

# History GCSE Cognitive question cue cards



**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

# History GCSE Cognitive question cue cards

## Paper 1: Warfare through time, 1250 - present day

- 1) 'The use of pikes was the most important reason for the decline of mounted knights, 1250-1500.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

Schiltrons

The longbow

You must also use information of your own [16]

- **Argument:** I largely agree that the use of pikes was the most important reason for the decline of the mounted knights from 1250 to 1500. However, there were other key factors, for example such as the development of the longbow and chivalry.
- **Factor 1 - Pikes:** Pikes were wooden poles, three to five metres long, with metal tips. They were not new but during the period 1250 to 1500, a new formation, the schiltrons, was developed. Schiltrons were huge circles or squares made up of 2,000 pikemen, and they aimed their pikes at the enemy. They were primarily defensive, but the closely packed pikes meant that cavalry were reluctant to charge at them. This meant that the importance of knights mounted on horseback declined. At the Battle of Stirling Bridge (1297), the Scots developed a new tactic in which the schiltrons advanced in a group to defeat the English. They followed this up at Bannockburn (1314), in which the Scottish schiltrons defeated the mounted knights of the English cavalry. This showed that mounted knights could be comprehensively defeated by pikes, which led to their decline.
- **Factor 2 - Longbow:** A second reason for the decline of mounted knights in the period 1250-1500 was the longbow. From 1290 the English began using longbows, and they had several advantages. Firstly, they could fire 10 to 15 arrows per minute (compared to 2-3 per minute for crossbows). Secondly, they were effective up to 200 metres, double that of the shorter bows. Finally, they were more powerful than shorter bows and crossbows. Their arrows were a metre long and could pierce armour, as well as wounding horses. This was demonstrated at the Battle of Poitiers (1356) in which the English longbows killed 40% of the mounted knights of the French army. This contributed to the decline of mounted knights because the cavalry charge was no longer effective as the knights and horses would be cut down before they could attack the enemy.
- **Factor 3 - Chivalry:** A third reason for the decline of mounted knights in the period 1250-1500 was chivalry. Chivalry was a code of conduct important to knights in the Middle Ages. It emphasised the values of military skill, service and loyalty. This meant that knights disliked 'cowardly' weapons such as bows and arrows, but preferred the braveness of hand to hand combat. As a result knights began to favour the sword, meaning they needed to be dismounted in order to fight in a

chivalric way. By 1400 almost every knight had an indenture (contract) ensuring that knights and chivalry became even more important, and mounted knights continued to decline.

- **Conclusion:** Therefore, in conclusion, I strongly believe that schiltrons were the most important reason for the decline in mounted knights on the period 1250-1500. They showed how comprehensively mounted knights could be defeated, especially at Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn. The longbow was also a key factor, as the arrows could pierce armour and fell horses, leading yet further to the decline. Finally, although chivalry had a part to play, it was less important than the other two factors as it only effected knights directly, not the armies as a whole.

2) **Explain one way in which recruitment was different by 1500 than it had been in 1250. [4]**

One way in which recruitment was different by 1500 than it had been in 1250 was in recruitment of knights. At the beginning of the period, feudal summons were used. This required all noblemen to fight for a 40 day period and bring a set number of men to fight for them. This was different by the 1400s as almost every knight had an indenture - a contract with the king to fight for a fixed period and for a fixed rate of pay.

3) **Explain one way in which recruitment was different by 1500 than it had been in 1250. [4]**

One way in which recruitment was different by 1500 than it had been in 1250 was in recruitment of infantry. In the 13<sup>th</sup> Century most infantry were recruited by the local sheriffs or Commissioners of Array. By 1400 most infantry were archers and recruited as part of a contract with an individual knight to serve in his retinue.

4) **Explain why civilians suffered during warfare, 1250-1500. You may use the following in your answer:**

**The Assize of Arms**

**Purveyance**

**You must also use information of your own [12]**

One way in which civilians suffered during warfare from 1250 to 1500 was through the assize of arms. In 1285, Edward I issued the Statute of Winchester, which stated that Commissioners of Array were responsible to annually muster (gather) able-bodied men aged 16-60. Every man, however poor, had to bring at least one bow, 24 arrows, a sword and a dagger. This caused suffering for civilians who would be forced away from farming the land, a vital part of medieval society. However, not everyone called up always complied with the Assize of Arms, so its impact was limited.

A second reason as to why civilians suffered during warfare in 1250 to 1500 was through purveyance, or requisitioning. On behalf of the king, food was compulsorily purchased at what was supposed to be a fair price. The price wasn't fair, so many lost out. Also, it was not paid in cash, but in IOUs - these took months or even years to pay off. As purveyance often didn't work, civilians suffered even further by the fact that armies would resort to stealing food from farms and villages.

A final reason civilians suffered during warfare in 1250 to 1500 was through raids. Armies would raid villages and towns in enemy territory, leading to theft, murder and other acts. In 1296 a Scottish army locked up 200 students in a school and set fire to it. Often the only way to make the enemy army leave was to pay them off, leading to more civilian suffering.

5) **Explain why the flintlock and the bayonet replaced the pike and matchlock between 1600 and 1700. You may use the following in your answer:**

**Matchlock muskets**

**Plug bayonets**

**You must also use information of your own [12]**

One reason the flintlock and bayonet replaced the pike and matchlock between 1600 and 1700 was the limitations of the matchlock musket itself. It had a slow burning cord that was dangerous, and misfires were common. As well as this, the match to light the cord would often go out in the rain. Finally, the glow of a lit match could be seen at night giving away the musketeers position to the enemy. For these reason the matchlock was replaced.

A second reason the flintlock and bayonet replaced the pike and matchlock was through the development of the plug bayonet. This was the first bayonet developed, used in 1647, and it fitted into the barrel of the musket like a plug. It meant that musketeers could fight at close quarters if needs be and that pikemen were no longer needed to protect the musketeers. Of course, as the bayonet plugged the barrel of the musket, it would be unable to fire.

A final reason the flintlock and bayonet replaced the pike and matchlock between 1600 and 1700 was the development of the flintlock musket. It had a piece of flint that made a spark that fired the musket, removing the need for a cord and therefore the matchlock bayonet. It was quicker to load (took half the time), and doubled the rate of fire. In 1645 the New Model Army began to use them and by 1690 the whole army had adopted them.

6) **Explain one way in which the New Model Army was different to the English armies before it [4]**

One way in which the New Model Army was different to the English armies before it was that it became more professional. In 1645 the Self-Denying Ordinance Act was passed to ensure that officers were appointed based on ability rather than social class as had been the case previously. This meant that successful soldiers were given command, leading to victories on the battlefield, such as at Naseby (1645).

7) **Explain one way in which recruitment to the army was similar in the 1300s to the 1700s. [4]**

One way in which recruitment to the army was similar in the 1300s to the 1700s was that the higher ranks continued to be from noble families. This led to a monopoly in the higher ranks of richer recruits, from the feudal system in the 1300s, in which they provided knights service (Edward II invaded Scotland with 500 of these), to commissions in the 1700s. The very highest ranks were only available to the nobility and many bought their positions for the status, lifestyle and long-term income.

8) **Explain why the pace of the development of weapons changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. You may use the following in your answer:**

**Industrialisation**

**Science**

**You must also use information of your own [12]**

One reason why the pace of the development of weapons changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was industrialisation. Britain had led the way with the Industrial Revolution and by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century metal production was much improved. Henry Bessemer invented a way of producing steel that reduced the cost from £60 per ton to £7. This made it possible to make better, cheaper weapons. As a result machines were used to mass produce identical parts for weapons, making them more reliable and quicker to produce. In 1856, the Royal Small Arms Factory was making 1,750 rifles per week, an example of a vast increase in the pace of development of weapons in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A second reason for the change of pace of the development of weapons in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was advances in science. Smokeless powder was developed and used from the 1880s. It meant that cannon and rifles could be fired without the smoke giving away their position and attracting fire from the enemy. The adoption of the Maxim gun by Britain in 1889, and by five other European countries the following year is another example of the increased pace of development in weapons in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The final reason why the pace of development of weapons changed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was through the role of governments. Initially, in the period up to 1870, governments were reluctant to invest in new and unproven technologies. However, following the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1, this changed as European governments began to perceive Germany as a threat. The British and other European governments began to increase their spending on arms. The arms race that developed led to a rapid increase in the pace of development of weapons, as each government wished to be ahead of their rivals.

9) 'The Crimean War was a turning point in warfare during the period 1700-1900'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

The importance of rifles

Recruitment.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

I largely agree that the Crimean War was a turning point in warfare during the period 1700 to 1900, as it led to the important Cardwell Reforms of 1870-1. Of greater significance were technological advances in new weaponry and, in particular, the Cardwell Reforms of 1870-1.

Following problems in the Crimean War, the new Prime Minister, William Gladstone, wanted to make the British Army more professional. He appointed Edward Cardwell Secretary of State of War. In 1870 Cardwell introduced the Army Act. In this he changed the length of enlistment to six years in the army and six in the reserves. As well as this he ensured reserves were paid and trained annually. This ensured a constant source of extra, trained soldiers. He also reorganised the regiments, to ensure trained soldiers were kept in Britain for emergencies. Finally in 1871 he ended the sale of commissions, ensuring promotion was based on merit - this improved the quality of the officers. All this meant that Britain had a better trained, regular army and reserves, ensuring they were ready for war in the future.

Rifles became more important during the period 1700-1900 and could also be considered a turning point in warfare. Until 1852 rifles were not widespread but in that year the British government paid for the right to issue the Minié Rifle to all troops in the infantry. This proved to be a turning point as at Balaclava in 1854, the 'thin red line' of British rifles repelled a Russian cavalry attack - a surprising result, given the Russian cavalry was faster and more powerful. This then led to the army adopting a succession of new rifles up until 1900. Going forward from 1852 all infantry used rifles, they dominated the battlefields.



Recruitment could also be considered a turning point in warfare in the period 1700-1900, although to a lesser extent. In 1757 the Militia Act was passed, using a ballot system to determine who would serve in the local militia. In 1798, during the wars against France, the militia grew to 118,000 men. However, the Militia Act was widely unpopular and led to a shortage of troops in Britain as most were abroad protecting the empire. Changes did happen with the Cardwell Reforms, but ultimately, low pay for the lower ranks, meant numbers never reached their target.

Therefore, although there were some changes in recruitment, they had limited effect, so it is incorrect to call this a turning point. The importance of rifles was clearly a key turning point, in that the British army allocated them to the whole infantry and they were effective. However, the main turning point was the Crimean War (in particular the problems faced) which led to the wide ranging and crucial Cardwell Reforms, improving the supply of well-trained troops and quality of officers.

10) 'The impact of new weapons and military equipment since 1900 has been to strengthen attacking forces'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

use of artillery

radar

You must also use information of your own. [16]

I largely disagree that the impact of new weapons and military equipment since 1900 has been to strengthen attacking forces. Although the use of artillery had a greater impact in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, it diminished as the century wore on. The use of radar became more important during the period, but is clearly a defensive factor, helping identify the enemy. Finally, the lack of the use of nuclear weapons, although hugely destructive, was primarily for defensive reasons.

Over the course of the period the use of artillery changed, although it was always with a view to strengthening attacking forces. At the start of the period ground artillery helped strengthen attacking forces by bombarding the enemy (although with limited success at the Somme in 1916, for example). Over the period, this changed to using tanks and later on aeroplanes. Early in World War Two this gave the Germans an advantage, strengthening their forces, enabling them to develop the successful Blitzkrieg (Lightning War) tactic. However, from later 1940, new weapons and military equipment began to strengthen the defending forces.

A main technological change was the development of radar in 1935, which clearly strengthened the defensive forces. A series of towers was built throughout Britain sending radio waves toward Europe to detect incoming German aircraft. This meant that the RAF always had warnings of attacks and could prepare defensive tactics accordingly. Radar also helped with aiming for anti-aircraft guns, ensuring they were more successful in defending Britain. Radar was a clear development that helped defensive, rather than attacking, forces.

Finally, although the development and use of nuclear weapons was initially used to help attacking forces, it changed over the course of the period to be used in a more defensive way. First used in World War Two on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to help the attacking forces of the United States, they became more defensive in nature. The Soviet Union developed its first atomic bomb in 1949, and since 1945 they have never been used. This has led to a principle of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) in which if one enemy launched a nuclear weapon, its enemy could counter attack - creating stalemate. This meant that the most destructive weapon ever created would not be used to strengthen attacking forces.

Overall, therefore I do not agree that the impact of new weapons and military technology has been to strengthen attacking forces. Although the use of artillery was used to strengthen attacking forces, the development of radar, and in particular the most powerful new weapon ever created, have not been widely used to strengthen attacking forces. Instead, they have been used in a more defensive way, to strengthen the forces of defence.

**11) Explain one way in which the impact of wars on civilians was different after 1900 than in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [4]**

One way in which the impact of wars on civilians was different after 1900 than in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was in the percentage of civilian deaths on warfare. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century approximately 5% of deaths in warfare were civilians. However, in the Second World War this had risen to 65%, demonstrating a large change in the impact of wars on civilians.



12) Explain why there has been so much change since 1900 in the way that warfare is reported in the media. You may use the following in your answer:

Attitudes towards censorship

Embedded journalists in the Iraq War (2003)

You must also use information of your own. [12]

One reason why there has been so much change since 1900 in the way warfare is reported in the media is attitudes towards censorship. Censorship means limiting the flow of information to the public. Information is often limited during times of war to help keep morale high and prevent useful information falling into the hands of the enemy. The public were also more likely to accept censorship at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when jingoism was still strong and the First World War was seen as promoting British interest. However, since 1945, as the horrors of war are more widely known, the public are less inclined to accept censorship and are more demanding of more truthful reports, such as in the Iraq War of 1991.

A second reason why there has been so much change since 1900 in the way warfare is reported in the media is the use of embedded journalists in the Iraq War (2003). Embedded journalists are ones who are based in the conflict zone and report from there. They lived and worked amongst the soldiers, in cases even coming under fire. This led to change in reporting as it meant that live reports can be shown, rather than waiting a few days for newspaper reports as was the case at the start of the 1900s. This increased the demand for immediate news, further changing the way in which warfare was reported.

A final reason why there has been so much change since 1900 in the way warfare is reported in the media is changing technology. During the First World War soldiers letters home were controlled and newspapers that criticised the war were closed down. However, a key reason why there was so much change was that new technology means that governments are no longer fully in control of information. For example, in Iraq in 1991, television reported the bombing of Baghdad before the start of the war officially announced. Therefore, the public are continuing to get more information about warfare as the century progressed.

**13) Explain one way in which the composition of the army was different in the early 17<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. [4]**

In the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century, armies were a mixture of pikemen and musketeers in the infantry, along with cavalry and artillery. From the 1630s cannon became more important in battles, such as at the Battle of Lech, in which cannon was credited with the victory. However, by the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century artillery had become much lighter and manoeuvrable. They could be used in front of infantry, moved to safety or higher ground. This adaptability and lightness meant Wellington could call on 216 at Waterloo in 1815. This meant one change in the composition of the army from the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century to the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century was considerably more cannon and artillery, making up a larger percentage of the army.

**14) In the years 1250-1945, forcing soldiers to serve continued to be the main method of recruitment in time of war'. How far do you agree?**

**Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

**The use of pressing and conscription**

**The recruitment of the New Model Army**

**You must also use information of your own. [16]**

I largely agree with the statement that, in the years 1250-1945, forcing soldiers to serve continued to be the main method of recruitment in time of war. However, whilst forcing soldiers to serve did play a key role, other factors as recruitment methods in to the New Model Army, and the payment of soldiers also played a significant role.

Across the whole period forcing soldiers to serve was the main method of recruitment in time of war. In 1285 the Assize of Arms was used in which Commissioners of Array were appointed for each town and country, whose job it was to muster all local able bodied men aged 16-60. By 1485, Lord's Lieutenants had the job of 'pressing' or forcing men to join the army in the event of needing to serve overseas. By 1700, Britain had a paid standing army, however, this was not sufficient and by the Crimean War in 1854, local militia had to be sent to supplement the regular troops. Finally, by January 1916, although volunteering had been used it was no longer enough and Military Service Act (1916) introduced conscription. This increased the numbers joining the army from 1.5 million to 3.5 million. In September of 1939 the National Service Act was introduced ensuring all men aged 18-41 were liable for conscription. This shows how forcing soldiers to serve was crucial throughout the whole period.

Prior to the English Civil War, impressment was still used, but by this time desertion was a big problem. As a result, in the winter of 1644-45, Parliament decided to raise a national army, pay it regularly and give command to successful soldiers. The cavalry were well paid, at 24 pence per day, which helped with their recruitment, however infantry were only paid 8 pence per day, the same as a labourer. As a result, desertion was still a problem. In this way, although the recruitment of the New Model Army was successful, it was only partially so.

The final method of recruitment in time of war was through payment. In 1250, Henry III used paid troops, known as mercenaries. They were hired on a temporary basis, were better trained and disciplined, but more expensive. The need for paid troops continued and in 1337, Edward III's army was the first to be made up of fully paid troops. Payment for troops continued throughout the period, and by the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Britain had a full time, standing army. Although this was important, it was not main method of recruitment in times of war, as it was a standing, permanent army.

Therefore, in conclusion, I believe that forcing soldiers to serve was the main method of recruitment in time of war. This method was used successfully throughout the period, from 1250 up to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The recruitment of the New Model Army did have an impact and arguable led to the move for a paid army. But in this case the army was not simply recruited in time of war, but became a standing army.

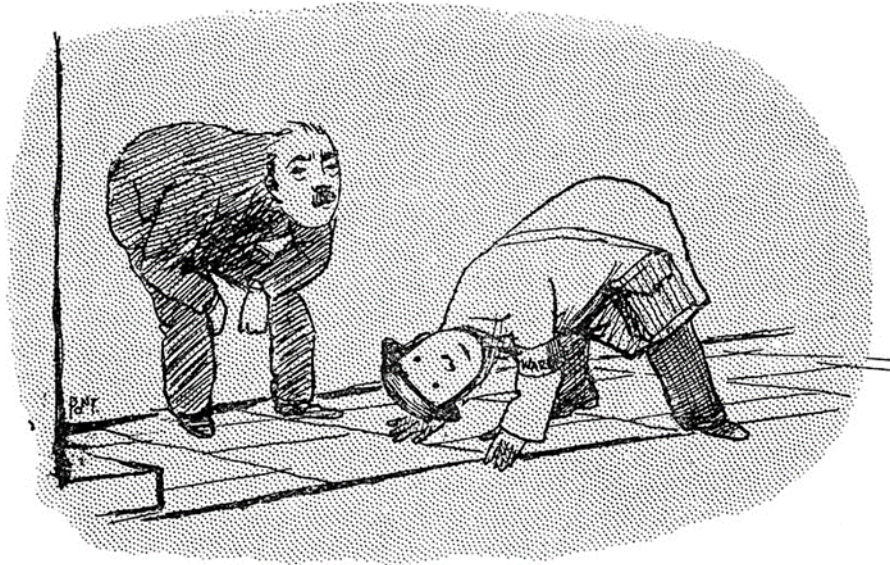
**15) Describe two features of how the government made preparations for war in 1939-1940.[4]**

One feature of how the government made preparations for war in 1939-1940 was through evacuation from London. A total of 1.3 million people, mostly children, were evacuated to the countryside. Some found good homes, but for others it was very difficult as they were cruelly treated.

A second feature was through the distribution of shelters, such as the Anderson shelter. This shelter was made of corrugated iron, dug into the ground, with the roof and sides covered with earth. 1.5 million of these were distributed and they provided protect against shrapnel although not a direct hit.

- 16) How could you follow up Source E to find out more about how the blackout worked? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use. [4]

**Source E:** Punch Cartoon from later 1939 commenting on ARP wardens during the Phoney War, 'From down here I can see a chink of light through your dining room curtains...!'



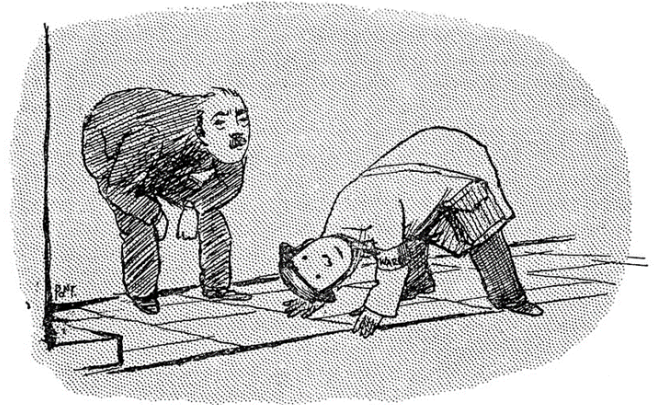
*“From down here I can see a chink of light through your dining-room curtains quite distinctly.”*

- **Detail in Source E that I would follow up:**  
The ARP warden bending down to see any light.
- **Question I would ask:**  
How did people view the ARP wardens
- **What type of source I could use:**  
Mass Observation
- **How this might answer my question:**  
It would contain information about what people felt about ARP wardens.

- 17) How useful are Sources D and E for an enquiry into what was done to prepare Londoners for air raid attacks? Explain your answer using Sources D and E and your knowledge of the historical context. [8]



**Source D:** A photograph taken in March 1939. It shows families building their Anderson shelters in gardens in Islington.



*"From down here I can see a chink of light through your dining-room curtains quite distinctly."*

**Source E:** Punch Cartoon from later 1939 commenting on ARP wardens during the Phoney War, 'From down here I can see a chink of light through your dining room curtains...!'

