

5 Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918-45	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the Weimar Republic and its early problems • The recovery of Germany, 1924-29 • The rise of Hitler and the Nazis • Life in Nazi Germany • Germany during the Second World War
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The German Revolution of 1918. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution. Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles. The Spartacist uprising and the Kapp Putsch. French occupation of the Ruhr. Causes and effects of hyperinflation. • The work of Stresemann. Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plan, US loans and the recovery of the German economy. Successes abroad – League of Nations, Locarno Treaties and Kellogg-Briand Pact. • Hitler and the German Workers' Party. Changes to the party 1920-22. Causes, events and results of Munich <i>Putsch</i>, 1923. Reorganisation of the Party 1924-28. Impact of Wall Street Crash. Nazi methods to win support. Goebbels and propaganda and the work of the SA. Events of 1932 to January 1933 including the role of von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg. • Setting up the Nazi dictatorship through the Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, the police state, censorship and propaganda. Nazi policies towards women, the young, the Churches and the Jews. Policies to reduce unemployment. The Labour Service, the Labour Front and Strength Through Joy. • Nazi policies towards the Jews including ghettos, death squads and the Final Solution. The changing role of women, 'total war', rationing and the effects of allied bombing. The growth of opposition to Hitler including the Edelweiss Pirates, the White Rose Group and the Stauffenberg Plot. Defeat and Hitler's death.

The exam

This page shows you exactly what your Paper 1 exam paper will look like. This is an option from Group B. You answer the two questions on Paper 1 that relate to the options you have studied.

There are four questions, parts (a), (b), (c), and (d). **You must answer all four.**

5: Development of dictatorship: Germany, 1918–45

(a) Study these events which occurred in Germany in the years 1918–24.

The Dawes Plan	Hyperinflation	French occupation of the Ruhr	The Treaty of Versailles	The Kapp Putsch
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose either or

Explain **one** effect on the Weimar Republic of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why was there increased support for the Nazi Party in the years 1929–32? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: from a modern textbook

The Nazis believed that men and women had different roles to play in Germany. Boys and girls were sent to separate schools and studied different subjects. The training continued in the Nazi youth movements. Men were expected to become soldiers and workers. Women were discouraged from doing paid work.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the changes in the position of women in Nazi Germany in the years 1933–39.

(10)

(Total for Question 5: 25 marks)

Pay special attention to part (b). You have to choose **one** of the two events which are in boxes, and then write about the effects of that event.

Notice the marks for each question. Part (a) is worth 3 marks, but part (c) is worth 8 and (d) 10. You need to spend the most time on (c) and (d) questions.

The pattern of questions will be the same:
(a) chronology
(b) the effects of an event
(c) causation
(d) an essay where you need to write more.

In part (d) you get a source which will help you answer the question. However, it says use the source **and your own knowledge**, so in order to get a good mark you have to use information not in the source.

9 A divided union: Civil rights in the USA, 1945-74

- The Red Scare and McCarthyism
- Civil rights in the 1950s
- The impact of Martin Luther King and of Black Power
- Protest movements: students, women, anti-Vietnam
- Nixon and Watergate

- Reasons for the Red Scare including the Cold War 1945-50, Hiss and Rosenberg cases, the FBI, the HUAC and the Hollywood Ten. Methods used by McCarthy and the growth of opposition. Reasons for the downfall. Overall impact of McCarthyism on the USA.
- Segregation and discrimination. The work of the Supreme Court. Key events and importance of Brown versus Topeka (1954), Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) and Little Rock 1957.
- Freedom riders, Anniston fire bombing, sit-ins and voting rights and the Meredith Case. The methods and activities of Martin Luther King. The Birmingham and Washington Peace Marches and the 'dream' speech. Civil rights legislation of the 1960s. Selma and Voting Rights. Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam. Reasons for the growth of Black Power and Stokely Carmichael. Race riots especially in the Watts District. The Black Panther movement (Bobby Seale and Huey Newton)
- General reasons for the growth of protest movements. The student movement, Berkeley Free Speech movement, and links to war in Vietnam, Students for a Democratic Society and 'hippies'. Betty Friedan, Eleanor Roosevelt, NOW, women's liberation movement and abortion. Phyllis Schlafly and opposition to the women's movement.
- Reasons for and key features of the Watergate scandal. Impact on Nixon and US politics. New laws including the Election Campaign Act (1974), the War Powers Act (1973), the Privacy Act (1974) and the Congressional Budget Control Act (1974).

