

**2020 EOY Paper****Section A: Source-Based Case Study**

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.  
Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer. [5]
- (b) Study Sources B and C.  
Does Source B support what Source C says? Explain your answer. [5]
- (c) Study Source D.  
Do you believe what this source says? Explain your answer [6]
- (d) Study Source E.  
Are you surprised by what this source says? Explain your answer. [6]
- (e) Study **all** the sources.  
'The Soviet people worked hard because of their desire to gain rewards.' How far do the sources support this statement? Explain your answer [8]

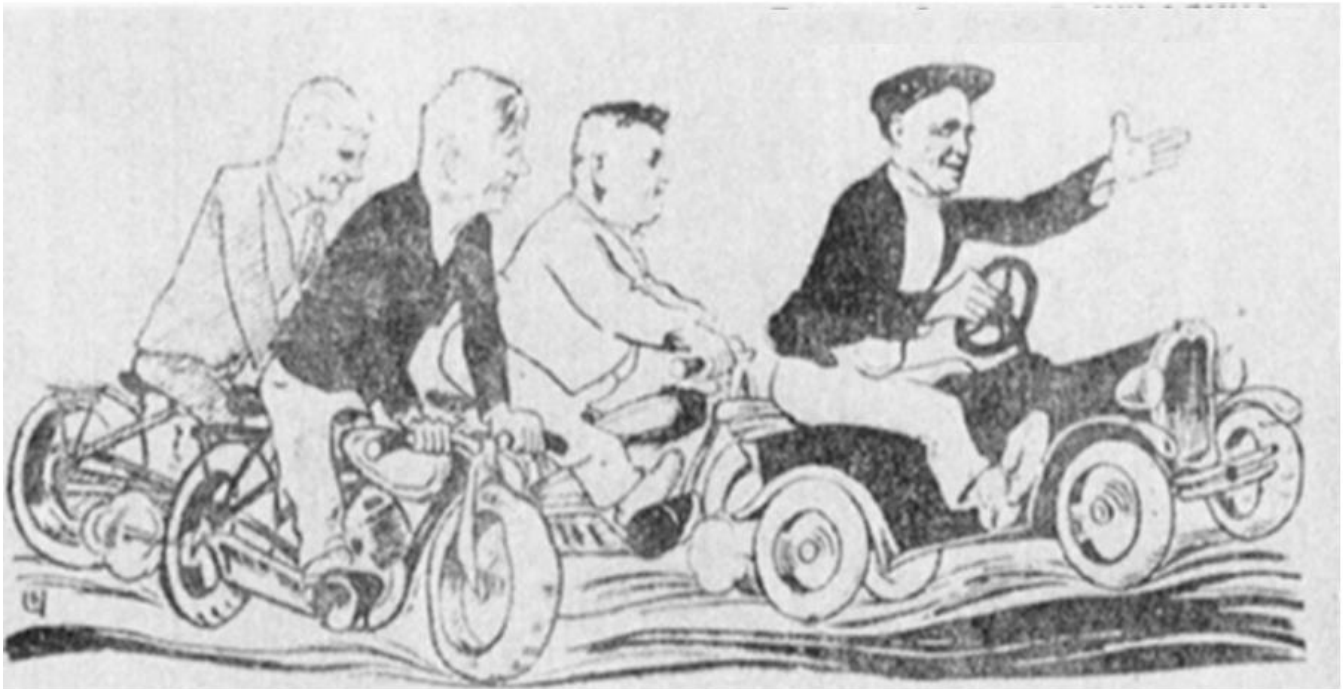
## Stalin's industrialisation programmes

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

After Stalin became the undisputed leader of the Soviet Union, he introduced economic policies which had far-reaching repercussions on Soviet economy and society. One of these was the rapid industrialisation programmes through his Five Year Plans to transform the country. Massive targets were set and impressive results were achieved in some industrial sectors. How did Stalin manage to get the Soviet workers to achieve such results?