Source D is useful for an enquiry into what was done to prepare Londoners for air raid attacks as it shows a family putting up their Anderson shelters before the start of the war. 1.5 million Anderson shelters were put up and the source shows how the families were constructing them and covering them in earth. The source is a photograph from the time and is useful as many Londoners did indeed construct the shelters in their gardens in this way.

However, the source is less useful as it only shows those who have a garden big enough for an Anderson shelter. It does not show how those who didn't have gardens prepared for air raid attacks and what the government did for them. It is also less useful as it doesn't show the other ways in which preparations were made such as the issuing of gas masks, and the blackout.

Source E is useful as it shows ARP wardens checking for light during a blackout. The source is less useful than Source D, however, as it only shows one of the roles of the ARP warden, it doesn't show other roles such as manning observation posts, sounding air raid sirens, informing the fire service when fires broke out, leading people to shelters, using first aid to help those injured and keeping people away from damaged buildings or unexploded bombs.

The cartoon is from satirical magazine Punch in October 1939 and does show how some people felt about the ARP wardens (that they took their job far too



seriously). However as it only shows how some people felt, rather than how they were prepared it is of limited use.

- 18) How useful are Source F and G for an enquiry into the fears that many Londoners had at the start of the Second World War? Explain your answers using Sources F and G and your knowledge of the historical context. [8]

**Source F:** Maggie Joy Blunt recorded an entry in her diary about a visit to London in January 1940, from *We are at War: The Diaries of Five Ordinary People in Extraordinary Times*, by Simon Garfield, published in 2006.

Less than 50 per cent of the population seemed to be carrying gas masks now. June and I decided to take ours when we went, on principle, but it was an effort and an irritation. The blackout has slackened considerably. I noticed streaks of light from doors and windows which would never have been allowed at the beginning of the war, but I hear that regulations are still strictly enforced in all coastal towns.

**Source G:** Cyril Demarne, a fireman, reflects in an interview for an oral history project on the preparations for attack, from *The War on Our Doorstep* by Harriet Salisbury, published in 2012

The whole of the population had been issued with gas masks, the firemen who'd be on the street during the air raids were given service respirators, the same as what the armed forces were given, and the ordinary civilians were given the civilian type. Mothers with small babies were given a pouch-like thing to put the infant in. She was expected to put the baby in there and sit and pump to put air into the baby during an air raid. Can you imagine?

Source F is useful for an enquiry into the fears that many Londoners had at the start of the Second World War as it is a diary entry from the time, and states that less than 50% of Londoners were carrying gas masks. This suggests that Londoners were not too concerned about the threat of gas bombing, even the writer of source F saying that carrying the gas masks were 'an effort and an irritation'.

However, the source is less useful as it doesn't describe the events of evacuation. 1.3 million people (mostly children) were evacuated in September of 1939. However, during the period of relative calm, known as the Phoney War, only 300,000 evacuees were still in the reception areas. This suggests that Londoners feared bombing at the start of the war, but this fear diminished over time.

Source G is also useful as an interview conducted in 2012 as part of an oral history project. The interviewee would have no reason to not to tell the truth as it was so far after the event, and his words could not have a negative impact upon the war. It suggests that Londoners had fears about gas bombing, so that all civilians and the armed forces were to be protected.

However, it is less useful given its narrow focus on gas masks. Londoners were still concerned by bombing raids (if not gas attacks), as we know that 1.5 million Anderson shelters were put up. Also many Londoners who didn't have a garden were concerned about their own safety, leading to the introduction of Morrison shelters in 1941.



# History GCSE Cognitive question cue cards

## Paper 2: Early Elizabethan England 1558-88

Sample 4 mark answers:

**Describe two features of Elizabethan government (4)**

One key feature of Elizabethan government was the court. Courtiers tended to be members of the nobility who acted as the monarch's advisers and friends. The court's principal role was to entertain, advise and influence the monarch as well as display the monarch's wealth and power.

Another key feature of Elizabethan government was the Privy Council. This was made up of members of the nobility, courtiers and advisers. It met three times a week and was often presided over by the monarch. It dealt with issues in government policy, carried out government decisions, monitored the Justices of the Peace and parliament and oversaw law and order and the security of the country.

**Describe two key features of the Elizabethan religious settlement (4)**

One key feature of the Elizabethan religious settlement was that it came in three parts: the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity and the Royal Injunctions. Each of these component parts covered different aspects of religious practice and defined the church structure in England for example making Elizabeth Head of the Church of England.

Another key feature of the Elizabethan religious settlement was that it included sanctions for those who refused to follow its terms (mostly Catholics but also Puritans). For example people were punished by being fined if they did not attend church on Sundays and holy days. These people were referred to as 'recusants'. The Act of Uniformity introduced a set form of church service. Clergy who did not follow the new Prayer Book could be punished.

**Describe two features of the Ridolfi Plot (1571).**

One key feature of the Ridolfi Plot was that it was an attempt to murder Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots. The plot was organised by Roberto Ridolfi, an Italian banker and one of the pope's spies. Once Elizabeth was murdered a Spanish invasion would take place and Mary would be married to the Duke of Norfolk.

Another key feature of the Ridolfi Plot was the fate of the Duke of Norfolk. William Cecil, Elizabeth's Secretary of State, uncovered the plot and in 1571 proved that the Duke of Norfolk was involved. In May 1572 parliament demanded Norfolk's execution and he was beheaded the following month.

### **Describe two features of Elizabethan Society (4)**

One key feature of Elizabethan society was that there was a strict social hierarchy in the in both the countryside and towns. For example in the countryside at the top of the social hierarchy were the nobility and the gentry. Below them were the yeomen farmers and the tenant farmers (who often rented land from the nobility and gentry) as well as the landless and labouring poor.

Another key feature of Elizabethan society was a tradition of obedience and care wherever you were in the social hierarchy. People owed respect and obedience to those above them alongside a duty of care to those below them. Landowners ran their estates on this bases meaning they were obliged to take care of their tenants especially in times of hardship. This was crucial throughout Elizabeth's reign as changes in society and bad harvests caused an epidemic of poverty.

### **Describe two features of the Elizabeth Poor Laws (4)**

One key feature of the Elizabethan Poor Laws was the 1563 Statute of Artificers. This was created to ensure that poor relief was collected in towns and parishes across England. Anybody caught refusing to pay the rates being risked being imprisoned.

Another key feature of the Elizabethan Poor Laws was the 1572 Vagabonds Act. This introduced harsh punishments for vagrants, with towns and cities given the responsibility of finding work for the able bodied poor. However, these were rarely applied.

*Could also discuss 1576 Poor Relief Act or the idea that the Poor Laws were a recognition that unemployed was a genuine problem, not just a sign of laziness.*

### **Describe two features of the attempts to colonise Virginia in the 1580s (4)**

One key feature of Elizabeth's attempts to colonise Virginia in the 1580s was that she granted Sir Walter Raleigh permission to establish colonies in the 'new world' although she did not fund or provide people for his voyages. Raleigh would go on to call the land Virginia after Elizabeth.

Another key feature of Elizabeth's attempts to colonise Virginia in the 1580s was that the colonists encountered problems with the local people. It is thought that the settlers in the second attempt at Roanoke disappeared without trace because of conflict with the local peoples.

**Sample 12 mark answers:**

**Explain why the Revolt of the Northern Earls took place in 1569.**

**You may wish to discuss the following in your answer:**

- **Mary, Queen of Scots**
- **Catholicism**

**You must also use information of your own.**

The Revolt of the Northern Earls took place for a number of reasons including Catholic anger, the resentment of the northern nobility and the attempt to put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne.

One reason for the Revolt was the aim of restoring Catholicism in England. Northern England remained an area where Catholicism had endured despite Elizabeth's religious changes. Many Catholics resented Elizabeth's religious settlement especially her appointment of strict Protestant James Pilkington as Bishop of Durham. The plotters wanted to restore Catholicism in all its form including liturgy and religious calendar.

Another reason for the Revolt was to remove new influences at court and restore the power of traditional northern families. The Northern Earls such as the Percys and Nevilles wanted to restore the influence and privileges they had previously enjoyed in the administration and governance of the north of England and in the royal court. They resented Elizabeth's favourites such as Dudley and Cecil who were not only Protestant but were from 'new families' who were seen to lack the status of the Northern Earls 'ancient families'.

Finally the plotters aimed to remove Elizabeth from the throne and replace her with her Catholic cousin Mary Queen of Scots. Mary had arrived in England in 1568 and strengthened the Earls' willingness to revolt. Mary had a legitimate claim to the English throne and was to become the focal point for the revolt. Not only would replacing Elizabeth with Mary restore Catholicism to England, it would also (they hoped) restore the power and influence of the northern nobility.

**Explain why attempts to colonise Virginia in the 1580s failed.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Lack of food**
- **Native American attacks**

**You must include information of your own.**

Attempts to colonise Virginia failed for a number of reasons including lack of food, Native American attacks and the war with Spain.

Lack of food was a fundamental reason for both failed attempts to colonise Virginia in the 1580s. The colonists arrived in Virginia too late to sow crops while one of their ship, the Tiger, was breached, leading to seawater ruining the food it was carrying. This meant that the colonists failed because they were quickly reduced to near starvation, weakening their health and lowering their morale. This may well have influenced the first colonists' decisions to abandon the colony in 1586 and return to England.

This made the settlers increasingly dependent on the Native Americans for food supplies. This meant that there had to be regular contact between the settlers and the Algonquian Indians. This encouraged the spread of infectious diseases between the settlers and the Indians, who had no immunity to these infections. The subsequent unexplained deaths of some Native Americans may in turn have provoked attacks on both the first and second colonies by Wingina, and other Native American chiefs who feared that the English had the ability to kill them without touching them. This may have encouraged the settlers to abandon Roanoke in 1580 and may explain the disappearance of the 1590 colony.

Linked to this was the war with Spain that had been going on since 1585. This meant that there were few ships left to supply either the first or second colony. This would have left the colonists isolated, denied essential supplies and vulnerable to Native American attack. It is hardly surprising therefore that the first colony was abandoned in 1586 while the second one may have been destroyed by Indian attack.

In conclusion, lack of food appears to have been key to the colonists' failure. This weakened their morale and forced them to deal with the Native Americans with catastrophic results. This was made worse by the war with Spain which left the colonists isolated.

**Explain why voyages of exploration increased during Elizabeth I's reign.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **trade**
- **ship design**

**You must include information of your own.**

Voyages of exploration increased during Elizabeth I's reign for many reasons. Firstly, trade began expanding into the New World, where there were new and valuable products such as tobacco, spices and precious metals. Merchants like John Hawkins, who also traded slaves, and Francis Drake became very wealthy. Elizabeth I and members of her court also benefitted from expanding trade as she invested in Drake's

voyages of exploration. Investing in voyages of exploration also opened up new trade routes and opportunities, which made England stronger too. All these opportunities for expanding trade and becoming rich encouraged more voyages of exploration.

Secondly, improvements in ship design made the long voyages necessary for exploration more possible. Lowering the aft- and fore-castles made ships more stable in heavy seas, while increasing ship size made it possible to carry not only more supplies and fresh water, but also more cargo on the return journey. Improvements to the sails, for example lateen sails on the mizzen mast, made ships faster and more manoeuvrable. Together, these developments made exploring easier. Explorers could navigate to new lands more accurately, record their findings and then make them available to other sailors for new voyages of exploration.

Thirdly, navigation was improving fast and this was another reason why voyages of exploration increased under Elizabeth I. The Mercator map used lines of latitude and longitude, enabling a more realistic picture of the world to be plotted. Maps were also printed, so the mistakes and inconsistencies between maps that were hand-drawn were eliminated. New navigational technology meant that ships' captains had a better idea of where they were in the world. It was easier to plan and plot faster, safer courses to the New World, leading to more voyages of exploration.

**Explain why the Throckmorton Plot (1583) was a threat to Queen Elizabeth.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Mary, Queen of Scots**
- **Foreign threats**

**You must also use information of your own.**

The Throckmorton Plot was a threat to Elizabeth for several reasons; the involvement of Mary Queen of Scots, the widespread involvement of English Catholics, and most importantly the substantial foreign threat it involved.

One reason the Throckmorton Plot was a threat to Elizabeth was that it centred on deposing her and replacing her with her Catholic second-cousin, Mary Queen of Scots. Mary had posed a problem for Elizabeth since she arrived in England having been exiled from Scotland in 1568. Mary was both a problem and a threat as she was not only a legitimate rival to Elizabeth as a descendent of Henry VII but was also a Catholic. As a result she had already been at the centre of two significant plots against Elizabeth (the 1569 Revolt of the Northern Earls and the 1571 Ridolfi Plot), both led by disaffected Catholics who questioned Elizabeth's own legitimacy. Furthermore Elizabeth was reluctant to execute Mary as she was an anointed monarch and Elizabeth did not want to break this sacred (and protective) bond.

Another reason the Throckmorton Plot was a threat to Elizabeth was because of its severity and seemingly widespread base of support and involvement. The plot had an extreme end; to assassinate Elizabeth and replace her with Mary Queen of Scots. As a result it created fear in England because it was aimed so openly at the Queen. Furthermore the plot clearly showed that Roman Catholics presented a threat and that this was at high levels in society. Throckmorton's papers included an extensive list of Catholic sympathisers within England. This confirmed the suspicion of many in Elizabeth's government of an 'enemy within'. Up to 11,000 were imprisoned, kept under surveillance or kept under house arrest. In 1585 an Act of Parliament made sheltering Catholic priests punishable with death.

Lastly, the most important reason the Throckmorton Plot was a threat to Elizabeth was because it represented a substantial foreign threat. The plot brought the possibility of invasion, especially from France. The French Duke of Guise, a cousin of Mary Queen of Scots plotted to invade England, free Mary, overthrow Elizabeth and make England Catholic again. Furthermore Phillip II of Spain offered to pay for the revolt. Even the pope approved of the conspiracy (having issued a Papal Bull against Elizabeth in 1570) and actively rallied support to challenge Elizabeth. The Plot was therefore a threat as it was an alliance of English Catholics, Mary Queen of Scots and most worryingly for Elizabeth, foreign Catholic powers.

**Explain why Mary, Queen of Scots created a problem for Elizabeth when she came to England in 1568. You may use the following in your answer:**

- Legitimacy of Elizabeth
- Mary's religion

**You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)**

Mary Queen of Scot created a problem for Elizabeth when she came to England in 1568 for several reasons. Key reasons were Mary's legitimacy and religion, the dilemma of what to do with her and most importantly the plots which developed around her.

Mary posed a threat to Elizabeth because she was her second cousin. Moreover, unlike Elizabeth there was no questioning her legitimacy as she was descended from Henry VII. Elizabeth's legitimacy on the other hand was commonly called into question especially by Catholics. This was because she was the daughter of Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's second wife, who he had executed and himself pronounced Elizabeth illegitimate. Mary frequently proclaimed that she was the rightful English queen and was an extremely attractive to many disaffected by Elizabeth, in particular by her religious settlement as she was a Catholic.

In addition to this Mary posed a problem for Elizabeth when she arrived in England as there was no easy solution as to what to do with her. Many of Elizabeth's councillors advocated that Mary be executed especially after some plots involving her. Elizabeth however refused to countenance this as Mary was not only her cousin but an anointed monarch. Elizabeth was concerned that by violating the sacred bond of monarchy this would inspire her enemies to do the same to her and would anger France and Spain. It was also for this reason that Elizabeth refused to hand Mary back to the Scottish who may have executed her. Letting her go to France raised the prospect of Mary raising an Army and attempting to overthrow Elizabeth. In the end Elizabeth decided to keep Mary imprisoned until she reluctantly signed Mary's execution warrant in 1587.

Most significantly, while she was imprisoned in England, Mary became the focal point for several plots against Elizabeth. The Revolt of the Northern Earls, Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots were all centred in some form or another around the deposing of Elizabeth and replacing with Mary. The Revolt of the Northern Earls especially posed a serious challenge to Elizabeth who had to watch as Catholic rebels captured the north of England and even held Catholic mass in Durham Cathedral. All of these plots were made more threatening due to the involvement of Spain. Indeed Mary's execution after the Babington Plot was a key reason for Phillip II's launching of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

**Explain why the Spanish Armada failed to depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic government in England.**

Your answer may include:

- **Communication issues**
- **English naval tactics**

You must also use information of your own.

There were many reasons the Spanish Armada failed to depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic government in England including English naval superiority, devastating English tactics and numerous problems the Spanish encountered themselves.

One reason the Spanish Armada failed to depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic government in England was the superiority of the English Navy. England had a superior navy: they had galleons that were deliberately designed to be easier and faster to manoeuvre. English ships also featured cannons that were mounted on smaller gun carriages than Spanish ships and contained enough space for a cannon to recoil, be quickly reloaded and then pushed back through the gun port. This meant that the English ships could fire more cannon balls at the Spanish with more speed. This enabled the English to seriously damage Spanish ships and undermine their chances of linking up with the Armada and invading England.



Another reason the Spanish Armada failed to depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic government was superior English tactics. The Spanish Armada was spotted early in the English Channel on 29th July 1588 giving the English Navy time to prepare. They followed the Armada through the English Channel and sought to get close enough to Spanish ships to hit them with gunfire but were careful to remain far enough way to prevent the Spanish from boarding English ships. This tactic was especially effective at the Battle of Gravelines where several Spanish ships were severely damaged and significant numbers of Spanish crew killed. Drake's inspired use of fireships also caused the Spanish to panic, cut anchor and drift out into the North Sea.

Lastly, and perhaps most importantly the Spanish faced many problems of their own which proved decisive in their failure to depose Elizabeth and impose a new Catholic government. The Spanish were poorly supplied, and were hit with bad weather on their voyage, delaying the Armada and giving England more time to prepare. The Spanish also had an unreliable partner in the Duke of Parma, as he did not control any deep sea ports, and it was also difficult to communicate with him. Furthermore, whereas Elizabeth I called upon a series of experts to command the English attack on the Armada: Francis Drake, the Earl of Nottingham and Lord Seymour, Phillip stubbornly ignored his military commanders and proved himself a poor leader. The commander of the Armada, the Duke of Medina, was not an experienced naval officer and was even prone to bouts of seasickness!

### **Sample 16 mark answers**

**'Religion was the main cause of the growing tension between England and Spain between 1570 and 1588'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **The pope's excommunication of Elizabeth**
- **The Dutch revolt**

**You must also use information of your own.**

Religion was a major cause of the growing tension between England and Spain in the period 1570-88 but other factors which could be classed as political or economic were also important including the Dutch revolt, English piracy and Spain's involvement in plots against Elizabeth. In this essay I will argue that religion was the underlying cause of tension between England and Spain and had an impact on all of the above. I will therefore agree with the statement to a large extent.

Religion underpinned the growing tension between Spain and England in the period 1570-88. England under Elizabeth was a Protestant country with a government

dominated by Protestant Privy Councillors. In contrast Spain under Phillip II was a Catholic superpower with close links to the papacy. Both countries viewed the other with suspicion and distrust. England saw Spain as a threat to Elizabeth's Protestant reign (and the faith in general), while Spain saw England as a fallen country that needed to be reinstated to the Catholic fold ('the true faith'). These fundamental differences were underlying sources of tension which would be exploited by events during 1570-88 even those which weren't explicitly religious. It is extremely unlikely that Spain and England would have been rivals to such an extent if both had been Catholic.

Spain antagonised Elizabeth's government via its involvement in a series of plots against her in this period. Spain was clearly implicated in the Ridolfi, Babington and Throckmorton plots. All had the overriding aim of replacing Elizabeth with Mary Queen of Scots, her Catholic second cousin. These plots not only soured relations with Spain but with English Catholics. Tough measures against English Catholics (recusants) were introduced and Mary Queen of Scots was executed by a reluctant Elizabeth after her involvement with the Babington Plot has been proved by her spymaster Walsingham. Mary's execution and the treatment of English Catholics aggravated Phillip of Spain who vowed to restore Catholicism via invasion. Thus the seed of the Spanish Armada were planted as England and Spain found themselves trapped in a vicious circle of distrust. Although these plots and countermeasure could be classed as political issues, it is undeniable that they were rooted in the wider context of religion. Mary would have not been the focus for so many plots had she also been Protestant!

Tension between the two countries in this period was amplified by events in the Spanish Netherlands. The Spanish presence in the Netherlands, especially the presence of a large number of Spanish troops only a short channel crossing from England alarmed Elizabeth's advisors who feared a potential invasion. The events of the Dutch Revolt, the Council of Troubles and the Spanish Fury convinced Elizabeth's government to provide assistance to the Dutch rebels. At first this assistance was indirect and subtle such as Elizabeth's harbouring of the 'Sea Beggars'. By 1585 though Elizabeth was directly intervening in the region. Spain saw this as an unacceptable interference in the way it governed the Netherlands. Again this could be classed as a primarily political source of tension however a significant cause of tension with the Spanish Netherlands was between the Catholic superpower and the Protestant Dutch. It was solidarity with her Protestant neighbours that also persuaded Elizabeth to get involved.

Lastly it is undeniable that commercial rivalry or economic factors were a major source of tension in the period in the form of English piracy and privateering. English sailors had been raiding in the Spanish ships and colonies throughout this period. Francis Drake was especially notorious for his raids. When Elizabeth knighted Drake on-board

the Golden Hind, Phillip was incensed. This was another major cause for the launching of the Spanish Armada. For England's part, they resented Spanish control of Antwerp and the Rhine which were key for exporting goods to Europe. It is harder to argue that this commercial rivalry was rooted in religious differences but it is worth observing that in this period France and Spain who were both Catholics had negotiated (a somewhat uneasy) truce.