The exam

This page shows you exactly what your Paper 1 exam paper will look like. This is a topic from Group C. You answer the two questions on Paper 1 that relate to the options you have studied.

There are four questions, parts (a), (b), (c), and (d). **You must answer all four.**

9: A divided union: Civil Rights in the USA, 1945-74

(a) Study these events which occurred in the USA in the years 1945-74.

Little Rock High School	The Rosenberg Case	Nixon resigns as President	Assassination of Malcolm X	The Freedom Riders
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence.

(3)

(b) Choose **either** **or**

Explain **one** effect on the USA of the event you have chosen.

(4)

(c) Why did a student movement develop in the USA in the 1960s? Explain your answer.

(8)

(d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: from a modern textbook

Martin Luther King was a Baptist minister who believed in using non-violent protest. He was a leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and organised the Montgomery Bus Boycott. By 1961 he was the most important figure in the Civil Rights movement and was able to influence President Kennedy.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the part played by Martin Luther King in the Civil Rights campaign of the 1950s and 1960s.

(10)

(Total for Question 9: 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 50 MARKS

Pay special attention to part (b). You have to choose **one** of the two events which are in boxes, and then write about the effects of that event.

Notice the marks for each question. Part (a) is worth 3 marks, but part (c) is worth 8 and (d) 10. You need to spend the most time on (c) and (d) questions.

The pattern of questions will be the same:
 (a) chronology
 (b) the effects of an event
 (c) causation
 (d) an essay where you need to write more.

In part (d) you get a source which will help you answer the question. However, it says use the source **and your own knowledge**, so in order to get a good mark you have to use information not in the source.

A3 Russia in Revolution, 1914-24

- The impact of the First World War
- The February Revolution
- The Bolshevik seizure of power
- Civil War
- War Communism
- New Economic Policy (NEP)

- Russian defeats on the Eastern Front 1914-16. Economic, social and political effects of war on Russia. Influence of Rasputin. Impact of winter of 1916-17.
- Immediate causes of the February Revolution, especially events in Petrograd. The army mutiny. Abdication of Tsar. Setting up of Provisional Government.
- Weaknesses and mistakes of the Provisional Government. The Petrograd Soviet. The activities of Lenin and the Bolsheviks. July Days and Kornilov Revolt. Key events of the Bolshevik takeover. Reasons for success of Bolsheviks, especially the role of Lenin and Trotsky.
- Bolshevik consolidation of power. Decrees, Constituent Assembly and Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The two sides in the Civil War. Key events and reasons for Bolshevik victory.
- Reasons for and effects of War Communism. The Kronstadt Mutiny.
- Reasons for and effects of NEP. Opposition to the new policy. Death of Lenin.

B2 Changes in medicine, c1845-c1945

- Medical knowledge and understanding in the mid-nineteenth century
- Changes in surgery and in understanding the causes of disease
- Changes in hospital treatment and the role of women in medicine
- Developments in public health provision
- The importance of the two world wars in bringing about change

- Lack of understanding of causes of disease. Dangers in surgery. Attitudes to women and medicine, nursing and public health provision. Problems in public health.
- Anaesthetics and antiseptics: the work of Simpson and Lister, early opposition, impact of surgery in the nineteenth century. The battle against germs: work of Pasteur, Lister, Koch, Ehrlich, Fleming, Florey and Chain. Importance of penicillin.
- Florence Nightingale and Scutari. Changes and improvements in nursing. Elizabeth Garrett and the progress of women in medicine. Improvements in hospitals. Work of Lister. Influence of the two world wars on the role of women in medicine.
- Impact of cholera. The work of Chadwick and Snow and public health reform in the nineteenth century: The Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1875 and their impact. Liberal measures 1906-11.
- Importance of the First World War for medicine, surgery, X-rays, blood transfusion and fighting infection. Importance of Second World War for the development of penicillin, treatment of burns and skin grafts, blood transfusion and public health.