**Source A:** *A Soviet cartoon showing the leading 'Stakhanovite' blooming mill operators, featured in the Magnitogorsk newspaper. One of the operators featured was V.P. Ogorodnikov whose name featured four times in a list of eight record breaking shifts in Magnitogorsk steel mill between September 1935 and January 1936. He was the second-highest-earning worker in Magnitogorsk and was rewarded with a brand new motor cycle and an individual house with its own garden.*



**Source B:** *Adapted from a book written by a historian in 2002.*

A group of young volunteers, working double shifts, whole days without rest and with little food, met to discuss the work on blast furnace number 2, 'their' furnace, the *Komolska*... The idea that the Soviet Union was at last on the road to socialism, via industrialisation, got many working hard. There was a feeling that they were creating a new type of society that would be far superior to that of their capitalist neighbours. Industrialisation was the way to create the ideal world and to protect themselves from hostile forces that appeared to be surrounding them.

**Source C:** *A Soviet poster displayed in Soviet factories in the 1930s. It shows a drunk worker trying to hold back the advance of Soviet industry. The words in Russian urge workers to write the names of lazy workers in the space on the bottom right-hand corner.*



**Source D:** *Extracts from a speech by Stalin to the first All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites in November 1935.*

This movement started spontaneously, from below, without any pressure whatsoever from the industry managers. More than that, this movement in a way arose despite the opposition of some managers and workers who jeered Stakhanov because of his 'new ideas'. The basis for the Stakhanovite movement was first and foremost the radical improvement in the material welfare of the workers. Life has improved, comrades. Life has become more joyous. And when life is joyous, work goes well. Hence high levels of output. Hence the heroes and heroines of labour.

**Source E:** *Adapted from an account given by a historian on the impact of Stalin's industrialisation programmes*

In March 1928, managerial and technical staff were accused of counter-revolutionary activities at the Shakhty coal mine in Donbass. Stalin was closely involved in the trial proceedings. The staff were forced to confess to subversive activities in a show trial for all the public to see. Five were executed and the rest were given long prison sentences... As industrialisation gathered momentum in the 1930s, purges swept away managers, technicians, planners, supervisors. Everywhere were said to be spies, wreckers, saboteurs.

**Source F:** *Taken from a speech made by Stalin to factory workers in 1931.*

Throughout history Russia has been beaten again and again because she was backward... All have beaten her because of her military, industrial and agricultural backwardness. If you are backward, then you are in the wrong and may be beaten and enslaved. But if you are powerful, people must beware of you... It is sometimes asked whether it is possible to slow down the tempo of industrialisation. No, comrades, it is not possible... To slacken means to lag behind. Those who fall behind get beaten... We are 50 to 100 years behind the advanced countries. Either we make good the difference in ten years or they crush us.

## Section B: Structured-Essay Questions

Answer **one** question.

### 2 This question is about Impact of World War I in Europe

- (a) Why did the League of Nations failed? [8]
- (b) 'The need to prevent a future conflict was a more important reason than seeking compensation from Germany in drafting of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

### 3 This question is about Nazi Germany

- (a) Why was Hitler able to control the German people? [8]
- (b) 'The 1929 economic depression in the USA was a more important reason than the fear of communism in helping Hitler rise to power.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

**End of Paper**

*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

Source A: Corin, Chris, Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin, Hodder Education: 2002  
 Source B: [https://www.e-reading-lib.com/bookreader.php/1059361/Magnetic\\_Mountain.html](https://www.e-reading-lib.com/bookreader.php/1059361/Magnetic_Mountain.html)  
 Source C: Ross, Stewart, The USSR under Stalin, Wayland Publishers: 1991  
 Source D: Walsh, Ben, History Option B: The 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Hodder Education: 2018  
 Source E: Walsh, Ben, GCSE Modern World History, Hodder Murray: 2001  
 Source F: Corin, Chris, Communist Russia under Lenin and Stalin, Hodder Education: 2002

**Singapore Chinese Girls' School**  
**Secondary 3 OLP History Elective End-Of-Year Examination 2020**  
**Suggested Mark Scheme**