In conclusion I do agree to a large extent that religion was the root cause of tension between England and Spain between 1570-88. As I have argued throughout this answer, almost all of the sources of tension in the period such as plots, events in the Spanish Netherlands and the planned Armada had distinct religious elements laying beneath the surface even if at first they seem to be primarily driven by political or economic factors.

**'The main consequence of the Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569 was the setting up of the Council of the North.'** How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **The Council of the North**
- **Mary Queen of Scots**

**You must include information of your own.**

I mostly disagree with the statement that the main consequence of the Revolt of the Northern Earls was the setting up of the Council of the North. Although the Council of the North was a significant consequence of the Revolt of the Northern Earls I think more important effects exist. For example the revolt also brought into focus the potential disloyalty of Catholics within England and amplified the fact that Mary Queen of Scots, as an alternative, legitimate, Catholic rival to the throne imprisoned in England, could encourage further revolts (as did indeed happen).

The Revolt of the Northern Earls had demonstrated the weakness of Elizabeth's authority in the north of England. The Bishop of Durham had been forced to flee while Catholic masses were widely celebrated in the north of England in defiance of the Act of Uniformity. There was therefore a need to re-impose Elizabeth's authority which led to the setting up of the Council of the North by 1570. This resulted in the Earl of Huntingdon, a committed Protestant, passing laws that suppressed Catholicism.

However the Act of Uniformity also brought into focus the potential disloyalty of Catholics. Before the Revolt of the Northern Earls, Catholicism had been quietly tolerated provided that it did not pose a threat to the Crown. However the Revolt changed this and subsequently Catholics were treated with greater suspicion. This is

demonstrated in the number of executions carried out- at least 450- as well as the widening of the definition of treason. After the Revolt it became a treasonable offence to print Papal bulls or call the queen a heretic. Pius VI's excommunication of Elizabeth in 1570 further confirmed that Catholics in the eyes of Elizabeth and her government could not be trusted.

The Revolt of the Northern Earls also demonstrated the importance of Mary Queen of Scots as a focal point for any Catholic rebellion against Elizabeth. A key strand in the 1569 plot was the attempt to marry Mary to the Duke of Norfolk and install the couple on the English throne. Moreover Mary emerged as a key figure/ focal point of the subsequent Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots against Elizabeth. The Revolt of the Northern Earls therefore deepened the existing distrust of Mary that existed in Elizabeth's Court and Privy Council, a path that would ultimately lead to her execution in 1587.

In conclusion the Council of the North was an important consequence of the Revolt of the Northern Earls of 1569. However this was merely a confirmation of the fact that Elizabeth's government could no longer trust Catholics. This led to greater suppression of Catholicism in the 1570s and 1580s. Equally importantly, and linked to this theme of distrust, the Revolt also demonstrated the importance of Mary Queen of Scots as a focal point in any rebellions against Elizabeth.

**'Religion was Elizabeth's main problem when she became queen of England in 1588.'**  
**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Elizabeth's religious settlement of 1559**
- **The Puritans**

**You must include information of your own.**

I agree to a large extent that religion was Elizabeth's main problem on her accession to the throne in 1558. The country she inherited to rule was bitterly divided between Catholics and Protestants, making a religious settlement difficult especially after the persecution of Protestants under her half sister Mary. It is true that Elizabeth also faced other problems: financial problems and threats from abroad in the form of France and Spain. However I will argue that religion was the most serious issue in its own right and also a contributing factor to other challenges.

Religion was the major issue confronting Elizabeth. The country was divided between Catholics and Protestants, carrying the prospect of religious wars in England of the type that were found in France and Germany. Many Catholics would not accept a Protestant monarch on the throne and preferred Mary Queen of Scots as a Catholic

alternative. Many bishops appointed by Mary opposed Elizabeth and her religious settlement when she tried to impose it. Moreover many Catholic noblemen including the Nevilles and Percys, who were powerful within the court and the Privy Council under Mary, disliked their perceived isolation under Elizabeth. This meant that there was always the prospect, especially in the north, of a Catholic revolt against Elizabeth as did indeed later transpire in 1569 and until the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in 1587.

Furthermore religion presented the most important challenge to Elizabeth as it was not just Catholics who presented her with problems and opposition. Even as a Protestant monarch, could not ignore the wishes of her more radical Protestant subjects, the Puritans. Puritans were extremely strict Protestants who demanded an end to vestments and other symbols and practices associated with Catholicism. Elizabeth was forced therefore to compromise with her religious settlement, hoping that both the Book of Common Prayer and the Act of Uniformity would satisfy both Catholics and Protestants. Sadly she was mistaken and Puritans challenged her over the issue of vestments and crucifixes. 37 Puritan priests resigned as they refused to wear vestments as detailed in the Book of Advertisements. Worse, Elizabeth was forced to back down over the Catholic appeasing issue of having a crucifix in each as some Puritan bishops threatened to resign and Elizabeth knew she couldn't replace them. All of the above made religion the most problematic issue Elizabeth had to face and it would inform most of her other challenges.

Elizabeth also faced financial problems. The Crown, thanks to Mary's wars with France, was £300,000 in debt and its income had fallen significantly due to the sale of crown lands. This made Elizabeth increasingly dependent on parliament for extra taxation, which could result in parliament demanding concessions in return. Moreover additional taxation would undermine Elizabeth's popularity, making her more vulnerable to rebellion. Alternative strategies such as debasing the currency by reducing its silver content, would merely result in inflation. Elizabeth therefore had to find ways of reducing her debts by managing her expenditure more effectively. It is difficult to argue that financial difficulties could be linked to religion. However it is also true that Elizabeth was fairly successful in securing her finances and this issue never developed into a major challenge to her rule.

Finally, Elizabeth also faced problems abroad. France had made peace with England under the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis but having a bigger population, France posed a threat across the Channel. Mary Queen of Scots who had a legitimate claim to the throne, was married to Francis II, raising the possibility of a French invasion that would depose Elizabeth and make Mary queen. Finally, the war between France and Spain ended, raising the possibility of the two most powerful Catholic kingdoms in Europe turning against England. Again the key word is 'Catholic', I think it is extremely

unlikely that Elizabeth would have faced such potential threats from abroad if she had also been Catholic.

In conclusion, religion was the major problem facing Elizabeth when she became queen in 1558 as it represented a significant threat and challenge in its own right but also undermined informed potential not only for civil war and rebellion at home but also threat of invasion/ hostility from Catholic countries such as France and Scotland. Problems which were not clearly religious based or linked such as finances were fairly successfully dealt with and did not develop into serious threats.

**'Elizabeth I's legitimacy was the most important reason why she faced challenges to her rule 1558-69.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **relations with Spain**
- **Catholicism in England.**

**You must include information of your own.**

I mostly disagree with the statement that Elizabeth I's legitimacy was the most important reason why she faced challenges to her rule between 1558- 69. I mostly disagree because I think her legitimacy was only called into question because she was Protestant. Therefore I will argue that religion was the most important reason why Elizabeth faced challenges as it underpinned issues of legitimacy, made Mary Queen of Scots (a Catholic) a serious rival and also informed tensions and rivalry with Spain.

Elizabeth I's legitimacy was certainly a challenge for Elizabeth throughout her reign but especially between 1558- 69. Catholics believed that she was illegitimate because of Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Being illegitimate would mean that she couldn't inherit the throne, and this undermined her whole reign, making it a very serious challenge. Mary, Queen of Scots had a strong claim to the English throne and came to England in 1568, making her the focus for a series of serious plots. The first was the Revolt of the Northern Earls of 1569. It aimed to put Mary on the throne, which was a serious challenge. However I would argue that Mary was an attractive alternative monarch to Elizabeth not because of her perceived legitimacy but the fact that she was Catholic.

Religion was the more serious reason for challenges faced by Elizabeth between 1558-69. During this period Elizabeth faced challenges from Catholics within England. This was because she was a Protestant queen but there was a large Catholic population in

England. In 1569, the northern Catholic earls rebelled against Elizabeth I, and her reaction showed that it was a serious challenge. Elizabeth's reaction to the rebellion shows how serious a challenge it was, as hundreds were executed. Puritans also challenged Catholic parts of the religious settlement, refusing to have crucifixes and challenging the queen over vestments in 1566. Although the Puritan challenge was substantially less threatening than that presented by Catholics, it serves to confirm how divided England was on religious lines. Elizabeth could not even expect loyalty of those who, like her, were ostensibly Protestant.

Relations with Spain also challenged Elizabeth in this period and were again rooted in the religious differences between the two countries. In 1567 the Dutch Revolt led to a 10,000 strong Spanish army being sent to the Netherlands with the job of stamping out heresy. Elizabeth was a Protestant, so this meant she was worried that the Spanish could invade England. Elizabeth helped the Dutch rebels, many of whom were Protestant, by sheltering the Sea Beggars and seizing the Genoese Loan, making Anglo-Spanish relations worsen. This added to the challenge facing Elizabeth I. Although issues within and around the Spanish Netherlands could be classed as political, the underlying root of tension between England and Spain over the Spanish Netherlands was religious. Elizabeth felt duty bound to assist, albeit indirectly, the Dutch Protestant rebels.

Overall Elizabeth I's legitimacy was not the most serious threat 1558-69, it was religion and its associated issues. Mary, Queen of Scots was a serious challenge not because she was more legitimate but because she was Catholic. Similarly the Revolt of the Northern Earls, the most serious threat in this period, was based around installing the Catholic Mary on the throne. Lastly, although no invasion threat from Spain materialised, the prospect of it existed primarily because of the religious divide between the two countries.

**'The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was the most important consequence of the plots against Elizabeth I in the years 1569-88.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- **Laws against Catholics**
- **Act for the Preservation of the Queen's Safety, 1585**

**You must include information of your own.**



I mostly agree with the statement that the execution of Mary Queen of Scots was the most important consequence of the plots against Elizabeth in the years 1569- 88. This is because her execution removed the substantial threat of her legitimate, Catholic rival to the throne but also escalated tensions with Spain, providing one of the causes for Phillip launching the Spanish Armada. There were other consequences too such as laws against Catholics which I will also explore in this answer.

The plots against Elizabeth I had many consequences, especially for the queen. One important consequence of the Babington plot was Mary, Queen of Scots' execution in 1587. It made Elizabeth I much more secure. Mary had been the focus of Catholic plots from the Revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569 until the Babington Plot of 1586. As she had a claim to the throne with no issues over legitimacy she was an alternative monarch to Elizabeth, especially for Catholics who had been told by the pope that they no longer had to obey Elizabeth. Mary's execution meant Catholics no longer had a figurehead for a rebellion, so this consequence made Elizabeth I safer. However, it also gave Philip II an excuse to launch the Armada, which didn't make Elizabeth safer.

Another important consequence of plots against Elizabeth I were laws against Catholics. English Catholics were under increasing suspicion as more plots were uncovered. For example, in 1581 the fine for recusancy went up to £20 and it became treason to convert people to Catholicism, leading to some English Catholic priests being executed. In 1585, after the Throckmorton Plot, things got worse as sheltering a Catholic priest became punishable by death and thousands of Catholics were arrested or put under surveillance. Many houses had priest holes hidden in them. Life for Catholics became more dangerous and difficult as a result of the plots.

Another important consequence of the plots against Elizabeth was the Act for the Preservation of the Queen's Safety. This law made it possible for Mary, Queen of Scots to be tried after the Babington Plot, and she was executed. It said that, if Elizabeth was killed, Mary was banned from the succession and there had to be a trial. Although Elizabeth was not killed, there was enough evidence against her for a trial. After the trial, the queen signed Mary's death warrant. One consequence is that Elizabeth was very upset at Mary's death.

The plots against Elizabeth I led to Anglo-Spanish relations becoming worse. In 1571 there was the Ridolfi plot, which had Philip II's backing. Philip II was also involved with the Throckmorton plot as he offered financial support and was also in on the Babington plot. The Spanish ambassador was in contact with Mary, Queen of Scots and she told him if Spain helped her become queen of England, she would restore the Mass. As England ended up at war with Spain, this was a serious consequence of the plots against Elizabeth I.

Overall, the most important consequence of the plots against Elizabeth I was the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots as the execution removed the most important threat Elizabeth I faced as the focus of the plots against her since 1569. In addition the execution had the unfortunate effect of worsening relations with Spain. In 1588 Elizabeth faced the most serious threat of her reign, the Spanish Armada. Mary's execution was a key reason in Phillip II's decision to try to invade England and depose Elizabeth.

# History GCSE Cognitive question cue cards

## Paper 2: Superpower relations and the Cold War, 1941-91

### 1. Explain **two** consequences of the Truman Doctrine. (4 marks)

One consequence of the Truman Doctrine was the Marshall Plan. Truman needed a practical way of containing communism and he believed this could occur if aid was sent to war-torn European countries after the Second World War.

- Led to Comecon
- By 1953 the USA had provided \$17 billion to rebuild war-torn European Countries. Stalin accused the USA of trying to dominate Europe and boost its economy. Europe was divided into two economic camps

### 2. Explain **two** consequences of the Marshall Plan. (4 marks)

One consequence of the Marshall Plan was Comecon. Stalin refused to allow satellite states to accept Marshall Aid as he thought it would mean American influence in those countries. Comecon was the Soviet equivalent of the Marshall Plan offering economic aid to satellite states.

Another consequence of the Marshall Plan was that \$17 billion was provided by the USA to war-torn countries after the Second World War. This investment helped countries rebuild their economies and recover from the effects of the war, its purpose was to also that these countries remained capitalist and did not turn communist.

### 3. Write a narrative account analysing the key events in the Cold War in the years 1949-1956. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. The Warsaw Pact, 1955
- b. The Soviet invasion of Hungary, 1956

The first main event in the Cold War 1949-56 was the creation of NATO: a western military alliance to defend the capitalist west from possible Soviet aggression after the Berlin Blockade. This increased Stalin's fears of Western aggression, but these eased after his death in 1953 and his replacement as leader by Khrushchev, whose ideas of destalinisation and peaceful co-existence led to hopes of a more peaceful future.

- 1955, West Germany joined NATO
- German membership of NATO meant that a member state was now on the border of the "Iron Curtain"
- This was seen as a provocative threat by the Soviet Union and in response they set up their own defensive alliance, Warsaw Pact.

Khrushchev's ideas of destalinisation and peaceful co-existence led to the Hungarian Uprising as they inspired hope in Hungarian people that change was coming, as they were unhappy with economic

shortages and limits to political freedoms they endured under Soviet rule. To try and stop the uprising, Khrushchev appointed Nagy to run Hungary, hoping he would appease protesters. Nagy negotiated the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and made political reforms, such as freeing political prisoners and ending one party state. However Nagy's announcement that Hungary would leave the Warsaw pact was a step too far for Khrushchev, who feared if they left, other countries would too. To stop this from happening Khrushchev sent in 1000 tanks to stop the reforms. The Soviet invasion led to 20,000 Hungarian deaths. The people of Hungary thought they could rely on the support of the USA, which under the Truman Doctrine has said that it would stop the spread of communism. However the USA would interfere with a country already under Soviet Sphere of influence, and Eisenhower did not want to risk war during an election year, so the USA stayed out of the Hungarian Uprising. The outcome was increased control by the Soviet Union over the satellite states and a loss of face for the USA.

#### 4. Explain the importance of SALT I for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)

SALT 1 was important, as it showed that International relations had improved since the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Cuban Missile Crisis had shown how close to nuclear war the world had come and was a "wake up call" to the superpowers. There had been improvements already in relations in the Cold War due to "hotline" making communications easier and the Non-Proliferation Treaty making it harder for countries to obtain nuclear weapons. SALT 1 was the first major event of détente. There would be restrictions on ABMS, ICBMS and SLBMs, which slowed down the arms race for the first time, and the Basic Principles Agreement laid out the rules for conducting nuclear warfare.

SALT 1 also had negatives. It was not as strong as both USA and Soviets tried to present it as. It did not do anything meaningfully limit the number of nuclear weapons both sides had.

- Better relations Nixon visited Breshnev in Moscow
- Leads to discussions on SALT 2

#### 5. Explain **two** consequences of the setting up of Cominform and Comecon. (4 marks)

The east were unable to accept Marshall Aid – they were bound to the USSR economically and politically, especially after the establishment of COMECON in 1949, which shared a joint economic plan for the eastern bloc. This meant the east remained economically weaker than the west.

Cominform established a deeper divide between east and west as a response to the policy of containment from the USA. There was little chance of a common aim; this was particularly clear in 1948-9 over the Berlin Crisis where the division of the city was solidified.

Politically this mean the east -west rivalry was heightened – Stalin ensured there could be no economic trade with the west; Cominform also ensured political control. This spilt over in 1948-9 in the Berlin Crisis • Economically the east were weakened – they did not benefit from the injection of aid from the USA; they were weakened by Soviet control and their need to specialise markets, which

led to shortages and a much poorer standard of living than in the west as well as a lack of political freedom. Through the period 1949 – fall of the Soviet Union in 1990 there were uprisings against this economy and way of life eg Hungary 1956.

**6. Explain two consequences of the Berlin Crisis of 1948-49 (4marks)**

Confirmed the division of Germany was divided into two halves i.e. in May 1949 the three western zones were known as the Federal Republic of Germany with its own capital city, Bonn and parliament (Bundestag). The first freely elected chancellor was Adenauer. In the East by October 1949 the German Democratic Republic was set up.

Formation of a military alliance of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) was formed in April 1949 – a defensive organisation set up by the USA with Britain, France and nine other nations signed up. The idea was to protect themselves from Soviet aggression. The Soviet Union viewed this as an aggressive action so further deepening division and mistrust, socially when West Germany was admitted to NATO in 195

**7. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. You may use the following in your answer:**

- a. The Prague Spring
- b. The Soviet Union re-establishes control

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

Following the establishment of a Communist government in 1948, Czechoslovakia were a model satellite state to the Soviet Union. Economically they were successful. However this began to change in the 1950s following the appointment of a hard-line Communist Novotny to the Presidency in 1957. Politically – Novotny had a strict Soviet style of leadership – the secret police took and kept political prisoners; the reforms allowed under deStalinisation, did not change life in Czechoslovakia. Against a background of growing political discontent, the economy also stagnated. Under COMECON rules, steel produced in Czechoslovakia was sent back to the USSR so industry within the country could not develop as they lacked the raw materials. The quantity of consumer good being produced fell; even those that were produced could not be bought due to falling wages. The standard of living for the average Czech was falling. As a combination of political discontent and economic hardship, change was needed. In October 1967 the hard-line Communist leader Novotny was challenged in his leadership of the Communist Party by reformer Alexander Dubcek and the economist Ota Sik. On 5th January 1968 Brezhnev supported Dubcek as replacement for Novotny as Chairman of the Communist Party. The USSR were sympathising with the reformers at this stage. In March 1968, Novotny resigned as President; General Svoboda took over. He was a war hero, who was sympathetic to Dubcek's proposed reforms.

In Spring 1968 a series of reforms were introduced by Dubcek. These were known as “socialism with a human face” so in contrast to Novotny’s rule. These reforms included : Political change – i.e. to develop democracy within Czechoslovakia i.e. to have more than one party; allowing freedom of speech. Media to be uncensored i.e. press, radio and TV. Acceptance that leaders of the communist Party can be “grilled” re corruption delay Police – To reduce the powers of the secret police to imprison without trial, Trade and Travel – Removal of trade restrictions and fresh contact with the West, including West Germany , Trade Unions – Creation of works councils representing the workforce to improve working conditions in factories; to increase rights for members of Trade Unions These reforms were reasonable and gentle enough to be accepted. However this stirred up further opposition to communism and led to more radical reform. For example, in June 1968 the Social Democrats began to form a separate party as a rival party to the Communist Party. A leading journalist, Ludwig Vaculik, published a manifesto, “The Two Thousand Words.” The aimed to rally the Czech people to demand more reform.

On 20th August 1968 the USSR invaded Czechoslovakia. 20-21 August there was an invasion from Warsaw Pact troops led by the USSR. Protestors collected in Wenceslas Square – barricades went up; buildings were set on fire. However no real military resistance so only a few hundred were killed in total. Dubcek and other leaders were arrested and taken to Moscow. Hard line Communists were returned to power.

## 8. Explain the importance of the Helsinki Agreement for relations between the USA and Soviet Union.

(8marks)

The Helsinki Agreements was signed by all 35 countries within it they agreed the following the recognition of Europe’s frontiers; USSR accepted the existence of West Germany. They called for closer economic, cultural and scientific links it was hoped these would lead to political agreements. USA bought Soviet oil; USSR bought American grain. Recognition of the role of the UN so allowing peaceful resolution to conflict. With reference to Human Rights there was agreement that no country would interfere in the running of any other country. All signatories agreed to respect human rights and basic freedoms eg freedom of speech, thought, religion and from unfair arrest. These agreements were important as the helped stabilise relationships With USA and USSR, however the USSR did not uphold human rights – Brezhnev Doctrine was still applied eg treatment of dissidents . New US president, Jimmy Carter, was keen from 1977 to push the human rights issue. Internationally human rights in Soviet states were monitored – there was much discontent about the lack of freedom. Brezhnev was becoming increasingly embarrassed. By mid to late 1970s, spending on arms began to increase further as did involvement in other conflicts – Despite the Helsinki Agreements, USSR send weapons to Angola and Ethiopia, and by 1980, 21 other African states. President Carter increased US defence budget in 1978; USA also supported rebels in Chile and El Salvador. SALT 1 had not effectively limited the arms race; the Helsinki Agreement had not prevented the Superpowers aiding other countries.

