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<th>Questions answered</th>
<th>Maximum Mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer TWO questions from Section A and one question from Section B.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are the questions in Section B.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to your chosen question in Section B.
SECTION A

Answer TWO questions from this section.

1. This question is focused on the main features of Germany’s political development since 1919. [20]
   (a) Outline the main events surrounding the Reichstag Fire of 1933. [5]
SOURCE A

[A photograph of the building of the Berlin Wall in August 1961. Guards with guns are watching workmen building the wall. One of the guards is using a metal detector to check one of the large blocks before it is used in the wall.]

SOURCE B

East Germans cautiously approached the border and found that the border guards were letting people cross. Crowds gathered quickly at the wall from both sides. Some began chipping at it with hammers and chisels. There were huge celebrations with people hugging, kissing, singing, cheering, and crying.

[A description of the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989]
Study the two sources opposite about the changing situation in Berlin between 1961 and 1989 and answer the question that follows.

1(b) Explain why the situation in Berlin changed between 1961 and 1989. [7]

In your answer, you should use the information in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this.
1(c) How important was Gustav Stresemann in dealing with Germany’s political and economic problems in the 1920s? [8]
2. This question is focused on changes in the lives of the German people since 1919. [20]

(a) Describe the main features of life in West Germany in the 1950s. [5]
SOURCE A

Military victories from 1940 were greeted with great enthusiasm by the German people. Cafes and restaurants were full and the shops were well stocked. Propaganda films added to their excitement and happiness as German people looked forward with confidence to the final victory.

[From a school textbook]

SOURCE B

[A photograph of German civilians fleeing from bombing in Dresden in February 1945. People are carrying bundles with their belongings. Behind them are clouds of smoke which come from fires in the ruined buildings.]
Study the two sources opposite about changing conditions on the Home Front in Germany between 1940 and 1945 and answer the question that follows.

2(b) Explain why conditions on the Home Front changed between 1940 and 1945. [7]

In your answer, you should use the information in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this.
2(c) How successful were Hitler’s social policies in controlling the lives of all Germans between 1933 and 1939? [8]
This question is focused on the role played by Germany in world affairs since 1919. [20]

(a) Outline the main decisions made at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences of 1945. [5]
SOURCE A

In 1919 Germany was humiliated as a military power. In the event of an invasion, Germany would find it difficult to defend itself. Germany was reduced to such a state that it would be easy for other countries to take advantage of her. She certainly would never be in a position to fight in another war.

[From a school textbook.]

Source B

[A photograph of German troops in Poland in 1939. German soldiers are lined up in ranks and are parading along the street. Other soldiers are watching them.]
Study the two sources opposite about how Germany’s military strength changed between 1919 and 1939 and answer the question that follows.

3(b) Explain why Germany’s military strength changed between 1919 and 1939. [7]

In your answer, you should use the information in the sources and your own knowledge to show the extent of change and the reasons for this.
3(c) How significant was the war in Russia to the defeat of Germany in the Second World War? [8]
SECTION B

Answer ONE question only from this section.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

EITHER,


In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

The years of the Weimar Republic
The rise of the Nazis
Developments in post-war Germany and any other relevant factors.
5. How far did German society change between 1919 and 1991? [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

Life during the Weimar Republic
Life under the Nazis
Life in post-war Germany
and any other relevant factors.

OR,

6. How important was Germany’s role in world affairs between 1919 and 1991 [12]

In your answer you may wish to discuss the following:

Germany’s position in the world during the Weimar period
Hitler’s foreign policy and the Second World War
Germany during the Cold War
and any other relevant factors.

You may only answer ONE question from Section B.
Number of the question chosen in Section B:  _______
END OF PAPER
FOR CONTINUATION ONLY.