**Section A: Source-Based Case Study [30 marks]**

**1(a)** Study Source A.

Why was this cartoon published? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Level descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Describes the sources</b>	1
2	<b>Infers on message</b>  e.g.: This cartoon was published to convince the Soviet people of the benefits of working hard to exceed work targets. This is evident from Source A that features Stakhanovites at a mill factory in Magnitogorsk and the benefits that they received for exceeding work targets. It shows a Stakhanovite, V.P. Ogorodnikov, the second-highest-earning worker in Magnitogorsk who was rewarded with a brand new motor cycle and an individual house with its own garden.	2
3	<b>Answers based on context</b>  e.g.: This cartoon was published because Stalin rolled out his Five Year Plans starting from 1928 with massive targets in heavy industrial sectors such as steel and coal. To achieve these targets, he needed to buy in the workers so that they would comply and push themselves to put in their best. The Five Year Plans were introduced to industrialise and modernise the Soviet Union so that it could catch up with the West.	3
4	<b>Answers based on outcome</b> - Award 5 marks only if purpose is explained in context.  e.g.: This cartoon was published to convince the Soviet people {A} of the benefits of working hard to exceed work targets {M} so as to motivate them to strive to be a Stakhanovite and exceed work targets {O}. This is evident from Source A that features Stakhanovites at a mill factory in Magnitogorsk and the benefits that they received for exceeding work targets. This cartoon was published because Stalin rolled out his Five Year Plans starting from 1928 with massive targets in heavy industrial sectors such as steel and coal. To achieve these targets, he needed to buy in the workers so that they would comply and push themselves to put in their best. The Five Year Plans were introduced to industrialise and modernise the Soviet Union so that it could catch up with the West.	4-5

**1(b)** Study Sources B and C.

Does Source B support what Source C says? Explain your answer.

[5]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
<b>1</b>	<b>Unsupported answers or answers based on provenance or invalid matching</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Yes Or No</b></p> <p>- <i>Award 3 marks for well-explained answer.</i></p> <p>e.g.: Source B supports what Source C says about the Soviet workers encountered difficulties at work. This is supported in Source B that states “working double shifts, whole days without rest and with little food”. <u>Similarly</u> Source C suggests that the Soviet workers faced difficulties as they had to grapple with lazy workers who were stumbling blocks to Stalin’s industrialisation goals.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>e.g.: Source B does not support what Source C in terms of how the Soviet workers reacted to the industrialisation programmes. Source B shows that the workers reacted positively by working hard and exceeding work targets BUT Source C shows that there were slackers among the Soviet workforce. This is evident in Source B that features a group of steel mill Stakhanovites being given recognition and rewards for exceeding work targets. Conversely, Source C shows a lazy worker holding back Soviet industrialisation progress.</p>	<b>2–3</b>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Yes AND No</b></p> <p>- <i>Award 5 marks for well-explained answer</i></p>	<b>4-5</b>