9. Explain the importance of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 for relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. (8marks)

Between 25 December 1979 and 1 January 1980 50,000 Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan to Brezhnev explained his action as upholding the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good Neighbourliness signed with President Taraki in 1978. In fact Brezhnev feared the growing Islamic fundamentalism – he needed to show the 30 million Muslims living in the USSR there would be no changes to the way the USSR was run. The Soviet invasion was very important for the relations between the USA and Soviet Union as they worsened. In response to the invasions President Carter announced the Carter Doctrine, 1980 this showed the end of détente. The USA took a tough stance with a view to protecting national interests in the Persian Gulf, which the USA relied on for supplies of oil. In direct response to weakness of response to the Iran hostage crisis in 1978-9, Carter was determined to protect the US interests in the Middle East from communism. The Carter Doctrine promised support to any countries bordering Afghanistan. In order to action this, Carter set up a quick-strike military force that could be available anywhere in the world (Rapid Deployment Force). It also resulted in the non ratification of SALT II Treaty in 1979 by US Senate at request of Carter, economic boycotts were introduced not allowing shipments of grain to the USSR; US companies were not able to sell computers or technological equipment in USSR. Military assistance was given to the mujahedeen to fight the Soviet invaders by the USA. Finally as a symbolic slight to the USSR, the USA announced it would boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics, 61 other countries followed suit so showing an end to cooperation under the Helsinki Agreement of 1975.

10. Write a narrative account analysing the key events in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the years 1989-91. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. The impact of 'new thinking'
- b. The fall of the Berlin Wall

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

Gorbachev became leader of the USSR in 1985. He knew that a new relationship was needed with the USA for the USSR to survive. He acknowledged the weaknesses in the Soviet economy when compared to the USA. Americans enjoyed a high standard of living; in the USSR there were severe shortages – some housewives queued for up to 5 hours for bread. Corruption in the higher ranks of the Communist Party were clear; production levels in industry and agriculture were very low. People were losing faith in communism. Gorbachev introduced “new thinking” to both domestic and foreign policy to address the issues – to reform the political and economic life in the Soviet Union. He had not intended to destroy communism, simply to reform it. There were three key strands to his policies : Introducing sweeping reforms in the USSR’s Communist Party and Soviet system through policies of perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness). Ending the arm’s race; signing arm’s reduction treaties with USA . He also abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine, stopping Soviet interference in Eastern European Satellite states.



Gorbachev talked of Satellite states being free to choose their way, this was renamed by others as the Sinatra Doctrine of 1988-9, this that meant Eastern Europe were free to choose their own government. Gorbachev had never intended the collapse of Soviet control, he hoped for people to choose communism rather than it be forced on them. However instead it led to a rapid collapse of Soviet control. 1989 – Poland sought reform led by the Solidarity Movement. Non-Communist government elected 1989 – Hungary opened her border with Austria in May so a hole in the Iron Curtain was allowed. It also allowed a way for East Germans to move to West Germany. Free elections were held in 1990, a non-communist government was elected 1989 – Demonstrations in East Germany and Soviet troops would not support the Communist government, saying they were no longer getting involved in independent country's internal affairs. 1 million protesting in East Germany in November 1989 demanding free elections. On the 9 November, aware of how many East Germans were already leaving to go to the west, the East German government accepted freedom of movement from East to West Berlin. The Berlin Wall was dismantled. By October 1990 – Germany was reunited. 1989-1990 – New governments elected in Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania.

### 11. Explain **two** consequences of the Hungarian Uprising (4marks)

On 6th November 1956 the USSR sent 6,000 tanks and 200,000 troops into Hungary in response to Hungary's attempt to leave the Warsaw Pact and become a neutral state. The results of this was believing they would get help from the UN, the Hungarians tried to hold out. 7000 Soviet troops were killed; 20,000 Hungarians. No help came and a ceasefire was agreed on 10th November 1956. Nagy was removed from power (Later hanged in 1958 despite promises of immunity). Soviet backed Kadar took up the leadership.

Other Consequences the USSR had maintained her empire and sent out a clear warning signal to any other states planning to revolt. De-Stalinisation did not mean any less control in Eastern Europe. Cold War tensions between the east and west deepened after Hungary – The USA and Britain had demonstrations in favour of the Hungarians and there were public statements of support eg "Time" magazine named a Hungarian freedom fighter their "man of the year". USSR tightened their grip of Eastern Europe – had appointed a loyal prime minister in Hungary in Kadar. The USA promise to protect also that wished to be free was seen to not be supported weakening the US in the eyes of some countries.

12. Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the peace conferences in the year 1943-45. You may use the following in your answer:

- c. The Tehran Conference
- d. The Potsdam Conference

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

During the Second World War the allies met a number of times this was the meeting of the Grand Alliance. They met at the Tehran conference in November 1943 during this conference the grand alliance mainly supported Stalin eg Britain and United States agreed to open a second front by invading France in 1944 , in response the USSR agreed to fight Japan once war ended in Europe. The United Nations was planned for after the War and an area of eastern Poland was added to USSR.

By the time of the Yalta conference February 1945, the Grand Alliance met as Germany was close to defeat. Germany was the main topic under discussion it was agreed that Germany would be divided into four zones, as would Berlin, it was also agreed as to the treatment of Nazi war criminals. Stalin agreed that the USSR would help fight against Japan. The importance of free elections for liberated countries was highlighted and the USSR would have a sphere of influence in the east. However the previous smooth agreements of the previous conference is starting to break, there is disagreement with reference to the level of reparations Germany should pay and what would happen to Poland i.e. the location of the western border with Germany and the nature of government.

By the final conference Potsdam July 1945 the Grand alliance meets for one last time. The atmosphere had changed – Stalin’s army had liberated Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, he had set up a communist government in Poland. The Red Army remained intact and powerful unlike the demilitarisation in the west. In the case of the USA, they had successfully tested the A Bomb without sharing secrets with the USSR. Also there had been a change in leadership its is no longer Roosevelt and Churchill but Truman and Atlee. Therefore previous relationships no longer existed. It was agreed the division of Germany as at Yalta. Democracy to be re-established in Germany and reparations to be paid by Germany most of which would go to the USSR to repair their nation, the Nazi Party banned and the UN established. Poland’s frontier moved westwards to the rivers of Oder and Niese. However there was no agreement on Germany in the long term, Stalin wanted them crippled with reparation so never strong enough to attack again Truman. Also the interpretation of “free elections” differed between the USA and USSR.

**13. Explain two consequences of the Warsaw Pact. (4 marks)**

This confirmed the division of Europe into two armed camps because it created a Soviet led military alliance in Eastern Europe as a response to the creation of NATO following the Berlin blockade. The countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and East Germany became known as the eastern Bloc. The creation of the Warsaw Pact has the consequence of tying the government of eastern to the Soviet Union and enabled the Soviets to have greater political control over Eastern Europe. This can be seen during the Hungarian uprising in 1956 and the Prague Spring in 1968 where Warsaw Pact troops were used to put down protests for political freedom.

**14. Explain the importance of NATO for the development of the Cold War. (8 marks)**

The creation of NATO was important for the development of the Cold War because it led to creation of two armed camps in Europe that helped escalate the arms race which caused significant Cold War tension. NATO was a military alliance created following the Blockade of Berlin by Stalin and subsequent air lift by the USA. This was significant for the Cold War because it was the first time the USA had been in a military alliance in peacetime. It showed that after the Berlin Blockade and development of the Soviets development of the atomic bomb Western European governments were not prepared to tolerate soviet aggression. However the Soviets followed suit by creating the Warsaw Pact in 1955 to strengthen its control over the Eastern Europe satellites states.

**15. Explain the Importance of the Marshall Plan for the development of the Cold War ( 8 marks)**

The Marshall Plan was important for the Cold War because it significantly increased tension between the USA and the USSR. This is because it was part of the Truman Doctrine that aimed to contain the spread of communism. This contributed to Europe becoming an ideological battle ground as the USA were determined to stop communism spreading but the USSR were equally determined to defend itself by creating a buffer zone. At the Paris peace conference the Soviet delegates stormed out claiming that Marshall aid was the first step in the US creating a military alliance that would invade the Soviet Union. Marshall Aid offered 13 billion dollars of aid to help rebuild Europe which Churchill had described as a rubble heap, a breeding ground of hate and the ideal conditions for communism to spread. Therefore the Soviets criticised it as an attack on them because it threatened soviet control in Eastern Europe as a result Cold War tensions escalated. For example if Greece and Turkey became communist then so could the Middle East so when the British couldn't afford to pay their troops in Greece the aids stepped in and successfully prevented a communist revolution.

**16. Explain the importance of the arms race for the development of the Cold War (8 marks)**

The arms race was important for the development of the Cold War because it added to Cold War tension but arguably was a key reason why the Cold War didn't become a hot war. This was because the US thought it could use its atomic bomb to deter Soviet attack, hence Truman's overconfident attitude at Potsdam but the USSR got an atomic bomb by 1949. By the 1950s the development of nuclear weapons which included larger warheads meant that any war between the Soviets and USA would lead to MAD, mutually assured destruction. As a result the USSR and USA had to find ways of stopping disputes between them turning into dangerous wars that involved nuclear weapons.

**17. Explain the importance of the summit conferences for the problem of Berlin (8 marks)**

The Summit conferences were important for the problem of Berlin because they helped improve the situation but also it could be said that they made it worse. The fact that 2.7 million East Germans were escaping Communism and Soviet control by leaving through West Berlin caused Khrushchev to issue the Berlin ultimatum which was trying to force the west out of the Soviet zone of Germany. Initially the summit meetings that involved foreign representatives only, achieved nothing, but the Camp David Summit where Khrushchev met Eisenhower in the US in 1959 resulted in Khrushchev lifting the ultimatum. Indeed the direct meeting of the two leaders in which Khrushchev attended a rodeo, improved relations. However this was short lived because an American U2 spy plane was shot down over Russia. This meant that at the Vienna conference, where Eisenhower was replaced by Kennedy, the ultimatum was reissued. This was because Khrushchev viewed Kennedy as weak and inexperienced therefore ultimately the summits didn't resolve the crisis.

**18. Write a narrative account analysing the main events in superpower rivalry in Cuba in the years 1959 to 1962. You may use the following in your answer:**

- The Bay of Pigs invasion, 1961
- The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962

**You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)**

In 1959 a revolution led by Fidel Castro occurred in Cuba. This damaged the relationship between the USA and Cuba as the USA owned land and business on the island. The USA stopped buying Cuban sugar and broke off diplomatic relations, therefore the Cuban leader Castro then declared that Cuba was communist and started to trade with the USSR. This caused superpower tension because Cuba was only 90 miles from the US mainland. Next the USA launched the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion, where the CIA secretly trained up 1400 Cuban exiles in an attempt to undermine Castro and regain US property. This failed as Castro had amassed over 20,000 troops and support with weapons from the USSR. This caused rivalry as the Soviets saw the Cuban revolution as good propaganda and were determined to protect Cuban communism at all costs

as it was in sharp contrast to Eastern Europe where people had been forced to become communist. Added to this the USA had pulled ahead in the arms race and could afford more expensive ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) with a longer range whereas the Soviets were struggling to afford long range missiles so if they could put cheaper medium range missiles on Cuba this would even the balance in the arms rivalry. The Soviets decided to arm Cuba with nuclear missiles, once the USA discovered this Kennedy's next move was to order a blockade of the island of Cuba to prevent the missiles from arriving after they had spotted sites being prepared from U2 spy planes. This caused the most intense rivalry of the Cold War because the USA had missiles in Turkey pointed at the USSR but didn't want Soviet missiles in Cuba.

## History GCSE Cognitive question cue cards

### Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

1. Give two things you can infer the Source A about the Weimar Constitution. (4 marks)

1) **What can I infer:** The Weimar constitution was unpopular with the Right wing in the government.

**Evidence from the source:** The gentlemen of the Right, fearful lest they say to me: 'Do you hope to give a parliamentary system to a nation like this, one that resists it with every sinew in its body?'

2) **What can I infer:** The creators of the Constitution were worried that it might not be successful, and might return to a dictatorship.

**Evidence from the source:** Germans cannot shake off their old political timidity and their deference to the authoritarian state.'

2. Give two things you can infer from Source B about German reactions to the Treaty of Versailles. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** The Treaty was very unpopular with Germans.

**Evidence from the source:** Today in the Hall of Mirrors [Versailles] the disgraceful treaty is being signed.

**What can I infer:** The German people would seek revenge for the Treaty being forced upon them and it was unfair.

**Evidence from the source:** Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.

3. How useful are Sources B and C into an enquiry into attitudes in Germany towards the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B: Content:** Source B is an extract from a German right wing newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung, which clearly shows that the Treaty was unpopular with ordinary Germans, who would seek vengeance for it. This is useful because it reflects the point that the Treaty was very unpopular. Germans saw the treaty as a Diktat, a dictated peace, which had been forced on them by the Allies, and they accused their own government of being *November Criminals*, for agreeing with it and accepting the humiliating terms. Therefore the source is useful when it calls the treaty disgraceful, as it was highly unpopular.

**Source B: Provenance:** Source B was written on the same day as the Treaty of Versailles was actually signed, the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1919. This is useful as it shows how many in Germany were shocked and outraged by the Treaty, and wished revenge from it, for example one of the key priorities of the Nazi's 25 Point Programme was to abolish the Treaty. Therefore the source is useful as it reflects the genuine unpopularity of the Treaty amongst many in Germany, especially the Right Wing.

**Source C: Content:** Source C is useful as it also reflects the unpopularity of the Treaty with the Right wing in Germany. It does this by showing the French premier Clemenceau as a vampire, sucking the blood out of a defenceless and unarmed Germany. This reflects the belief of many Germans that the Treaty disarmed Germany through the reduction of the army to 100,000 men, leaving Germany virtually defenceless, as well as clearly showing that many right wing Germans saw the French as the main leaders in the Treaty who were just out for revenge and to destroy Germany.

**Source C: Provenance:** The cartoon comes from the German right wing magazine Kladderadatsch, from the month after the Treaty was signed, July 1919. This makes it useful, as it shows that many right wing Germans believed that the French were using the Treaty to punish Germany and even suck away it's blood (which could be a reference to the amount of reparations imposed on Germany) and destroying it. The Treaty was very harsh to Germany, through virtually disarming it, giving Alsace-Lorraine back to France and the huge reparations of £6.6 billion.

**Summary:** Both sources are very useful as they show the unpopularity of the Treaty, especially amongst the Right Wing. The sources reflect that many Germans believed the Treaty was too harsh, as shown in source C, as well as leading to a demand for revenge, as shown in source B.

4. Give two things you can infer from Source D about the Spartacists. (4 marks)

1) **What can I infer:** The Spartacists were not popular with all Germans as they wanted to stop the Weimar Government and have a fully Communist Revolution.

**Evidence from the source:** The despicable actions of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg soil the revolution and endanger all its achievements.

2) **What can I infer:** There was little done initially by ordinary Germans to stop the Spartacists, the government wants people to stand up against it.

**Evidence from the source:** The masses must not sit quiet for one minute longer while these brutal beasts and their followers paralyse the activities.

5. Give two things you can infer from Source E about the *Freikorps*. (4 marks)

1) **What can I infer:** The *Freikorps* were a paramilitary organisation.

**Evidence from the source:** They are wearing military uniforms and are armed with rifles.

2) **What can I infer:** Many of the *Freikorps* supported the ideas of the NSDAP.

**Evidence from the source:** There are swastikas on the helmets of the Nazis. The swastika was the symbol of the NSDAP.

6. How useful are sources F and G for an enquiry into the effects of hyperinflation on Germany? Explain your answer using Sources F and G and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source F Content:** Source F shows a German mother and small child, who are starving, drowning in paper money. This is useful as it reflects the realities of hyperinflation, whereby the price of goods like bread increases by over 1 billion marks (indeed, by 1923 a loaf of bread cost 200,000 billion marks – people did not have enough money to buy it). Therefore even though people had a large amount of paper money, it was worthless and they were unable to buy basic items like bread. The source is useful as it reflects the reality of how the poor suffered due to food shortages and the increasingly worthless money.

**Source F Provenance:** Source F is also useful because it shows us a popular reaction from the left-wing in Germany at the time of the crisis, who were very concerned at the social crisis and food shortages created by hyperinflation. While the source cartoon is not a real example or a photograph, we do know that there were food shortages and huge price increases. Therefore source F is useful as it reflects the issues being faced and shows the frustration of the left-wing towards the Weimar government, who lost support.

**Source G Content:** Source G also shows the worthlessness of the money caused by hyperinflation, making it useful as it reflects how worthless money became. Money has lost so much value that the woman in the photograph is seen burning the notes as fuel, as they are virtually worthless. People could no longer afford fuel, they burnt currency notes instead, as shown in the photo. This is useful as it again reflects what actually happened, individual currency was virtually worthless and so people found other uses for it.



**Source G Provenance:** Source G is an actual photograph of a woman burning the currency, which makes it more accurate than source F as it actually reflects the reality of what some German families were experiencing at the time. Of course, it does not represent everyone in Germany, but it is valuable in showing the effects on the poor, families and unemployed, for whom money was now worthless.

**Summary:** Both sources are therefore useful in showing the impact of hyperinflation on prices and food shortages, which both increased. Source F is also useful for showing the frustration of the left-wing at the government and the situation.

7. Explain why there were challenges to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23.

You may use the following in your answer:

- a. The Treaty of Versailles
- b. The Kapp Putsch

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**1) Factor 1: The Treaty of Versailles:** The Weimar government was very unpopular from the start, for agreeing to the Armistice and for signing the Treaty of Versailles. As the Treaty was so harsh in its terms for Germany, such as in the war guilt clause and the reparations of £6,600 million, the government became known as the November Criminals for agreeing to surrender and accepting such harsh terms. Many Germans believed in the Dolchstoß theory, that the government had stabbed them in the back. Therefore the government was unpopular from the beginning and was rarely able to gain enough seats in elections to form a majority. This made it unable to deal with any serious challenges and left it politically weak.

**2) Factor 2: The Kapp Putsch:** The Right-Wing in Germany were against the Weimar Republic as they wanted to restore a strong government, with a strong army and leader like the Kaiser. In 1920 the government tried to reduce the number of Freikorps soldiers, many of whom were ex-soldiers from the war. The Freikorps chose to rebel against the government and marched on Berlin, taking control of the city and forcing the government to flee. The crisis was made worse for the government as the Reichswehr, the German regular army, refused to fire upon the Freikorps rebels and did not stop them. The government was so threatened that it was forced to flee to Dresden, and could only stop the rebellion by calling on a general strike. Therefore the Kapp Putsch showed that the Weimar government was unpopular and resented for signing the Treaty of Versailles, and this led to the loss of support from the right-wing. Without this, they could not directly stop the threat of the Putsch.

**3) Factor 3 (own knowledge): The Spartacist Uprising:** In January 1919 the Spartacists, a Communist left-wing group, clashed with the government as they did not support the Weimar Revolution of Ebert, and instead wanted a full Socialist Revolution based on Communist ideals. The new government under Ebert were unable to use the military to stop the Spartacists, who took control of the government's newspaper and telegraph offices. The government ordered Reichswehr officers to form their demobilised soldiers into Freikorps, which numbered 250,000 by March 1919. The revolt was stopped by the military force of the Freikorps, and both the leaders, Luxembour and Liebknecht, were murdered. This exposed the weakness of the government, showing they were both unpopular and unable to defend Berlin without support from the Freikorps.

8. Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the challenges facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**The main difference** in the interpretations is about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles. Interpretation 1 states that the Treaty was 'not excessively harsh on Germany', whereas Interpretation 2 claims that it was one of the 'most outrageous treaties in history' and 'a blatant act of plunder' against a 'bleeding Germany'. Therefore the main difference is that according to Interpretation 1, the Treaty was not the largest challenge facing the new government, instead it was the acknowledgement of defeat which Germany had never expected. On the other hand, Interpretation 2 states that the Treaty **was** the most significant challenge faced due to the harshness of its terms.

9. Give two things you can infer from Source H about German Recovery. (4 marks)

1) **What can I infer:** No-one expected Germany to be able to recover from Versailles.

**Evidence from the source:** 'In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up to shoulder the terrific burden of this peace in a way we would never have thought possible.'

2) **What can I infer:** Germany recovered quite quickly from Versailles.

**Evidence from the source:** The stage of convalescence from Versailles is a very long road to go and we have travelled it surprisingly quickly.

10) How useful are Sources H and I for an enquiry into German recovery in the years 1924-29? Explain your answer using Sources H and I and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

1) **Source H: Content:** Source H suggests that Germany has raised herself up from Versailles and is able to shoulder the burden of it, in other words that it is recovering. This is useful, as we know that by 1930 under Stresemann's leadership, in many ways Germany had recovered. Economically through the Dawes Plan, politically through the Locarno Pact and the Young Plan, and internationally through membership of the League of Nations. Big business and industry were recovering, and culturally Germany was experiencing revolutions in cinema, architecture and design. However, there is no mention of the impact of the Great Depression, which implies that this source is over-exaggerating how far Germany had recovered and is failing to consider the problems it now experienced as a result.

**Source H: Provenance:** Source H was written in 1930, when the Germany was being severely affected by the Great Depression and unemployment was rising. Therefore when it claims that 'it might have been worse' the author does not seem to be considering the weaknesses of Stresemann's recovery, the point that recovery was not seen in rural areas or by ordinary workers, and that many right wing groups saw a moral decline in Germany's values. It also does not show the economic problems of the financial loan in the Dawes Plan, which by 1930 had now been called off and the USA was attempting to get its debts re-paid. This failure to give a balanced view of the recovery, after the Great Depression has hit, reduces the value of the source.

