **Research Wolfgang Kapp, General Luttwitz, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht**
4. **Research the Freikorps**
5. **Listen to the 10 podcasts on the GCSEipod on Democracy and Dictatorship**

**Key facts**

1. Reparations, failure to pay and hyperinflation stemming from money printing.
2. Communist opposition such as the Spartacist revolt, Bavaria 1919 and the Ruhr 1920
3. Right wing opposition including the Kapp putsch of 1920 and the Munich putsch of 1923.
4. Hitler’s background, his trial, time in jail and the publication of Mein Kampf.
5. The decline of extremism post 1924
6. Recovery under Stresemann in terms of the Economy: Dawes and Young plans and the ending of strikes in the Ruhr.
7. International recovery under Stresemann e.g. the Locarno treaties, entry into the league and the Nobel Prize
8. German culture e.g cinema, Bauhaus and nightlife
9. Limitations on recovery e.g. excessive dependence on US loans.

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| **Key terms** | |
| Communism | A belief in a workers’ revolution followed by state ownership of all assets |
| Nationalism | Extreme patriotism and belief in the superiority of one’s country |
| Putsch | A coup or attempt to overthrow a government |
| Nazism | Derived from National Socialist |
| Mein Kampf | A book written by Hitler in 1924 outlining his aims, particularly against the Jews and Communists |
| SS | Hitler’s bodyguard founded in 1925 |
| SA | Stormtroopers founded 1921 as a paramilitary organisation |
| Weimar | A town where the German govt. first met as Berlin was too dangerous |
| Bauhaus | A functional style of architecture |
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