## 1 (c) Study Source D.

Do you believe what this source says? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Yes/No, based on uncritical acceptance of source/ provenance</b>	1
2	<b>Yes/No, based on source content</b> <i>Award 3 marks for a supported answer.</i>  e.g.: Yes, I believe Source D in saying that the Soviet workers benefitted from Stalin's industrialisation programmes because it states "The basis for the Stakhanovite movement was first and foremost the radical improvement in the material welfare of the workers. Life has improved, comrades". This shows the positive impact of Stalin's Five Year Plans.	2–3
3	<b>Yes/No, based on cross reference (CR), supported by source details</b> <i>Award 4 marks if only candidate makes an explicit link between purpose of CR and usefulness of the source.</i>  e.g.: No, I do not believe Source D in saying that the Soviet workers benefitted from Stalin's industrialisation programmes because it <u>contradicts with what I have learned</u> . Based on my contextual knowledge, Stalin introduced work practices and imposed harsh work discipline. Soviet workers had to carry workbooks that recorded details on their work performances and offences. They could not change jobs without state approval. Workers who failed to meet targets or absentees and late comers were dealt with harshly. Those who failed to comply were sent to gulag camps. Shock brigades were also used to spy on the workers and report on those who slacked. Soviet workers had to put up with tense work environment. <u>Since my ck refutes Source D, Source D is unreliable and thus I do not believe it in saying that the Soviet workers benefitted from the industrialisation programmes. {LINK}.</u>	4
4	<b>Yes based on critical analysis of provenance (CAP)</b> <i>Award 6 marks for well-developed answers.</i>  e.g.: No, I do not believe Source D in saying that the Soviet workers benefitted from Stalin's industrialisation programmes because it is biased and unreliable. It was taken from Stalin's speech to the Conference of Stakhanovites in 1935 in the midst of the Second Five Year Plan. It is expected of him to paint a positive picture of the Five Year Plans by highlighting its benefits so as to motivate the Stakhanovites to continue to strive for excellence and contribute to the industrial progress. The Second Five Year Plan was introduced in the midst of rising concerns and criticism of the tempo of the First Five Year Plan. Thus it was necessary for him to garner the continued support of these star workers so that they would continue to inspire others to work hard. Hence, Source D is unreliable and I do not believe it.	5–6



(d) Study Source E.

Are you surprised by what this source says? Explain your answer.

[6]

Level	Level descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Answers based on uncritical acceptance of provenance</b>	1
2	<b>Answers based on source content</b>  e.g.: I am not surprised that Source E says that Stalin eliminated Soviet workers during the Five Year Plans. This can be seen in the source that states “As industrialisation gathered momentum in the 1930s, purges swept away managers, technicians, planners, supervisors. Everywhere were said to be spies, wreckers, saboteurs”.	2-3
3	<b>Answers based on common sense</b>  e.g.: I am surprised that Source E says that Stalin eliminated Soviet workers during the Five Year Plans. This can be seen in the source that states “As industrialisation gathered momentum in the 1930s, purges swept away managers, technicians, planners, supervisors”. This surprises me because he was getting rid of the people needed to ensure the success of his industrialisation programmes. Staff like technicians and managers were crucial in helping him to ensure that the industries would operate smoothly. Thus it does not make sense for him to get rid of them and jeopardise the success of the programmes.	4
4	<b>Answers based on critical analysis of the context</b> <i>Award 6 marks for well-developed answers.</i>  e.g.: I am not surprised that Source E says that Stalin eliminated Soviet workers during the Five Year Plans. This can be seen in the source that states “Five were executed and the rest were given long prison sentences”. This does not surprise me because in 1928, Stalin’s power and position were not secure amidst the power struggle to fill the power vacuum left by Lenin’s death. He rolled out the First Five Year Plan in 1928 and thus would not hesitate to wipe out obstacles that stood in his way and plans.  e.g.: I am not surprised that Source E says that Stalin eliminated Soviet workers during the Five Year Plans. This can be seen in the source that states “As industrialisation gathered momentum in the 1930s, purges swept away managers, technicians, planners, supervisors. Everywhere were said to be spies, wreckers, saboteurs”. This does not surprise me because the Second Five Year Plan was rolled out in 1933 with even higher targets and amidst complaints and criticisms over the tempo of the first plan. In order to achieve the higher targets, force was employed to eliminate those who stood in his way. Moreover, he carried out the Great Purge in the mid-1930s and eliminated those he perceived as threats to his position and programmes. Factory managers and workers, etc who failed to comply were often arrested and deported or killed.	5-6

[Turn Over

(e) Study **all** the sources.

‘The Soviet people worked hard because of their desire to gain rewards.’

How far do the sources support this statement? Explain your answer.