**Source I content:** Source I is useful as it shows an opposite point of view to source H, stating that in reality Germany was 'dancing on a volcano'. The 'flourishing' of the economy through the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan hid the very real danger of America calling in the short-term loans, making the German economy collapse. This is precisely what happened following the Wall Street Crash, making source I very valuable.

**Source I provenance:** The source was written by Stresemann, the foreign minister of Germany from 1924 onwards and the man responsible for many of the agreements like the Dawes Plan and Young Plan which helped Germany recover. Therefore this is very useful as it shows that even Stresemann himself knew the weaknesses of the Weimar government's economy. And it is more valuable as Stresemann was shown to be right, when the Great Depression hit Germany stopped dancing, and instead fell into the volcano as their economy did collapse.

**Summary:** The sources are useful for showing complete opposite views of the German recovery. Source H shows us an over-optimistic view of German recovery based on many of Stresemann's achievements, whereas source I reflects the weaknesses of the economic recovery and Stresemann's own prediction of the problems that would come.

- 11) Explain why the Weimar Republic recovered in the years 1924-29. You may use the following in your answer:
- a. The Dawes Plan
  - b. Achievements abroad

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: The Dawes Plan:** The Dawes Plan helped to resolve the problem of Germany's non-payment of reparations. It temporarily reduced reparations payments to £50 million per year, and US banks also agreed to give loans to German industry. They loaned \$25 billion between 1924-1930. This reassured the Allies that they would get their reparations payments, and Stresemann already agreed to end passive resistance in the Ruhr, which meant that the French now ended their occupation. The government could also use the loans to kickstart German industry and big business, which began to recover after 1924 as industrial output doubled and employment increased.

**Factor 2: Achievements abroad:** Stresemann as foreign minister was able to sign various treaties with foreign powers to improve international relations. The Locarno Pact signed with France, Belgium, Britain and Italy ensured that all countries would respect the borders imposed by the Versailles treaty and made war less likely. It also ensured that the Rhineland would be permanently demilitarised. This helped improve Germany's reputation abroad and led to Stresemann being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1926, as well as Germany being admitted into the League of Nations the same year.

**Factor 3: International co-operation:** Germany was also one of the 61 countries that signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact in 1928. This promised that countries would not use war to achieve foreign policy aims. By doing so, it showed that Germany was now included amongst the main powers, not dictated to by them. It showed that the Weimar Republic was now a respectable, stable state, and boosted their prestige in the eyes of the public. Finally, it increased confidence that the moderate political parties could be trusted to make Germany strong, increasing some support for the Weimar government.

12) Study Interpretations 3 and 4. They give different views about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**The main difference** between the interpretations is about the amount of recovery between 1924-29. Interpretation 3 states that the Weimar Republic was much stronger in these years as the government was able to form coalitions and support for extremist parties reduced. Whereas Interpretation 4 says the opposite, that the prosperity was built on quicksand formations, the American loans were high-interest and had to be repaid, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million and small firms struggled to recover. Therefore both sources state completely opposite views of recovery, Interpretation 3 shows a successful recovery, whereas interpretation 4 shows that the recovery would not last and some problems remained.

13) Explain why 1924-29 was a golden age in the Weimar Republic. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Women
- b. Culture

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Women:** Women gained many rights under the Weimar Republic. From 1918, women over 18 had the right to vote, and by during the 1920s 90% of women voted, which they had been unable to before under the Kaiser. In addition, women became involved in politics, by 1930 10% of the Reichstag were women. There was also an increase in certain jobs for women like part-time work in shops and offices, as well as the amount of women doctors doubling to 5,000 over the course of the 1920s. This led to the emergence of 'new women' in the cities, who were young and financially independent. Therefore for some women the period 1924-29 saw much greater political, economic and social freedoms than under the Kaiser - as reflected in the roles of the celebrated German actress Marlene Dietrich.

**Factor 2: Culture:** With the help from the economic loans from the USA, there were great cultural advancements in Germany after 1924. This was a golden age for German cinema, and some German films were very innovative. Fritz Lang directed *Metropolis*, which was the most technologically advanced film of the decade. The German actress Marlene Dietrich was one of the most popular film stars in the world, often playing strong, mysterious and glamorous women. The Bauhaus design movement emerged which influenced all of the arts, stressing only basic shapes and colours, and new ideas about space, materials, and money. The architects designed things such as chairs, housing estates and cigarette kiosks. This also influenced the architecture being built, such as

the Einstein Tower in Potsdam. Therefore cultural there were many developments within Germany during the recovery of 1924-29.

**Factor 3 (own knowledge): Standard of living:** The government was able to use the American loans to invest in large homebuilding projects. Between 1924 and 1931 more than 2 million new homes were built. By 1929 the state was spending 33 times more on housing than it had in 1913. By 1929 homelessness had been reduced by more than 60%. Pensions were paid to over 1 million ex-servicemen, their widows or families. Real wages also increased by about 25% during these years, while the average working week reduced by four hours on average. Therefore many people's standard of living increased a lot during the recovery of 1924-29.

14) Give two things you can infer from Source J about Hitler's early career. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Many of Hitler's political ideas were formed when he lived in Vienna.

**Evidence from the source:** In this way I forged in a few years' time the foundation of a knowledge from which I still draw nourishment today.

**What can I infer:** Even though Hitler had little money he used what little he had to buy books.

**Evidence from the source:** My life was a continuous struggle with hunger... I had but one pleasure - my books. At that time I read enormously and thoroughly...

15) How useful are Sources K and L for an enquiry into the early Nazi Party? Explain your answer using Sources K and L and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source K Content:** Source K is useful in that it shows us how the early Nazi Party acted on military lines and was very disciplined. It shows that members of the SA were willing to risk their lives in the service of the Nazis, and would give military obedience to the Nazis. This is accurate, as we know that the SA would engage in regular fights with other political opponents like the Communists Red Front Fighters. They also were uniformed and frequently led marches and rallies, appearing like a military, trained and disciplined force. This impressed some people and ensured some support, especially from the right-wing.

**Source K Provenance:** This is re-enforced by being the actual pledge of loyalty taken by members of the SA when they came into the party, and therefore is useful as it reflects the aims and purpose of what the SA was meant to be - a paramilitary force to intimidate opposition and impress people with their size and organisation.

**Source L Content:** Source L is useful as it shows a common reaction to Hitler's speeches. Hitler was known to use simple, powerful messengers offering solutions to the problems of Germany and offering scapegoats like the government and the Jews. This is also useful as we know it was effective, party membership of the NSDAP rose

from 1,000 to 55,000 between 1920 and 1923, and a large part of this was a result of Hitler's speeches, as reflected in the source.

**Source L Provenance:** The source is useful as it was actually a description of a Nazi Party member on hearing one of Hitler's speeches in 1922, describing how everyone was almost hypnotised by his speech. However, we also know that the Nazis were not that popular in the early years and were only really known in Munich, and so this source over-exaggerates the impact of Hitler's speeches - the thousands being held under Hitler's spell is an exaggeration.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful in that they show some of the early features of the Nazi Party and the reasons for its support. Source K for showing the role of the SA and the dedication of its members, while source L shows the power of Hitler's speeches and again the support that this was able to get.

16) Explain why Hitler carried out the Munich Putsch. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Ludendorff
- b. French occupation of the Ruhr

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Ludendorff:** Hitler had won the support of General Ludendorff, the former Commander-in-chief of the army during the First World War. Hitler believed that this would mean that they would have the support of the army (the Reichswehr) on a potential march to Berlin, and that therefore the army would not stop them during the Putsch. Ludendorff was also popular to the right-wing, who was a symbol of a strong Germany who had been stabbed in the back by the Weimar Government. The presence of Ludendorff in the Putsch gave it the impression of being a legitimate revolt and Hitler believed it would raise mass support for it.

**Factor 2:** In January 1923 the French occupied the Ruhr in Germany. This was humiliating for Germany, as they were unable to be stopped. German workers were also arrested. As a result of this hyperinflation took place, massively increasing the prices of all goods and wiping out people's savings. There was therefore huge unrest caused by this and the Weimar government was blamed. By November, Stresemann had come into power and had also called off passive resistance to the French. This angered many Germans as it seemed to be backing down and accepting the hated terms of the Treaty. Hitler believed that he could exploit these grievances and so make a bid for power.

**Factor 3 (own knowledge):** By 1923 the Nazi Party were popular in Munich. Their membership had grown to over 50,000 members, and also had the armed support of the SA. Hitler had been encouraged by the state government leaders like von Kahr, who Hitler believed would support him in the Putsch as they had turned a blind eye to the activities and violence of the SA. Therefore Hitler believed that the NSDAP was popular in Munich, the local state government would support them, and that the wider population would join them due to their resentment of the Weimar Government.

17) Give two things you can infer from Source M about Hitler's views on politics. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Hitler realised by 1924 that using violence was not going to get the Nazis into power, instead he would have to compete in elections.



**Evidence from the source:** When I resume active work, it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members.

**What can I infer:** The Nazis were less popular than the Catholic and Communist Parties in 1924, which is why they needed to change tactics.

**Evidence from the source:** ...we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed...

18) How useful are Sources M and N for an enquiry into the development of the Nazi Party, 1924-29? Explain your answer using Sources N and O and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source M Content:** Source M is useful as it shows that Hitler realised that he needed to change tactics by 1924 in order for the Nazis to secure power. It shows that Hitler now believed that he needed to use democracy and the Nazi party to stand in elections, gaining popular support and votes, in order to get a majority in the Reichstag and achieve power. This is useful as this is exactly what Hitler did after his release from Landsberg, by making Goebbels head of propaganda and removing Rohm (temporarily) from the leadership of the SA in 1926 at the Bamberg Conference.

**Source M Provenance:** The source is a quote from Hitler whilst he was in jail at Landsberg following his arrest and trial for the Munich Putsch, and is useful as this explains why he believed he needed to change tactics. The violent attempt to seize power during the Munich Putsch had failed, it had not achieved mass support, and the police and the army stayed loyal to the government and stopped the Putsch. Therefore this source is useful as it is a direct quote from Hitler explaining his decision to reform the Nazi Party.

**Source N Content:** Source N is useful for showing how the Nazi Party now tried to present itself in the later 1920s. The Nazis are parading through the streets, with members of the SA and with Hitler. The source is useful as it shows that popularity of the Nazi Party, as the SA are uniformed and disciplined, and quite large crowds in the streets who are listening to the views of Hitler and the Nazis.

**Source N Provenance:** Whilst the source shows people on the street, they are also not saluting Hitler or the Nazis in response to Hitler's raised arms. This perhaps shows that the people did not come out on the streets because they supported the Nazis. This is reflected in the 1928 election results, whereby the Nazis only achieved 1% of the votes. So even though the source suggests that the Nazis were popular, it is not entirely useful as we know that they remained a minor group with a lack of popular support.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful in showing how the Nazis changed their tactics to gain power following the failure of the Munich Putsch. However, source N could be misleading as we know that the support did not actually increase significantly during the 1920s.

- 19) Suggest one reason why Interpretations 3 and 4 give different views about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29. You may use the sources H and I to help explain your answer. (4 marks)

**Different sources of evidence:** The interpretations show very different views about the amount of German recovery between 1924-29. This may be because interpretation 3 has used evidence from Source H, a contemporary journalist who believed that Germany was recovering remarkably quickly from the war and the Treaty. On the other hand, interpretation 4 might have used evidence such as Stresemann's speech in Source I, where he discusses the economic position of Germany was actually dancing on the edge of a volcano. This is very similar to the view in the interpretation about German prosperity built on quicksand foundations. Therefore both sources show opposite views about German recovery as they have focused on different evidence to reach their views.

- 20) Give two things you can infer from Source O about the effects of unemployment. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Many of the unemployed might have been homeless.

**Evidence from the source:** They completely filled the streets... They stood or lay about in the streets as if they had taken root there

**What can I infer:** Life for the unemployed was very difficult.

**Evidence from the source:** their faces were grey, and even the hair on their heads and the stubble on the cheeks of the youngest there was grey with dust and their adversity.'

- 21) How useful are sources O and P for an enquiry into the effects of unemployment on Germany? Explain your answer using Sources P and Q and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source O: Content:** This source is useful as it illustrates the huge numbers of unemployed. It shows that there were so many that they filled the streets and had nowhere to go. This is accurate, as by 1932 unemployment in Germany was about 6 million. It is also useful as it tells us how challenging their lives were, which is true - Brüning's government had cut unemployment benefits by up to 60%.

**Source O: Provenance:** Source O is useful as it is a piece of propaganda written by the KPD. Support for the KPD increased from 10% of the Reichstag elections in 1928 to 15% by 1932, and it was the largest Communist Party outside of the USSR. This is useful as it shows an example of propaganda created by the KPD which could have been used to increase support for them, especially amongst the unemployed.

**Source P: Content:** Like source O, Source P is useful for giving us a sense of the sheer number of unemployed by 1932. It shows a huge line of unemployed queuing for benefits. This is useful as it reflects the growing number of unemployed seeking benefits, about 4 in every 10 of German people were unemployed by 1932. Although this photograph just shows one example from the city of Hanover, it is still useful as it is typical of what was being experienced around the rest of Germany.

**Source P Provenance:** The source is also useful for showing how at least some of the unemployed began to turn to support the Nazi Party. We know this as nearby the queue there is graffiti on the wall stating 'Vote Hitler' next to a swastika, the Nazi logo. This is also useful as it reflects what actually happened to the amount of support for the Nazis, which increased from just under 3% in 1928, to a majority of 37% in the July 1932 elections. Therefore this source is also useful in linking the rise of unemployment to the growth in support for the Nazis by the unemployed.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful in demonstrating the sheer scale of unemployment around Germany caused by the Great Depression. They are also useful in that they reflect a greater amount of support for the extremist parties like the Nazis and the KPD. Whilst O is propaganda and P is only a snapshot of one place in Hanover, they reflect the wider reality of unemployment across Germany by 1932.

22) Give two things you can infer from Source Q about Hitler and propaganda. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Hitler believed for propaganda to be effective it should contain very few, simple statements.

**Evidence from the source:** Propaganda must confine itself to a very few points and repeat them endlessly

**What can I infer:** Hitler would not change his message to different groups, if he said it long enough he believed it would work.

**Evidence from the source:** 'persistence is the first and foremost condition of success.'

23) Give two things you can infer from source R about support for Hitler in the 1930s. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Not everyone supported the Nazis in the 1930s.

**Evidence from the source:** Heartfield was a Communist who is criticising the Nazis with this poster.

**What can I infer:** The Nazis were supported by big business.

**Evidence from the source:** Hitler is being given money by a suited businessman, worth millions, as shown by the phrase 'millions stand behind me'.

24) How useful are sources S and T for an enquiry into the role of Hitler in increasing support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32? Explain your answer using Sources T and U and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source S: Content:** This source is useful as it shows the impact that Hitler through his charisma and speeches had on the German people. He had a crowd of 120,000 who believed he was the saviour of Germany. This is useful as it reflects the size of rallies held by the Nazis, as at Nuremberg, and the reality of Hitler's speeches which were passionate and full of simple messages of hope, like the promise of work and bread, and the easy scapegoat of Communists and the Jews.

**Source S: Provenance:** The source is from 1932, which also makes it useful as in the July 1932 elections the Nazis won 37% of the votes, placing them as the largest party in the Reichstag. The source is useful as it shows that the rallies described in it clearly worked, and led to a rise in support for the Nazis.

**Source T: Content:** Source T also attempts to show the personal appeal of Hitler and is also useful for showing how the Nazi Party tried to present Hitler as the saviour of Germany. He is shown in a military style uniform with the iron cross, which was won in the First World War. But in this image the artist is trying to show how Hitler is a loyal, brave leader who will fight for Germany. This is useful as evidence of one of the ways that the Nazis tried to present Hitler as a personal saviour of Germany, as also commented on in source S.

**Source T: Provenance:** This is clearly an example of Nazi propaganda, and as such does not reflect why people actually voted for the Nazis, instead it shows the messages used by the Nazis. It is also from 1933, the year Hitler became Chancellor - this makes it less useful as by this point Hitler was already in charge and it is likely this portrait was made in celebration of that, hence it is not useful in showing us why people turned to supporting the Nazis.

**Summary:** Both sources are therefore useful for showing why support increased for the Nazis, source S shows the power of Nazi rallies and Hitler's speeches, whereas source T shows an example of how the Nazis tried to show Hitler as a saviour figure in their propaganda.

25) Explain why there was increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Unemployment
- b. Goebbels

**You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)**

**Factor 1: Unemployment:** As a result of the Great Depression, unemployment increased to 6 million by 1932, with 4 out of every 10 Germans being unemployed. The Weimar government under Brüning was unable to deal with this, he raised taxes on income, beer and sugar, as well as cutting the pay of civil servants and cutting the unemployment benefit by up to 60%. This was unable to solve the problem of unemployment and made the Weimar government hugely unpopular, so that the German people began to turn to more extremist parties who offered simple and radical solutions to the problems facing Germany.

**Factor 2: Goebbels:** The Nazis increased their support through propaganda, having rallies, putting up posters in prominent places, and displaying banners so that Nazis appeared to be everywhere. In 1929, Goebbels was appointed Head of Propaganda for the Nazi Party. He understood how to use the mass media and manipulate huge audiences. He ensured that the Nazi message was simple and frequently repeated. By the early 1930s, the Nazis owned 120 daily or weekly newspapers read by hundreds of thousands of people. Goebbels was able to present the Nazi Party in local, regional, national and presidential elections, so they were heard everywhere, especially on the radio. This significantly increased popular support for the Nazis.

**Factor 3 (own knowledge) Fear of Communism:** As a result of the Great Depression and the rise in the number of unemployed, there was also an increase in support for the Communist Party, whose membership increased by 6 million after 1929 and also saw a 5% increase in the votes between the 1928 and 1932 elections. This worried many groups in Germany, especially big business and the middle classes, who feared a Communist Revolution. The Nazis were able to present themselves as the only group who could stop the Communist threat, through their simple, strong messages, their discipline, their uniforms, and especially through the actions of the SA, whose membership of 400,000 significantly outnumbered the Communist militia, the Red Fighters, who were only 130,000. Therefore the Nazis promised an image of strength to the middle classes and big businesses, who feared the Communists, and hence turned to supporting the Nazis.

26) How far do you agree with Interpretation 4 about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks + 4 SPAG)

**Intro: Argument:** To a large extent I agree with the interpretation, which states that even though Germany's economy appeared to be doing well, it was liable to collapse as a result of high-interest American loans. This is accurate - it did in the Great Depression. Whilst politically and culturally the Weimar Republic could be seen to have recovered significantly in the 1920s, as stated in Interpretation 3, these all rested on

the economy recovery based on American loans. So whilst Interpretation 4 overly stresses how bad the situation was in Germany, the basic point remains that German prosperity was based off American economic loans, which proved disastrous after the Wall Street Crash.

**Factor 1: Interpretation 4:** The interpretation is valid in many ways. Agreements like the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan were American plans which reduced the annual reparation payments and gave loans to Germany to support its attempt to recover. When these were called off after the Wall Street Crash, the loans were recalled, international trade dried up, and factories and business began to collapse as a result. It is also true say that small firms struggled. Money from the American loans was invested in big business and large building programmes, the prosperity never generally reached small scale businesses, farms, or workers. Therefore the interpretation is also right to say that Germany was never really flourishing in the 1920s.

**Factor 2: Interpretation 3:** Interpretation 3 completely disagrees with Interpretation 4, partly for valid reasons. In many ways the Weimar Government was much stronger - politically Stresemann's government was able to form a majority in the 1920s and was able to form coalition governments successfully. The many parties were able to work together. Support for the Nazis was not high, achieving less than 3% in the 1928 elections, and support for the other extremist parties never reached more than 20% of the votes. However, as interpretation 4 states, the prosperity and the unity only lasted so long as Germany was recovering economically, when the Wall Street Crash happened the political unity collapsed.

**Factor 3: Own knowledge:** Germany in the 1920s was known as the Golden Twenties, due to the cultural and social developments made, which disagrees with the view of interpretation 4. The Bauhaus movement became the most popular form of expressionistic art in Germany, and was even reflected in the new architecture and buildings being built. German cinema was celebrated for its openness and technological advancement through films like Metropolis and the films of Marlene Dietrich. However, this was again only made possible through the economic support of the Dawes Plan and the Young Plan. When this support was cut off as a result of the Wall Street Crash, the Golden Twenties also clashed. In addition, many groups on the right and left wing did not support these changes, who thought they showed Germany being tied to the Treaty of Versailles, as well as going against its traditional German values.

**Judgement:** Whilst there were many examples of positive recovery in the 1920s through political unity, international treaties and cultural and social developments, these were all only made possible through the economic support of the USA of the high-interest American loans. Therefore whilst interpretation 4 does not reflect any of the wider aspects of the German recovery, it's core message that it was built on quicksand foundations in the economy, is essentially correct.

27) Study Interpretations 5 and 6. They give two views about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**Different reason for support:** The main difference between the views is the emphasis given to the reasons for the increased support for the Nazis.

Interpretation 5 suggests that the main reason for increased support is the role of Hitler as a speaker and communicator. Whereas Interpretation 6 states that the main reason was the impact of the Great Depression, in exposing the weaknesses of the Weimar Government and the rise in support for the extremist parties.

28) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 5 and 6 give different views about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. You may use the sources O and S to help explain your answer. (4 marks)

**Different emphasis:** The interpretations offer very different reasons for the increased support because they are trying to emphasise different reasons.

Interpretation 1 is focusing only on the role of Nazi propaganda and the personal role of Hitler, so it excludes any other reason. Interpretation 2 however has focused more on evidence like that in Source S, which showed the power of the Nazi rallies and personal appeal of Hitler and his speeches. Both interpretations therefore differ as they focus on different reasons for the increased support for the Nazis, and only emphasise one key reason as they are only partial extracts, not a full explanation for the increased support.

29) How far do you agree with Interpretation 6 about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks + 4 SPAG)

1) **Intro (state argument):** The interpretation is partially correct as Hitler was a very significant part of the reason for the increased support for the Nazis through his effectiveness as a speaker. However, the interpretation fails to take account of how the Great Depression exposed the weaknesses of the Weimar Government, or why people turned to the Nazis specifically, rather than the Communists. Therefore I disagree as Hitler was only part of the reason for the increased support.

2) **Factor 2: Evidence to agree with Interpretation 6:** Hitler was a very powerful speaker. He was very passionate in his speeches, and was able to offer simple messages that was able to adapt his message to his audience, offering different solutions to big business, the middle classes, the unemployed and women. In the presidential elections of 1932, he was the only leader who toured Germany by aircraft, touring key cities and giving speeches all over Germany. The other leaders like Hindenburg stayed in Berlin. Therefore the interpretation is right to state that Hitler was a key campaigning asset.

However, Nazi support only began to increase after 1929, and this was in large part a reaction to the Great Depression.

- 3) **Factor 3: Compare to Interpretation 5:** The Great Depression caused huge problems for the Weimar government, as shown in Interpretation 5. Unemployment increased to 6 million by 1932, with 4 out of every 10 Germans being unemployed. The Weimar government under Brüning was unable to deal with this, he raised taxes on income, beer and sugar, as well as cutting the pay of civil servants and cutting the unemployment benefit by up to 60%. This was unable to solve the problem of unemployment and made the Weimar government hugely unpopular, so that the German people began to turn to more extremist parties who offered simple and radical solutions to the problems facing Germany. However, this alone does not explain why they turned to the Nazis, the appeal of Hitler certainly helped, but the fear of communism was also a huge factor.
- 4) **Compare to own knowledge (Fear of Communism):** As a result of the Great Depression and the rise in the number of unemployed, there was also an increase in support for the Communist Party, whose membership increased by 6 million after 1929 and also saw a 5% increase in the votes between the 1928 and 1932 elections. This worried many groups in Germany, especially big business and the middle classes, who feared a Communist Revolution. The Nazis were able to present themselves as the only group who could stop the Communist threat, through their simple, strong messages, their discipline, their uniforms, and especially through the actions of the SA, whose membership of 400,000 significantly outnumbered the Communist militia, the Red Fighters, who were only 130,000. Therefore the Nazis promised an image of strength to the middle classes and big businesses, who feared the Communists, and hence turned to supporting the Nazis.
- 5) **Conclusion – Judgement:** Whilst interpretation 6 is right in showing the Hitler was a huge campaigning asset with very powerful and moving speeches, that only begins to explain why in a time of crisis following the Great Depression, people began to turn to the Nazis. It fails to take account the impact of the Great Depression or the weaknesses of the Weimar Government which led people away from the moderate political parties, and also fails to consider what the Nazis were specifically seen as being able to offer against the Communist Party, a source of great fear for many different groups in Germany.

30) How useful are Sources U and V for an enquiry into the concerns Hitler had about the SA? Explain your answer using Sources U and V and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source U content:** The source is useful as it tells us that by October 1933 the SA have been going against orders. The SA were a violent militia used by the Nazis in the 1920s to attack political opponents and to protect Nazi meetings. However, by 1933 when the Nazis were in power, they were continuing to do these activities, which they had no legal authority to do, as shown in the source. This was a problem for Hitler, as



the source shows that despite announcements by Hitler and 'numerous circulations', the SA had continued to carry out these police actions with no authority, which was a concern as the Nazis had to appear as a credible political party, not a violent gang, and the SA were not following the orders of Hitler or the government. Therefore this source is useful as it shows that Hitler was concerned about the SA for not following official orders from the government.

**Source U Provenance:** This is reinforced by the nature of the author. Frick was a leading Nazi and also Minister of the Interior. As part of the government he had a good understanding of the activities of the SA, and the reaction of Germans to this. Frick, and Goering, were concerned that the violent activities of the SA would cause a backlash against the Nazis and lead to a loss of support. Therefore this source is useful as it shows senior figures in the Nazi Party were worried about the violent actions of the SA.

**Source V Content:** Source U is very useful as it shows the opinion of Rohm, the head of the SA. Rohm is shown to be acting arrogantly, as he is in charge of 3 million men in the SA, as well as having friends in the Reichswehr (the German army). Rohm is shown to have a disagreement with Hitler - Rohm believed that Hitler had given in too much to big business and industrialists, and instead Rohm wanted a full revolution. The source is useful as it shows that Rohm was prepared to use force, against Hitler himself, if he did not get this. Therefore the source is useful as showing that Rohm was an actual threat to Hitler, and was possibly plotting against him.

**Source V Provenance:** The source is useful as it is a reliable source. Ludecke was a fundraiser for the Nazi Party in the 1920s and a close friend of Rohm. In June 1934 Rohm was arrested in the Night of Long Knives, officially for the reason that he was plotting against Hitler. This is confirmed by the source and therefore it is useful as reliable evidence that Rohm had disagreements with Hitler and was even a potential threat to his leadership. Whilst it is not claiming that Rohm was plotting to assassinate Hitler, as the Nazis claimed following Rohm's arrest, it is useful for showing the reasons for the disagreements between Rohm and Hitler.

**Summary:** Both sources are reliable accounts by leading Nazis which are useful for showing the concerns Hitler had over the SA, in source U showing the continuing illegal activities and the insubordination of the SA, whilst source V shows the growing difference of opinion between Rohm and Hitler and the threat he posed as leader of a 3 million strong militia.

31) Give two things you can infer from Source W about Hitler. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Hitler was concerned that the SA were plotting against him.

**Evidence from the source:** Only a ruthless and bloody intervention might still perhaps stifle the spread of revolt.

**What can I infer:** Hitler believed he was above the law and would not face consequences for what he did.

**Evidence from the source:** If anyone reproaches me and asks why I did not resort to the regular courts of justice for conviction of the offenders, then all I can say is. 'In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people and therefore I become the supreme judge of the German people.'

32) Give two things you can infer from Source X about the Night of the Long Knives. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Goering was one of the Nazis behind the Night of the Long Knives.

**Evidence from the source:** He is shown as a Viking, with a pistol and bloody spear which has been used against the SA leadership.

**What can I infer:** Hitler wished to replace the SA with the Reichswehr (German army)

**Evidence from the source:** The army can be seen marching in from the right to replace the SA, who have surrendered.

33) How useful are Sources Y and Z for an enquiry into the Reichstag Fire? Explain your answer using Sources Y and Z and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source Y content:** Source U is useful as it shows how Hitler and Goering reacted to the Reichstag Fire. It shows that before any official investigation had taken place, both Hitler and Rohm believed that this was the work of the Communists, and that this would now form an excuse to take serious action against the Communists. This is useful as Marinus van der Lubbe was arrested for burning down the Reichstag, and he was a Communist. This source though is also useful as it suggests that Hitler and Goering were already looking for a way to deal with the Communists, and used the Reichstag Fire as an excuse. Therefore this source is useful for showing how Hitler used the Reichstag Fire as an excuse for beginning to attack the Communist Party through the Emergency Powers.

**Source Y provenance:** This source is made more useful by the fact that it is from the memoirs of Rudolf Diels, who was head of the Prussian police, writing his memoirs. Diels was present at the fire, and so was a contemporary witness to the events he is describing. He has no reason to exaggerate or alter his story, and therefore the source is useful as it is a reliable contemporary source which shows Hitler's intention to use the fire as an opportunity to arrest the Communists.

**Source Z content:** Source Z is useful as it confirms the information in Source Y, that the Nazi Party immediately suspected that the Reichstag Fire was the work of Communists, and that they were plotting against the Nazi government and trying to seize power. This is the excuse given to Hindenburg to justify the government getting Emergency Powers to stop Communist Party meetings and newspapers, and arrest leading Communists. This is also useful as it suggests that the Nazis were simply looking

for the excuse to do deal with the Communists, as the source shows that Goebbels claims 'there could be no doubt that the Communists had made a final attempt to seize power', as no official investigation had yet taken place to prove this.

**Source Z provenance:** Source Z is also useful as it was from Goebbels, who was head of propaganda and one of Hitler's chief ministers. Goebbels was present at the time of the Reichstag and this is his recollection of it. We might doubt the reliability of it, as it is his memoirs written whilst he was still in power, and he is trying to stress the danger of the Communists and the strengths of the Nazis. However, it is still useful and possibly reliable as his story is largely confirmed by Diels in source Y.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful as they are contemporary sources which show how Hitler and the Nazis reacted to the Reichstag fire, immediately seeing an excuse to blame the Communists and launch an attack on them.

34) How far do you agree with Interpretation 8 about the role of the SS in the Nazi police state? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. (16 marks + 4 SPAG)

- 1) **Argument:** Interpretation 8 states that the SS were protectors of the SS way of life and defenders against any threats to Nazism, who served with loyalty and honour. There is some truth in this, many SS members say themselves as this. However, they also acted with ruthlessness and frequently acted illegally without fear of consequence. They did deal with political and 'racial' threats, the SS saw these as the same. But they also dealt with political opponents within the Party, not out of loyalty and honour, but as a way to serve Hitler and gain power. This could be seen in the events of the Night of the Long Knives.
- 2) **Factor 1: Evidence for interpretation 8:** The SS were created in 1925 as Hitler's private bodyguard and in the 1930s became responsible for maintaining the security of the Party and Germany in the 1930s. They were seen as defenders of the Aryan way of life, as the interpretation states, as they had to be racially pure, proving their Aryan ancestry, and marrying pure Aryan wives. The interpretation is correct as it was the SS who were responsible for dealing with the Communist arrests following the Reichstag Fire. It was also the SS who ran the concentration camps like Dachau, where political opponents and Jewish people were taken following arrest. Therefore the SS were responsible for protecting the Aryan way of life against these so-called threats. But to claim that they acted honourably would be a huge exaggeration, as seen in the brutal actions taken against the Jews in the Night of Broken Glass or the actions against Von Schleicher or Strasser following the Night of Long Knives. Whilst they may have seen themselves as honourable, they clearly were not.
- 3) **Factor 2: Evidence I interpretation 7 to disagree:** However, interpretation 7 shows that the SS also had a more political role, in dealing with political opponents, not just racial ones. Interpretation 7 states that it's purpose was to act with ruthlessness, expressing the will of Hitler and the Nazis. Therefore we see the SS being the main

group behind the mass arrests and murders of the Night of Long Knives, who were seen as a threat by Hitler and leading Nazis. Therefore interpretation 8 is not quite right, the SS had a very political side to it, it was Hitler's private force, not just a racial and cultural protector.

- 4) **Factor 3: Own knowledge:** The SS were not the only group to deal with political opponents though. The Gestapo also existed as a secret police, arresting people following leads from informers. The Gestapo were arguably seen as more the protectors of the Nazi ideology and the Party, as they would often arrest people simply for political anti-Nazi jokes or for anything seen as criticising the Nazi Party. Therefore the SS were not the only protectors of the 'Aryan' Way of life, other groups were also responsible like the Gestapo, or the SD.
- 5) **Conclusion - Judgement:** Interpretation 8 is accurate in many ways. The SS were responsible for dealing with the Communist threat, as well as for dealing with the Jews in the concentration camps and the Death's Head unit. But they were not honourable in the actions they took, where were much more ruthless and not restrained by law, as shown in interpretation 7.

- 35) Give two things you can infer from Source 2 about life in Germany under the Nazis. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Many German people were willing to inform on anyone else.

**Evidence from the source:** The remark was overheard and five minutes later the woman was arrested by the Gestapo, who had been alerted by telephone.'

**What can I infer:** There was still criticism of Hitler and the Nazis in 1938, even though there was fear of the Gestapo.

**Evidence from the source:** a 64-year-old woman remarked to her companion at the table: 'Mussolini [leader of Italy] has more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his brain.'

- 36) Give two things you can infer from Source 3 about the treatment of prisoners in concentration camps. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** The storm troopers were vicious and would often kill prisoners.

**Evidence from the source:** 'one of the storm troopers stepped on his throat. This is true. Unbelievable, but true, 'til the man was dead.'

**What can I infer:** The Nazis tried to dehumanise the prisoners.

**Evidence from the source:** 'Their hair was shaven off, they had a prisoner's uniform on, a very wide, striped uniform. My number was 6199.'

37) Explain why the police state was a success in removing opposition to the Nazi regime.

You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Concentration camps
- b. The Gestapo

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Concentration Camps:** Concentration camps were first used by the Nazis from 1933 to imprison political, ideological and racial opponents following arrest by either the SS or the Gestapo. They included prisoners like Communists, Socialists, trade unionists and Jews. By 1939 there were over 150,000 people under arrest for political offences. These were effective in removing opposition as they were located in isolated areas, away from cities and the public, and so very brutal treatment could be done without fear of criticism from the public. When people were released from concentration camps, they would tell stories of their experience there, and so ensure that people acted as the Nazis wanted to, for fear of the consequences if they did not.

**Factor 2: The Gestapo:** The Gestapo acted as a secret police under Heydrich, and arrested and imprison anyone suspected of opposing the state, and most of these would be sent to concentration camps. By 1939 there were about 160,000 people under arrest for political crimes. The Gestapo were a small body (only about 30,000) and non-uniformed who spied on people and tapped their phones. But they were very successful as people believed they were everywhere as the Gestapo had a large range of informers who told the Gestapo of anyone who said or did anything that could be against the Nazis. The Gestapo therefore were very successful due to the climate of fear encouraged by their use of concentration camps and informers.

**Factor 3: Own knowledge:** The Nazis also controlled the legal system in Germany. In 1933 Hitler set up the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of the Law, and all judges had to be members. Anyone not agreeing with Nazi views could be dismissed. Therefore the Nazis controlled the judges by only appointing ones who agreed with the Nazi ideology and would place this as more important than the law. The Nazis also controlled the law courts. They abolished trial by jury and also set up a People's Court, dedicated to only treason-related cases. Judges for this were hand-picked and the trials were held in secret. Between 1934 and 1939 over 500 people were sentenced to execution for political offences against the Nazis. This ensured success as the Nazis essentially controlled the law.

Therefore the Nazis were successful in removing opposition as they controlled the judges and the courts, and inspired fear through the Gestapo and the concentration camps. Most of the German people were too scared to oppose the Nazis.

38) How useful are Sources 4 and 5 for an enquiry into the attitudes of the Nazis to the Christian Church? Explain your answer using Sources 4 and 5 and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source 4 Content:** Source 4 shows that the Nazis tried to gain the support of the German Protestant Church by creating the 'German Christian' Church. They did this by showing themselves as the defenders of Germany and the Church from Communism, who it was still believed wanted to have a Communist Revolution in Germany and would destroy the church. The source is useful as it shows that this clearly worked, the Protestant Pastor supports the German Christian Church and who believes Hitler is a saviour who would save them from Communism.

**Source 4 Provenance:** Source 4 is also useful as it is part of a speech from a 'German Christian', a Protestant in the Nazi Reich Church, which was set up by the Nazis in 1933, and shows how the Nazis tried to ensure the support of German Protestants. This is useful, as by 1937 the leader of the Pastors Emergency League, Martin Niemöller, had been arrested for criticising the Nazis, and Pope Pius XI had issued a special letter, an encyclical, called 'With Burning Anxiety', attacking the Nazi system. So this source is useful in showing how Nazi supporters in the Reich Church tried to ensure that German Christians continued to follow the Nazis.

**Source 5 Content:** Source 5 is useful as it is a criticism of the Nazis by the communist artist John Hartfield. Hartfield is criticising the Nazis attempts at creating the German Christians, or the Reich Church, as shown by a Nazi trying to change the crucifix into a swastika. This is useful as it shows that even though the Nazis tried to gain the support of German Protestants through speeches like in source 4, it clearly did not always work.

**Source 5 Provenance:** Source 5 is a Communist criticism of the Nazis, and is useful as it shows the attempt to unite all German Protestants into the Reich Church was not successful. It is useful as it is typical of the opposition faced within the Protestant Church, for example Martin Niemöller set up the Reich Confessional Church as a reaction against the Nazis and refused to conform to their ideology. Therefore source 5 is useful as it shows that the Nazi attempts to control the German Church were not all successful.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful in showing the effectiveness of Nazi attempts to gain control of the Church, specifically the Protestant Church in Germany. Source 4 shows an example of a speech inspiring a fear of Communism as a reason for why German Christians should support the Communists, and Source 5 for showing that these attempts were not always successful.

39) Explain why the Nazis tried to control the Church in Germany. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Roman Catholic Church
- b. German Faith Movement

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: The Roman Catholic Church:** The Nazis wanted to control the Catholic Church for various reasons. Catholics owed their first loyalty to the Pope, not to Hitler, and so Hitler believed that they had divided loyalties and would not be able to serve both. The Catholic Church also had their own schools and youth organisations, whose ideology taught peace, love, forgiveness and helping the weak. These were completely opposite of the Nazi ideologies. Finally, many Catholics in Germany supported the Centre Party, not the Nazis. As approximately a third of Germans, largely in the south of Germany, were Catholic, this was a substantial problem. Therefore the Nazis wanted to control the Catholic Church as it had divided loyalties to the Pope, had its own organisations outside of Nazi control, and had ideologies opposing Nazism.

**Factor 2: The German Faith Movement:** Hitler wanted to weaken the hold that the Catholic and Protestant Churches had on Germany people, as their faith would divide people's loyalties to the Nazis and potentially clash with Nazi ideology. The Nazis tried to replace Christian values and replace these values and ceremonies with pagan, or non-Christian, ideas, as it was hoped that this would undermine support for the Church and instead increase people's loyalty to the Nazis.

**Factor 3 own knowledge:** The Nazis also wanted to control the German Protestant Church. About two thirds of the German population, most of whom lived in the North, were Protestant. Although they did not have divided loyalties like the Catholics, Nazism still contrasted a lot with Christian values. The Nazis glorified violence and taught the racial superiority of the Aryan race, whereas Christianity preached tolerance and peace and respect for all people. Therefore the Nazis wanted to control the Protestant Church as it represented a significant amount of the German people and could lead to potential conflict with their own ideology.

40) Give two things you can infer from Source 6 about Goebbels's use of propaganda. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Goebbels tried to use manipulate people with propaganda without them realising it.

**Evidence from the source:** The best propaganda is that which works invisibly, penetrating every cell of life in such a way that the public has no idea of the aims of the propagandist.'

**What can I infer:** Goebbels tried to use propaganda in many different forms like newspapers, radio, cinema etc.

**Evidence from the source:** 'The best propaganda is that which works invisibly, penetrating every cell of life'

41) Explain why sport changed under the Nazis in the years 1933-39. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Healthy nation
- b. Racial beliefs

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Healthy nation:** Hitler wanted a healthy and fit nation as German children would be the future soldiers in the German army and the girls would be the future child bearers and mothers. Therefore the Nazis increased the importance of sport in the school curriculum, insisting on at about one-sixth of lesson time, 15% of the curriculum, being dedicated to sport. This was also encouraged through physical activities like hiking, climbing and physical training in youth groups like the Hitler Youth. Therefore sport became more important for young people as the Nazis wanted a healthier population for future soldiers and mothers.

**Factor 2: Racial beliefs:** The Nazis wanted to prove the superiority of the Aryan Race and prove the evidence of their racial theories. They tried to do this most famously through the Berlin Olympics of 1936, whereby Germany won 33 gold medals, 26 silver and 30 bronze. This was more than any other nation. Therefore the Nazis wanted to emphasise sporting success as evidence of the success of their racial policies and to show the superiority of the Aryan Race.

**Factor 3: Own Knowledge:** The Nazis used sport to increase support for Nazism. They did this again at the Olympics in Berlin in 1936. They build the Olympic Stadium in Berlin which was the largest in the world, they removed the anti-semitic images and propaganda so that international visitors got a positive impression of Germany, and they controlled and managed the events to demonstrate Nazi efficiency and promote Nazism with prominent displays of swastikas and Nazi rallies. This was effective and the Olympics were a public and international relations success, with no country boycotting



it. Therefore the Nazis changed sport to demonstrate the strength of Nazism and increase support for the regime.

42) Give two things you can infer from source 7 about the Catholic Church in Nazi Germany. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** The Nazis had been unsuccessful in gaining the support of Catholics in Germany.

**Evidence from the source:** These people prefer to believe what the priests say from the pulpit than the words of the best Nazi speakers.

**What can I infer:** The Nazis believed the Catholic Church was a source of potential opposition.

**Evidence from the source:** They were using the police to monitor the Catholic Church 'From police reports in Bavaria in 1937 and 1938'.

43) Give two things you can infer from Source 1 about the Gestapo. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** The Gestapo was used to eliminate the Communist threat to the Nazis.

**Evidence from the source:** 'which is chiefly responsible for the fact that in Germany and Prussia today there is no question of a Marxist or Communist danger.'

**What can I infer:** Many people in Germany were scared of the Gestapo.

**Evidence from the source:** 'This is the instrument which is so much feared by the enemies of the State'

44) How useful are sources 8 and 9 for an enquiry into the Hitler Youth? Explain your answer using Sources 8 and 9 and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source 8 Content:** Source 8 is useful as it shows us that by 1938 the popularity of the Hitler Youth was falling, as membership was falling, only a third appeared for roll-calls, and only about a quarter of them turned up for evening meetings. I know this was the case, as in 1936 the Hitler Youth was made compulsory, but even then many young people did not join. Therefore this source is useful as it helps prove that the Hitler Youth was not popular by the late 1930s.