[8]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Writes about the hypothesis; no valid source use.</b>	<b>1</b>
2	<p><b>Yes OR No, supported by valid source use</b>  <i>Award 2 marks for one Yes OR No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g.: Source A supports the statement <u>because it highlights the benefits reaped by model workers</u>. This is evident from Source A that features a Stakhanovite, V.P. Ogorodnikov, who was the second-highest-earning worker in Magnitogorsk and was rewarded with a brand new motor cycle and an individual house with its own garden. This inspires other Soviet workers to do the same so that they could enjoy the same benefits. Hence, Source A supports the statement that Soviet workers worked because they wanted to be rewarded for their contribution.</p> <p>e.g.: Source D supports the statement because <u>it shows how workers who exceeded work targets were rewarded</u>. This is supported by Source D that states “The basis for the Stakhanovite movement was first and foremost the radical improvement in the material welfare of the workers. Life has improved, comrades”. This implies that such star workers enjoyed material perks that made their lives more comfortable. Thus, showing that Soviet workers were motivated to work hard to earn rewards.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>e.g.: Source B does not support the statement <u>because it suggests that Soviet people worked hard due to their enthusiasm and their desire to better their country, not because of rewards</u>. This is seen in Source B that states “A group of young volunteers, working double shifts, whole days without rest and with little food, met to discuss the work on blast furnace number 2... There was a feeling that they were creating a new type of society that would be far superior to that of their capitalist neighbours”.</p> <p>e.g.: Source E does not support the statement <u>as it suggests that Soviet workers worked out of fear, rather than their desire to reap rewards</u>. This is evident from Source E which states “The staff were forced to confess to subversive activities in a show trial for all the public to see. Five were executed and the rest were given long prison sentences”. This shows the use of violence to instill fear of punishment among Soviet workers, forcing them to slog and conform for self-preservation.</p>	<b>2-4*</b>

[Turn Over

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
3	<p><b>Yes AND No, supported by valid source use</b>  <i>Award 5 marks for one Yes AND No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i></p> <p>e.g.: Source A supports the statement <u>because it highlights the benefits reaped by model workers.</u> This is evident from Source A that features a Stakhanovite, V.P. Ogorodnikov, who was the second-highest-earning worker in Magnitogorsk and was rewarded with a brand new motor cycle and an individual house with its own garden. This inspires other Soviet workers to do the same so that they could enjoy the same benefits. Hence, Source A supports the statement that Soviet workers worked because they wanted to be rewarded for their contribution.</p> <p>Source D also supports the statement because <u>it shows how workers who exceeded work targets were rewarded.</u> This is supported by Source D that states “The basis for the Stakhanovite movement was first and foremost the radical improvement in the material welfare of the workers. Life has improved, comrades”. This implies that such star workers enjoyed material perks that made their lives more comfortable. Thus, showing that Soviet workers were motivated to work hard to earn rewards.</p> <p>However, Source B does not support the statement <u>because it suggests that Soviet workers worked hard due to their enthusiasm and their desire to better their country, not because of rewards.</u> This is seen in Source B that states “A group of young volunteers, working double shifts, whole days without rest and with little food, met to discuss the work on blast furnace number 2... There was a feeling that they were creating a new type of society that would be far superior to that of their capitalist neighbours”.</p> <p>e.g.: Source E does not support the statement <u>as it suggests that Soviet people worked out of fear, rather than their desire to reap rewards.</u> This is evident from Source E which states “The staff were forced to confess to subversive activities in a show trial for all the public to see. Five were executed and the rest were given long prison sentences”. This shows the use of violence to instill fear of punishment among Soviet workers, forcing them to slog and conform for self-preservation.</p> <p><i>In conclusion, Soviet workers worked hard due to a variety of reasons. Stalin cleverly used the carrot and stick approach to get them to work. He used the Stakhanovite movement as a propaganda tool to inspire others to follow suit as well as mete out harsh punishments for slackers and work absentees. It was common to see workers being punished for the slightest offence and many were exiled to gulags for non-cooperation or poor performance. On the other hand, there were young Soviet enthusiasts such as those mentioned in Source B (e.g. the Komsomol members) who were driven by sheer enthusiasm to volunteer and work tirelessly. Of course there were those who worked to earn rewards e.g. Alexei Stakhanov was rewarded with a car, a luxury at that time. [Use ck to reach a balanced conclusion +1]</i></p>	5-8*

	<i>*For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to 2 marks (+1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in terms of its reliability, sufficiency, etc.</i>	
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**Section B: Structured-Essay Questions [20 marks]**

2a) Why did the League of Nations failed?