**Source 8 Provenance:** The date of the source is also useful, as it helps support the point that by 1938 the Hitler Youth was unpopular. In 1936, membership was made compulsory, but many still did not join. So in 1939 membership was again made compulsory with the expectation of World War Two starting, and so membership reached 7 million. Although it is a source from a British magazine, who were beginning to be critical of Germany by 1938, the source is shown to be accurate by its context.

**Source 9 Content:** Source 9 is useful for showing the impact that Goering's Four Year Plan had on the Hitler Youth. In 1936 the Hitler Youth became compulsory and Germany began to get ready for war. Thus the source really emphasises the military drill and military style living that was taking place in the camps.

**Source 9 Provenance:** The source is also useful as we can take it as quite reliable. Even though there would have been a danger in writing a letter and criticising the Hitler Youth from agencies like the Gestapo, the author of the letter was still critical of them - which means that he is likely to be accurate. Indeed, his description of life in the Hitler Youth matches what activities the military style activities that were part of the Hitler Youth in late 1930s. It is also useful as it is from 1936, when the Hitler Youth became compulsory for the first time. This gives us a reason why it became compulsory, not just because of the approach of war, but also because some young people did not enjoy the military style life there.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful for showing how the Hitler Youth transformed in the late 1930s following membership being made compulsory in 1936 and the increase in military style training. Both show that this happened, and amongst many of the youth, it proved unpopular.

45) Give two things you can infer from Source 9 about the Hitler Youth. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** The Hitler Youth was used to prepare young people for life in the army.

**Evidence from the source:** This isn't camp life, no sir! It's military barrack life! Drill starts right after a meagre breakfast. We would like to have athletics but there isn't any. Instead we have military exercises, down in the mud, till the tongue hangs out of your mouth

**What can I infer:** Some young people did not like life in the Hitler Youth as they did not do activities which they enjoyed.

**Evidence from the source:** 'We would like to have athletics but there isn't any. Instead we have military exercises'

46) Give two things you can infer from Source 10 about the role of women in Nazi Germany. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Women were expected to be housewives and mothers in Nazi Germany.

**Evidence from the source:** 'It is the mission of the woman to minister in the home and in her profession to the needs of life from the first to the late moment of man's existence.'

**What can I infer:** Women were still seen as important, not inferior.

**Evidence from the source:** 'Woman is entrusted in the life of the nation with a great task, the care of man - soul, body and mind.'

47) How useful are Sources 11 and 12 for an enquiry into the life for women in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer using Sources 11 and 12 and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source 11 Content:** Source 11 is useful as it shows how women were rewarded for the number of children that they produced. It shows Frau Muller, who has brought 12 children into the world. It is useful as the Nazis did celebrate achievements like this through the Mother's Cross (Frau Muller would have received a gold medal for more than eight children), and Frau Muller is being recognised by the Nazi Women's Organisation for this.

**Source 11 Provenance:** The source is also useful as it shows how people criticised the Nazi policies to women. This was produced in Czechoslovakia by an artist named Pjotr, and shows how Frau Muller is now very weak and ill, as a result of this. This is useful as it shows how the Nazi policies to women were not always popular, at least outside of Germany. However, it does not give us any evidence of how far there was criticism within Germany. It also is useful as evidence that the Nazis were seen as a male dominant party who did not value women, as shown in the audience and the image of Hitler on the wall, sternly looking on at the ceremony. This again is useful as it shows that Nazi policies to women were unpopular with many people.

**Source 12 Content:** Source 12 is useful as it shows how women in Nazi Germany reacted to the Nazi aims for Women. It shows us how young girls in the League of German Maidens were taught about their role in Nazi Germany through the League by their team leader - how they are expected to bear increase the size of the German population by having large families, does not smoke and stays healthy. This is accurate, as young girls were indoctrinated from an early age through school and youth groups to believe this.

**Source 12 Provenance:** The source is also useful though as it clearly shows that the Nazi propaganda did not work. The author, Marianna, was at the meeting in 1936 and reacted by criticising the Fuhrer, who was not married and a father. The source is useful as it shows that not all German women believed what they were taught. This is confirmed in the fact that the Nazis had to make membership of the Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens compulsory in 1936 as membership was falling.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful for showing us the Nazi expectations of women in Germany - to be housewives and mothers. But both are more useful to show that this was not accepted by people, both girls in the League of Germany maidens and internationally criticised the Nazis for this.

48) Give two things you can infer from Source 13 about education in Nazi Germany. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** The Nazis wanted to make young people fitter and healthier.

**Evidence from the source:** 'The source states: We did, however, do a lot of physical education' - which emphasises how important it was at school.

**What can I infer:** Young girls were being taught how to be good housewives.

**Evidence from the source:** The source also emphasises how 'cookery' was done a lot.

49) How useful are Sources 14 and 15 for an enquiry into the Hitler Youth? Explain your answer using Sources 14 and 15 and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source 14 content:** Source 14 is useful for showing why many young people joined the Hitler Youth. It promoted the idea that young German boys were dutiful soldiers by being hard, loyal, and keeping a secret. It also shows us the popularity of the Hitler Youth due to the trips into the countryside which were common. The source is useful as it reflects the popularity of the Hitler Youth, by 1936 membership was 3 million, and part of that was due to its popularity.

**Source 14 provenance:** Source 14 was published in 1936, the year that membership of the Hitler Youth was made compulsory. Whilst the source does show many of the reasons that people might have joined the Hitler Youth, it is also not useful for showing the reasons why people did not. The membership of the movement was falling by 1936, and even though it was made compulsory in 1936, many people still did not join. Therefore the source is only really useful for showing why early membership of the Hitler Youth was popular in the early 1930s.

**Source 15 content:** Source 15 is useful for proving that membership of the Hitler Youth was falling and it was losing popularity: Only a third appeared for roll-call, at evening meetings less than a quarter would turn up. This is useful as it reflects the reality that by 1938 membership was falling in the Hitler Youth, even though it had been made compulsory, and instead groups like the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates were increasingly popular. Therefore the source is useful for showing how membership of the Hitler Youth was reducing in the later 1930s.

**Source 15 provenance:** Source 15 however is from a British magazine in 1938. Many in Britain were against the Nazis by this time due to Hitler's aggressive foreign policy, and so we would expect it to be critical of the Nazis. However, it is still useful as the figures quoted in the source are backed up by the reality - in 1939 membership of the Hitler Youth was made compulsory again, and enforced, due to the falling membership and demands of the approaching war. Therefore even though the reliability of the source is questionable, it is still correct in what it says about the decline in popularity of the Hitler Youth.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful for showing different reactions to the Hitler Youth. Source 14 is useful for showing the reasons for the popularity of the Hitler Youth in the early 1930s and with younger people about to join, source 15 for showing the decline in the popularity by the late 1930s.

50) Explain why there were change to the lives of young people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933-39. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Nazi ideals
- b. Education

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Nazi ideals:** The Nazis had different aims for boys and girls in Nazi Germany. For boys they wanted them to grow up into fit and healthy German soldiers or farmers. For girls they wanted them to grow up into mothers and housewives who could look after their husband and children. Therefore the Nazis tried to change education in schools and in youth groups to try to indoctrinate young people into these roles.

**Factor 2: Education:** The Nazis tried to change lessons in schools to help indoctrinate young people. They changed the curriculum by increasing the amount of time spent doing PE, to make German young people stronger and fitter for their future lives. They introduced race studies to teach children about the Nazi beliefs about the Aryan Race and encourage anti-Semitism about the Jews. Girls were expected to do domestic science and cooking classes to encourage them to be housewives and mothers when they were older. Therefore young people's experience of school and education changed as the Nazis changed the curriculum in an attempt to make young people follow Nazi aims.

**Factor 3: (Own knowledge) Youth groups:** During the 1930s youth groups like the Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens became increasingly important as ways to try to indoctrinate young people into Nazi ideas, as well as preparing them for future roles in society. They did this through marching, shooting, treks and physical exercise for boys in the Hitler Youth, and exercise, domestic work and charity work for the girls in the BDM. By 1936 the Nazis tried to force all young people to join these groups as the popularity of them was reducing, and by 1939 a further attempt was made to enforce membership due to the new demands of World War Two. Therefore the Nazis tried to change young people's lives during the 1930s by controlling their activities both in school and in their free time, and indoctrinating them in Nazi ideas throughout.

51) Explain why the Hitler Youth had only mixed success among the young German people.

You may use the following in your answer:

- a. Comradeship
- b. Compulsory membership

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Comradeship:** The Hitler Youth was in the early 1930s seen as exciting and a source of comradeship with other German people. All German children could join, be they rich or poor, and all shared the same uniform. All would do the same activities like exercise, marching, shooting etc. A highlight for many young people every year was the Hitler Youth summer camp, which was filled with exciting activities in the German countryside. Therefore in the early 1930s the Hitler Youth was successful as it was popular due to the comradeship and excitement that it offered.

**Factor 2: Compulsory membership:** By 1936 the Hitler Youth was less popular and some young Germans were no longer attending. This reflected the shift to a more militant style of discipline and activities in 1936, as Germany began preparing to focus on war with the 4 year plan under Goering. This increase membership to 3 million, but even still many young Germans did not attend as they resented the discipline and activities. Therefore by 1939 membership was again made compulsory, and increased to 8 million. However, whilst it was compulsory, it was forced on the German youth and not willingly volunteered for, showing a degree of failure.

**Factor 3 (own knowledge): Opposition:** During the 1930s some young people rejected the Hitler Youth and joined together in opposition groups like the Swing Youth or the Edelweiss Pirates. Middle and upper class young people joined the Swing Youth, and did not want to conform to Nazi rules, by listening to American jazz music, dancing in American styles like the jitterbug, drinking, and wearing American fashions. Working class young people joined the Edelweiss Pirates, who resented the military discipline and lack of freedom in groups like the Hitler Youth. These groups showed that the Hitler Youth was a failure for many young German people, who sought to break the rules and not conform.

52) How useful are Sources 16 and 17 for an enquiry into the Reich Labour Service? Explain your answer using Sources 16 and 17 and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source 16 Content:** Source 16 is very useful as it shows us how the Nazis ran the Reich Labour Service. It states that the youths in them are uniformed and operate in a military style with spades rather than shovels. This is useful as it accurately reflects what happened in the RAD. Workers did live in camps, they wore uniforms and did military drill and parades as well as work.

**Source 16 Provenance:** The source is from 1938, which makes it useful as it shows how the RAD appeared to be efficient and organised. In 1935 membership was made compulsory, and was not always popular. The source does not reflect this, which makes the evidence within it questionable. As it is from an Austrian visitor to a camp, we can infer that he was shown a model camp - hence his description. It is not useful in showing us the reasons why the RAD was unpopular.

**Source 17 content:** Source 17 is useful as it confirms what was said in source 16. It shows members of the RAD, in uniform, armed with spades, doing military style drill. Therefore this source is useful as it again reflects how the RAD operated as well as confirming what is shown in source 16.

**Source 17 Provenance:** Source 17 also does not show us the negatives of life in the RAD, like the poor food, or work and living conditions. It does not reflect why or how the RAD was unpopular. Source 17 is possibly an example of Nazi propaganda about life in the RAD - and so whilst it is useful for showing what the Nazis expected in the RAD, it does not necessarily show the reality of it.

**Summary:** Both sources show the disciplined, organised and military style role of the RAD offering employment to young Germans. However, both do not necessarily reflect the reality of life in the RAD, but instead show it how the Nazis wanted the public, both in Germany and outside (Austria) to see it.

- 53) Explain why there was a great reduction in unemployment in Germany in the years 1933-39. You may use the following in your answer:
- Rearmament
  - The Reich Labour Service

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

**Factor 1: Rearmament:** The Nazis reduced unemployment from 6 million in 1933, to half a million by 1939. One method used to do this was through rearmament. Hitler needed to rearm to achieve his foreign policies and to acquire Lebensraum. He did this in 1935 by introducing conscription, where all young men would have to serve some time in the armed forces. By 1939 the number of men in the army had grown from 100,000 to 1,360,000. The Nazis also required huge production of arms and equipment to achieve rearmament. Government spending therefore increased from 3.5 billion marks to 26 billion in 1939. This caused a huge rise in employment in the arms industries. Heavy industry also grew a lot in the 1930s to meet the demands of war, so the iron, steel and coal industry all trebled in size to meet the demands of rearmament and war. Therefore rearmament was a major reason for the reduction in unemployment as men either got work in the armed forces or in the arms industries supplying it.

**Factor 2: The Reich Labour Service:** In 1933 the Nazis set up the Reich Labour Service to provide work for the unemployed. It became compulsory for all men between 18-25 to serve in the RAD for six months, who worked on public work projects like repairing roads, planting trees and draining marshes. By 1935 there were just under half a million 'unemployed' people in the RAD, who no longer counted as unemployed, therefore reducing unemployment figures further.

**Factor 3 (own knowledge): Invisible unemployment:** The Nazis were able to hide many groups from the unemployment figures. Women and Jewish people were forced to give up work or dismissed. In addition, hundreds of thousands of people were put into prison or concentration camps during the 1930s, for example there were about 160,000 political prisoners by 1939. The half million unemployed in the RAD also did not count. From 1935, part-time workers were counted amongst full-time employees. Therefore the Nazis were able to manipulate statistics to make it seem like unemployment was much lower than it was, hiding an 'invisible unemployed' in Germany.

54) Give two things you can infer from Source 18 about Hitler's attitude towards the Jews. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Hitler believed there was a conflict between the Aryan Race and the Jews.

**Evidence from the source:** 'either victory of the Aryan master race or the wiping out of the Aryan race and the victory of the Jew.'

**What can I infer:** Every Jewish person was to be targeted by the Nazis, there would be no exceptions.

**Evidence from the source:** The source states that 'There can be no compromise' with the Jews.

55) Give two things you can infer from Source 19 about the treatment of the Jews in Nazi Germany. (4 marks)

**What can I infer:** Jewish people were not considered German by the Nazis.

**Evidence from the source:** 'A Jew may not be a citizen of the Reich.' As he does not have 'German blood'.

**What can I infer:** Jewish people were stopped from serving in any political role by 1935.

**Evidence from the source:** 'He has no vote. He may not hold any public office.'



56) How useful are Sources 19 and 20 for an enquiry into the treatment of the Jews in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer using Sources 19 and 20 and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source 19 content:** Source 19 is an extract from the Nuremberg Laws and is useful for showing the first large scale legal discrimination against the Jewish people. The source is useful for showing how the Nazis tried to use the law to deny Jewish people of their citizenship and make them somehow 'un-German'. The Nuremberg Laws did this by removing Jewish people's right to citizenship, the right to vote, and the right to hold political office, as well as by forbidding relationships between Aryan and Jewish people. Therefore the source is useful as it shows how the Nazis tried to use the law to legalise discrimination against the Jews in Germany.

**Source 19 Provenance:** The source is useful due to its provenance. It shows that within 3 years of the Nazis coming to power, the Nazis had so much control that they could now legally discriminate against the Jewish people and not face any consequences. Previous to this, laws concerning the Jewish people had largely stopped them holding important political or public offices, but this was the first large scale discrimination against the Jews and the source is useful for showing how quickly the discrimination had escalated.

**Source 20 Content:** Source 20 is useful for showing part of the April boycott from 1933 and is useful for showing how the Nazis used the SA to try to prevent other German people from buying from Jewish shops, and therefore increase discrimination against them. The source is useful as it shows that Nazi actions against the Jewish people in 1933 were small scale and aggressive, using the threat of the SA to intimidate people.

**Source 20 Provenance:** The source is also useful for showing the limited amount of persecution of the Jews in 1933. It simply shows one SA soldier outside a Jewish shop, trying to enforce a boycott. This reflects the reality of the boycott - it only lasted one day. Whilst the source could be considered limited as it only shows one shop, it was typical of the April Boycott that occurred around Germany in April 1933.

**Summary:** Both sources are useful as they show the growing persecution of the Jews in Germany by the Nazis. Source 20 shows the small scale, aggressive use of intimidation and the SA through the April Boycott. Source 19 is useful as it shows how the level of persecution had increased significantly and now began to remove the legal rights of the Jewish people in Germany.

57) Explain why there were changes to the lives of Jewish people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933-39. You may use the following in your answer:

- a. The Nuremberg Laws, 1935
- b. Kristallnacht, 1938

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

- **Factor 1: The Nuremberg Laws:** The Nuremberg Laws were the first serious attempt to reduce the legal rights of the Jewish people in Germany. They included The Reich Law on Citizenship which stated that only those of German blood could be German citizens, therefore Jews were no longer German citizens. This meant that they lost the rights of citizenship like the right to vote, hold government office or have a German passport. They were required to wear a yellow star-shaped patch on their clothes so that they could be easily recognised. The Reich Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour forbade Jews from marrying German citizens or having sexual relations with them. Therefore Jewish people's lives changed as they lost all political rights, they were no longer able to be represented in government or high office. The Nazis were now also using these laws to slowly convince the German people that the Jews were not Germany as a way to justify the persecution and increase anti-Semitism.
- **Factor 2: Kristallnacht:** Kristallnacht saw the first large scale violent persecution against the Jewish people in Germany. Previously to this, persecution had been of a legal nature or economic through boycotting Jewish goods. The Nazis used the excuse of the murder of the Nazi diplomat in Paris, Von Rath, by the young Jewish teenager Herschel Grynzpan, to launch a co-ordinated attack on Jewish people around Germany, using the SA and SS, often in civilian dress, to encourage riots and attacks on Jewish homes, synagogues and businesses. Nearly 100 Jewish people were killed, nearly 1000 businesses and about 191 synagogues destroyed. 20,000 Jewish people were then arrested and taken to concentration camps, and the Jews were forced 1 billion Reichsmark to pay for the damage caused. This was a turning point in the lives of Jewish people in Germany as this was the first large-scale violent attack on the Jews across Germany, and there was little public outcry or opposition. This encouraged the Nazis to intensify the persecution in the following year.
- **Factor 3 (own knowledge) April Boycott:** In April 1933 the Nazis used the SA to stand outside Jewish shops and try to prevent Germany people from buying from them. This shows an example of how economically the Nazis tried to limit the influence of the Jewish people, by encouraging people to not buy from the Jews. This was typical of Nazis actions against the Jews in the 1930s, which often tried to limit the rights of the Jews through intimidation or by boycotting their goods. Whilst the boycott only lasted one day, it showed how the Nazis were using their power to try to limit the influence of the Jews and increase anti-Semitism against the Jewish people. As a result, this led to the legal persecution in Nuremberg, and the violent persecution in Kristallnacht.

## Germany Cognitive question cue cards

### Sources and interpretations booklet

#### Sources

**Source A:** From a speech to the new Constituent Assembly by Hugo Preuss, head of the Commission that drew up the Weimar Constitution in 1919. He was talking about the new constitution.

'I have often listened to the debates with real concern, glancing timidly to the gentlemen of the Right, fearful lest they say to me: 'Do you hope to give a parliamentary system to a nation like this, one that resists it with every sinew in its body?' One finds suspicion everywhere; Germans cannot shake off their old political timidity and their deference to the authoritarian state.'

**Source B:** From a German newspaper, *Deutsche Zeitung*, 28 June 1919

'Vengeance! German nation! Today in the Hall of Mirrors [Versailles] the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will, with unceasing work, press forward to reconquer the place among the nations to which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.'

**Source C:** A cartoon entitled 'Clemenceau the Vampire'. From the German right-wing satirical magazine *Kladderadatsch*, July 1919.



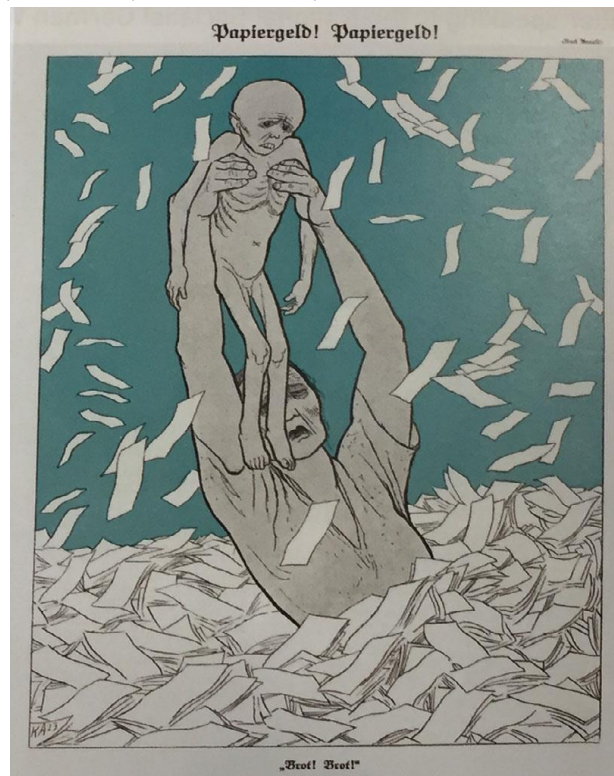
**Source D:** From an article in a government newspaper, 1919

'The despicable actions of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg soil the revolution and endanger all its achievements. The masses must not sit quiet for one minute longer while these brutal beasts and their followers paralyse the activities of the republican government and incite the people more and more to civil war.'

Source E: Soldiers and *Friekorps* troops in Berlin, 1920.



**Source F:** A cartoon published in Germany by the left-wing magazine *Simplicissimus* in 1923. The caption 'Paper money' is at the top, and 'Bread' at the bottom.



**Source G:** A photograph of a German woman in 1923 burning currency notes.



**Source H:** From a German journalist, written in 1930.

'In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up to shoulder the terrific burden of this peace in a way we would never have thought possible. So that today after ten years we may say with certainty 'Even so, it might have been worse'. The stage of convalescence from Versailles is a very long road to go and we have travelled it surprisingly quickly.'

**Source I:** From a speech by Stresemann, 1929

'The economic position is only flourishing on the surface. Germany is in fact dancing on a volcano. If the short-term loans are called in by America, a large section of our economy would collapse.'

**Source J:** From *Mein Kampf*, written by Hitler in 1924. Here he is describing his time in Vienna.

'My life was a continuous struggle with hunger... I had but one pleasure - my books. At that time I read enormously and thoroughly... In this way I forged in a few years' time the foundation of a knowledge from which I still draw nourishment today... In this period there took shape within me a world picture and a philosophy which became the granite foundation of all my acts. In addition to what I then created, I have had to learn little and I have had to alter nothing.'

**Source K:** The pledge of loyalty and obedience taken by members of the SA.

'As a member of the NSDAP, I pledge myself by its storm flag to:

- Be always ready to stake life and limb in the struggle for the aims of the movement
- Give absolute military obedience to my military superiors and leaders
- Bear myself honourably in and out of service

**Source L:** A member of the Nazi Party describing one of Hitler's speeches in 1922.

'My critical faculty was swept away. Leaning forward as if he were trying to force his inner self into the consciousness of all these thousands, he was holding the masses, and me with them, under a hypnotic spell by the sheer force of his belief ... I forgot everything but the man; then glancing around, I saw that this magnetism was holding these thousands as one.'

**Source M:** Comments made by Hitler as a prisoner in Landsberg. He was speaking to a fellow Nazi inmate.

'When I resume active work, it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.'

**Source N:** Hitler at a Nazi Party rally, July 1926. Hitler is standing in the car on the left of the photo with his arm raised.



**Source O:** From 'A fairytale of Christmas', a short story written in 1931 by Rudolf Leonhard, a member of the Communist Party [KPD].

'No one knew how many of them there were. They completely filled the streets... They stood or lay about in the streets as if they had taken root there. The streets were grey, their faces were grey, and even the hair on their heads and the stubble on the cheeks of the youngest there was grey with dust and their adversity.'



**Source P:** Unemployed in Hanover, queuing for their benefits in 1932. The writing on the wall translates as 'Vote Hitler'.



**Source Q:** An extract from *Mein Kampf*, Hitler's autobiography.

'Propaganda must confine itself to a very few points and repeat them endlessly. Here, as with so many things in this world, persistence is the first and foremost condition of success.'

**Source R:** A poster by a communist, John Heartfield. Born Helmut Herzfeld, he changed his name as a protest against the Nazis and fled Germany in 1933. The caption reads 'The meaning of the Hitler salute. Motto: millions stand behind me! Little man asks for big gifts'.



**Source S:** Adapted from the diary of Luise Solmitz, 23 March 1932. A schoolteacher, Solmitz was writing about attending a meeting in Hamburg at which Hitler spoke. 'There stood Hitler in a simple black coat, looking over the crowd of 120,000 people of all classes and ages ... a forest of swastika flags unfurled, the joy of this moment showed itself in a roaring salute ... The crowd looked up to Hitler with touching faith, as their helper, their saviour, their deliverer from unbearable distress ... He is the rescuer of the scholar, the farmer, the worker and the unemployed.'

**Source T:** A portrait of Hitler painted in 1933 by B. von Jacobs



**Source U:** From a report by Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, 6 October 1933. 'Despite repeated announcements by the Reich Chancellor [Hitler], and despite numerous circulars, new infringements by subordinate leaders and by members of the SA have been reported again and again during the past weeks. Above all, SA leaders and SA men have carried out police actions for which they had no authority whatever ... and which cannot be reconciled with the existing laws and regulations. These infringements must stop now.'

**Source V:** From comments made by Ernst Röhm to Kurt Lüdecke in January 1934.

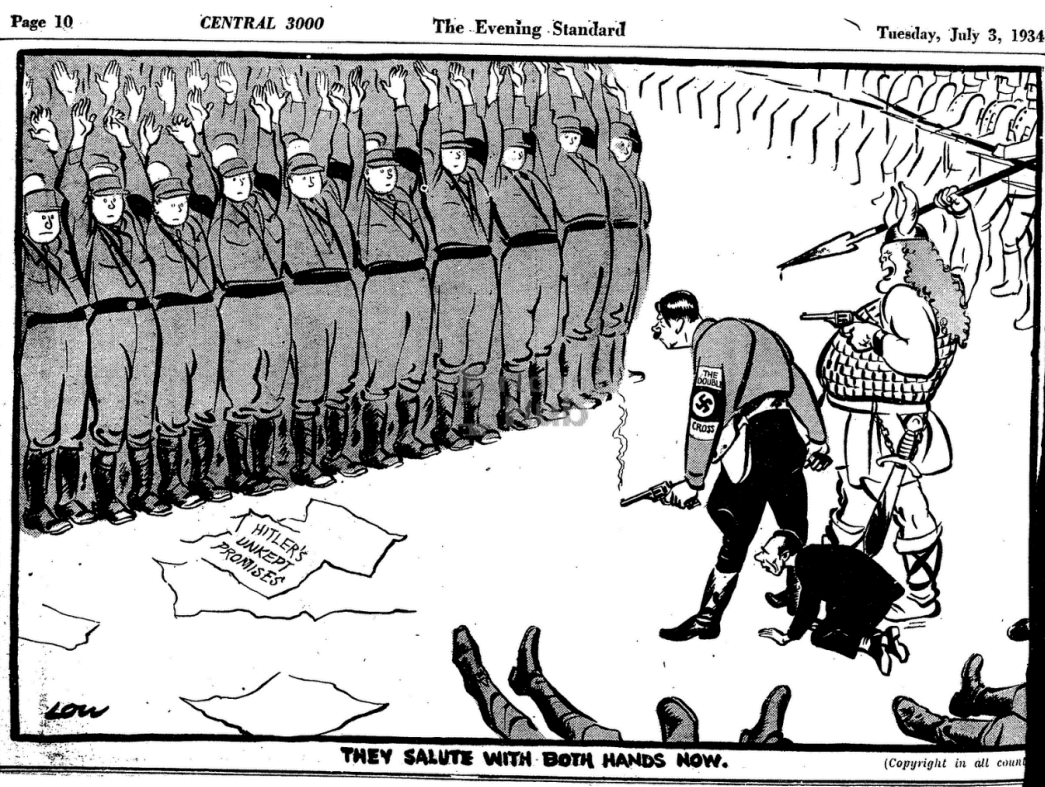
Lüdecke was a fundraiser for the Nazi Party and was a close friend of Röhm.

'Hitler can't walk over me as he might have done a year ago; I've seen to that. Don't forget that I have three million men, with every key position in the hands of my own people, Hitler knows that I have friends in the *Reichswehr* [Germany's armed forces], you know! If Hitler is reasonable I shall settle the matter quietly; if he isn't I must be prepared to use force - not for my sake but for the sake of our revolution.'

**Source W:** From Hitler's speech to the Reichstag on 13 July 1934, justifying his actions in the Night of the Long Knives concerning the SA.

'In the circumstances I had to make but one decision. If disaster was to be prevented at all, action had to be taken with lightning speed. Only a ruthless and bloody intervention might still perhaps stifle the spread of revolt. If anyone reproaches me and asks why I did not resort to the regular courts of justice for conviction of the offenders, then all I can say is. 'In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people and therefore I become the supreme judge of the German people.'

**Source X:** A cartoon from the *London Evening Standard*, 3 July 1934. The caption reads: 'They salute with both hands now'. Goering is standing to Hitler's right dressed as a Viking hero and Goebbels is on his knees behind Hitler. The words 'Hitler's unkept promises' appear on the paper in front of the SA and 'the double cross' above and below Hitler's armband.



**Source Y:** From the memoirs of Rudolf Diels, Head of the Prussian police in 1933. He was writing about Hitler's reaction to the Reichstag Fire. Diels arrived at the Reichstag soon after it had been set on fire on 27 February 1933. He wrote his memoirs in 1950. 'Shortly after my arrival at the burning Reichstag, the National Socialist leaders arrived. Hitler was standing on a balcony gazing at the red ocean of fire. As I entered, Goering came towards me. His voice was heavy with emotion: 'This is the beginning of the Communist revolt, they will start their attack now! Not a moment must be lost.' Hitler turned to the assembled company. Now I saw that his face was purple with agitation and with the heat. He shouted uncontrollably, as I had never seen him do before, as if he was going to burst: 'There will be no mercy now. Anyone who stands in our way will be cut down. Every communist official will be shot where he is found. Everybody in league with the Communists must be arrested. There will also be no leniency for Social Democrats.'

**Source Z:** From *My Part in Hitler's Fight* by Joseph Goebbels, written in 1935. 'Hitler came to supper at 9 p.m. Suddenly, the telephone rang. The Reichstag is burning! I thought the news was pure fantasy and, at first, did not inform the Führer. After a few more calls, I was able to confirm that the terrible news was true ... We raced to the scene at top speed. Goering met us and soon Papen arrived. It had already been established that the fire was due to arson. There could be no doubt that the Communists had made a final attempt to seize power by creating an atmosphere of panic and terror.'

**Source 1:** Hermann Goering *Germany Reborn*, written in 1934 explaining his role in setting up the Gestapo. 'Finally, I alone created, on my own initiative, the State Secret Police Department. This is the instrument which is so much feared by the enemies of the State, and which is chiefly responsible for the fact that in Germany and Prussia today there is no question of a Marxist or Communist danger.'

**Source 2:** An incident reported in the Rhineland, July 1938. 'In a cafe, a 64-year-old woman remarked to her companion at the table: 'Mussolini [leader of Italy] has more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his brain.' The remark was overheard and five minutes later the woman was arrested by the Gestapo, who had been alerted by telephone.'



**Source 3:** Edward Adler, a survivor, describes his journey to and arrival at Sachsenhausen concentration camp in 1934.

'One particular incident I recall like it was yesterday. An old gentleman with the name of Solomon, I'll never forget. He must have been well into his seventies. He simply couldn't run. He couldn't run and he collapsed, and he laid in the road, and one of the storm troopers stepped on his throat. This is true. Unbelievable, but true, 'til the man was dead. We had to pick up his body and throw him to the side of the road, and we continued on into the camp, where we were assembled at that time. We faced a barrack, a door on the right, a door on the left. People went in the left door, came out the right door, entirely different people. Their hair was shaven off, they had a prisoner's uniform on, a very wide, striped uniform. My number was 6199.'

**Source 4:** A Protestant pastor speaking in a 'German Christian' Church in 1937.

'We all know that if the Third Reich were to collapse today, communism would come in its place. Therefore we must show loyalty to the Führer who has saved us from communism and given us a better future. Support the 'German Christian' Church.'

**Source 5:** A protest poster by John Heartfield, a communist artist who opposed the Nazis. The words translate to 'The cross wasn't heavy enough'.



**Source 6:** Goebbels explaining the use of propaganda

'The finest kind of propaganda does not reveal itself. The best propaganda is that which works invisibly, penetrating every cell of life in such a way that the public has no idea of the aims of the propagandist.'

**Source 7:** From police reports in Bavaria in 1937 and 1938.

'The influence of the Catholic Church on the population is so strong that the Nazi spirit cannot penetrate. The local population is ever under the influence of the priests. These people prefer to believe what the priests say from the pulpit than the words of the best Nazi speakers.'

**Source 8:** From a British magazine, 1938.

'There seems little enthusiasm for the Hitler Youth, with membership falling. Many no longer want to be commanded, but wish to do as they like. Usually only a third of a group appears for roll-call. At evening meetings it is a great event if 20 turn up out of 80, but usually there are only about 10 or 12.'

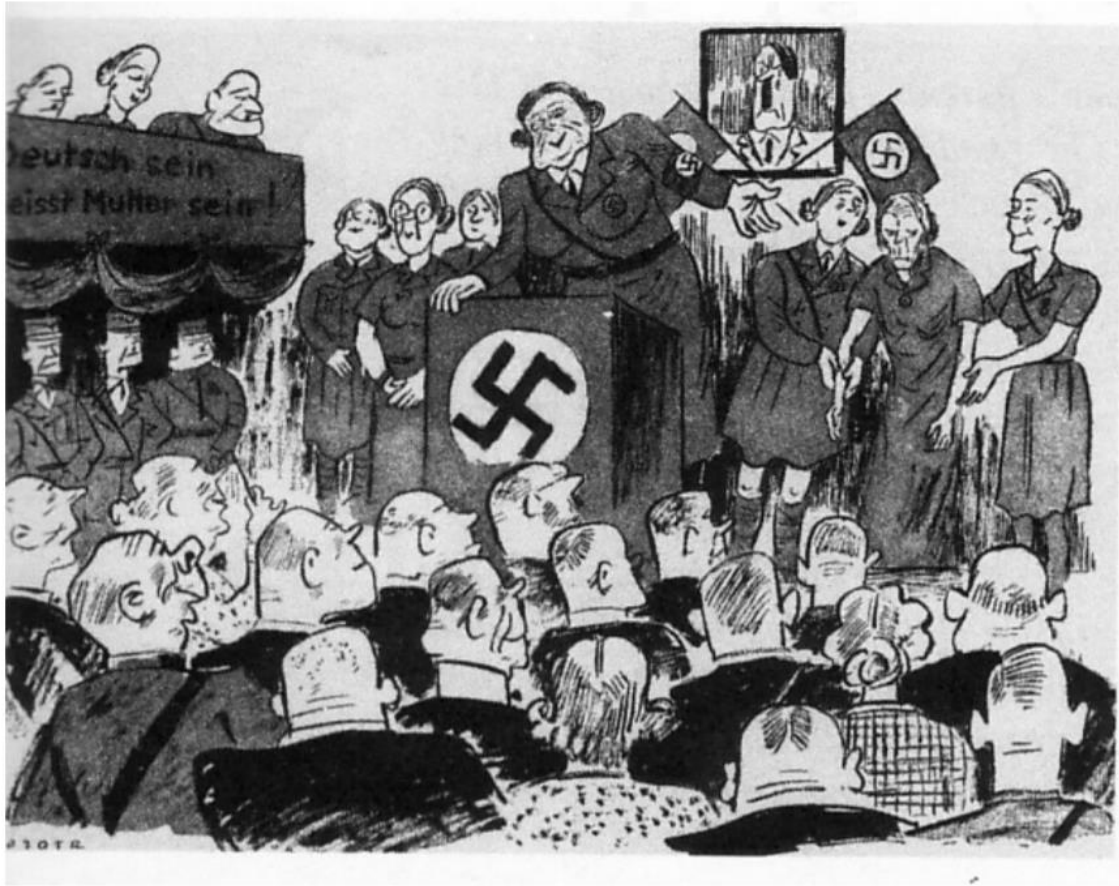
**Source 9:** Hitler Youth member, private letter, 1936.

'How did we live in Camp S-, which is supposed to be an example to all the camps? We practically didn't have a minute of the day to ourselves. This isn't camp life, no sir! It's military barrack life! Drill starts right after a meagre breakfast. We would like to have athletics but there isn't any. Instead we have military exercises, down in the mud, till the tongue hangs out of your mouth. And we have only one wish: sleep, sleeps ...'

**Source 10:** From a speech by Gertrude Scholtz-Klink after she became Head of the Nazi Women's Organisation in 1933.

'Woman is entrusted in the life of the nation with a great task, the care of man - soul, body and mind. It is the mission of the woman to minister in the home and in her profession to the needs of life from the first to the late moment of man's existence. Her mission is comrade, helper, and womanly complement of man - this the right of woman in the new Germany.'

**Source 11:** A cartoon entitled 'And now I will introduce Frau Muller, who, up to now, has brought 12 children into the world!'. This German cartoon was done in 1935 in Prague, Czechoslovakia, by an artist using the pen name 'Pjotr'.



**Source 12:** Marianna Gartner was a member of the League of German Girls and remembers one of its meetings in 1936.

'At one meeting the team leader raised her voice. 'There is no greater honour for a German woman than to bear children for the Führer and for the Fatherland! The Führer has ruled that no family will be complete without at least four children. A German woman does not use make-up! A German woman does not smoke. She has a duty to keep herself fit and healthy! Any questions? 'Why isn't the Führer married and a father himself?' I asked.'

**Source 13:** From the memoirs, written in the 1960s, of a German who was a student in the 1930s.

'No one in our class ever read *Mein Kampf*. I myself only used the book for quotations. In general we didn't do much about Nazi ideas. Anti-Semitism wasn't mentioned much by our teachers except through Richard Wagner's essay 'The Jews in Music'. We did, however, do a lot of physical education and cookery.'

**Source 14:** The memoirs of a Hitler Youth leader.

'What I liked about the Hitler Youth was the comradeship. I was full of enthusiasm when I joined the Young People at the age of ten. I can still remember how deeply moved I was when I heard the club's mottoes: 'Young People are hard. They can keep a secret. They are loyal. They are comrades.' And then there were the trips! Is anything nicer than enjoying the splendour of the homeland in the company of one's comrades?'

**Source 15:** From a British magazine, 1938.

'There seems little enthusiasm for the Hitler Youth, with membership falling. Many no longer want to be commanded, but wish to do as they like. Usually only a third of a group appears for roll-call. At evening meetings it is a great event if 20 turn up out of 80, but usually there are only about 10 or 12.'

**Source 16:** An Austrian visitor describes a Labour Service camp in 1938.

'The camps are organised on thoroughly military lines. The youths wear uniforms like soldiers. The only difference is that they carry spades instead of rifles and work in the fields.'

**Source 17:** Young men in the Labour Service carrying out a military drill in 1933.



**Source 18:** From a speech given by Hitler in 1932.

'There can be no compromise. There are only two possibilities: either victory of the Aryan master race or the wiping out of the Aryan race and the victory of the Jew.'



**Source 19:** The Reich Citizenship Law, 1935.

'Only a national of *Germany* or similar blood, who proves by his behaviour that he is willing and able loyally to serve the *German* people and Reich is a citizen of the Reich. A Jew may not be a citizen of the Reich. He has no vote. He may not hold any public office.'

**Source 20:** The SA enforced boycott of Jewish shops in April 1933.



### Interpretations

**Interpretation 1:** From *Versailles and After, 1919-1933* by Dr Ruth Henig, published in 1995.

'Compared to the treaties which Germany had imposed on defeated Russia and Rumania in 1918, the Treaty of Versailles was quite moderate... The Treaty of Versailles was not excessively harsh on Germany, either territorially or economically. However, the German people were expecting victory not defeat. It was the acknowledgement of defeat as much as the treaty terms themselves, which they found so hard to accept.'

**Interpretation 2:** From an online article *The Treaty of Versailles - the Peace to end all Peace*, by Alan Woods Monday, 2009

'The Versailles Treaty of 1919 was one of the most outrageous treaties in history. It was a blatant act of plunder perpetrated by a gang of robbers against a helpless, prostrate and bleeding Germany. Among its numerous provisions, it required Germany and its allies to accept full responsibility for causing the war and, under the terms of articles 231-248, to disarm, make substantial territorial concessions and pay reparations to the Entente powers.'

**Interpretation 3:** From *Weimar and Nazi Germany*, F. Reynoldson, published in 1996.

'From 1924 to 1929 the Weimar Republic was much stronger than it had been just after the war. Led by Stresemann in the Reichstag, the different parties managed to work together. The extreme parties such as the Nazis gained fewer seats in the elections. The German people were better off and more contented. The Weimar Republic looked safe.'

**Interpretation 4:** From *Weimar and Nazi Germany*, E. Wimplott, published in 1997.

'German prosperity was built on quicksand foundations. The Weimar economy was dependent upon high-interest America loans, which usually had to be repaid or renewed within three months. In times of depression, US moneylenders could demand rapid repayment. Moreover, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million. Although big business grew in the 1920s, small firms struggled and many went bankrupt.'

**Interpretation 5:** From a history textbook, *GCSE Modern World History*, B. Walsh, published in 1996.

'The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to Hitler. He was their greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful speaker and was years ahead of his time as a communicator. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. At the same time, he was able to appear to be the man of the people, someone who knew and understood the people and their problems. Nazi support rocketed.'

**Interpretation 6:** From a history textbook, *Modern World History*, T. Hewitt, J. McCabe and A. Mendum, published in 1999

'The Depression was the main reason for increased support for the Nazis. The government was taken by surprise at the speed and extent of the Depression. It also had very few answers as to how to deal with it. The Depression brought out all the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic. Which seemed to be incapable of doing anything to end it. It is not surprising that the German people began to listen to parties promising to do something. In particular, they began to look to and support the Nazis.'

**Interpretation 7:** An extract from *Documents on Nazism 1919-45* by J. Noakes and G. Pridham, written in 1974.

'Hitler needed an organisation which would not feel restrained by the law. It would act with utter ruthlessness and would be dedicated to expressing his will and the ideas of the Nazi movement. He found what he needed in the SS.'

**Interpretation 8:** An extract from *Years of Weimar and the Third Reich* by D. Evans and J. Jenkins, published in 1999.

'The SS members were totally dedicated to what they regarded as the supreme virtues of Nazi ideology - loyalty and honour. They saw themselves as the protectors of the Aryan way of life and the defenders of the people against agitators, the criminal classes and those they saw as being responsible for the Jewish-Communist threat.'