[8]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Writes about the League of Nations but without answering the question</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.</li> </ul>	1-2
2	<b>Identifies or describes reasons for the failure of the League of Nations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 3 marks for identification without description.</li> <li>- Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</li> </ul>	3-4
3	<b>Explains why the League of Nations failed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor.</li> <li>- Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Structural weakness</u></p> <p>The limited membership of the League of Nations was a structural weakness that led to its failure. Initially, 42 countries joined the League with Britain, France, Italy and Japan as permanent members. However, many of the European countries were facing economic problems and were militarily weak from their efforts in World War I. therefore, each country sought to rebuild its own strength and did not want to get involved in other conflicts. This was especially so for the permanent members. The USA was the largest national economy at that time and had her military status confirmed in World War I but they did not join the League as they prefer to engage in foreign affairs on their own terms at their own pace rather than commit themselves to the League. Therefore, the absence of the USA contributed to the failure of the League of Nations because with the USA non-interventionist policy, the League did not have the necessary economic and military powers to enforce its will, therefore countries could ignore or by-pass the League. Thus, the League lost its credibility among countries as it was seen as a paper tiger without bite.</p> <p>Other example</p> <p>i) Lack of authority and credibility</p> <p><u>Post-war attitudes of the major powers</u></p> <p>The post-war attitudes of the major powers also contributed to the failure of the League of Nations. These attitudes were affected by the disastrous outcomes of World War I and Britain and France became pacifist and war-weary. France saw Germany as a near and present danger and was determined that Germany should be contained and kept weak. Italy was dissatisfied with its share of the spoils while Japan felt that it should get more of the Far Eastern pie. The USA began on its policy of isolationism. Thus, the world 's major powers viewed their own concerns and interests as more important than the League's goal of peace and security. They were less willing to work with the League, especially when it did not suit their interest. With such an attitude, the League found it difficult to rally member states for their own cause as every country was more concerned about their own interest.</p>	5-8

- 2b) 'The need to prevent future conflict was a more important reason than seeking compensation from them in drafting of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Writes about the Treaty of Versailles without answering the question</b> - Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
2	<b>Explains Yes OR No</b> - Award 3 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.  <u>Need to prevent future conflict</u> When the Allies drafted the Treaty of Versailles, they wanted to prevent Germany from starting another war. This is reflected in the demilitarization terms stated. For instance, Germany was not allowed to have an air force, tanks and submarines while conscription was banned. The army was allowed only 100,000 soldiers. Thus, these terms were drafted with the aim of making Germany militarily weak such that they would not be able to start another military conflict and threatened the security and safety of her neighbours.  <b>OR</b>  <u>Compensation</u> When the Allies drafted the Treaty of Versailles, they were focused on seeking compensation. This is because the Allies needed the money to rebuild and reconstruct the country and since Germany was responsible for the outbreak of World War I, they decided to seek compensation from Germany. This is reflected in the reparations where they demanded 6,600 million pounds from Germany for all the damage and destruction caused in the war. Hence, when drafting the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies were concerned about compensation as they believed they were entitled to it since Germany was responsible for all damage and destruction caused to them.	3-6
3	<b>Explains Yes AND No</b> - Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks. - Both aspects of L2. - Award L3/7 for answers with examples for only one side of the argument	7-10
4	<b>L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit considerations of the 2 perspectives</b> Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.  In drafting the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies had both the short-term and long-term in mind. In the short term, they wanted compensation to ensure their country can get its feet back and the people can have a better life. Over the	11-12

	long term, the Allies were concerned with the country's security and the need to prevent another conflict. Thus, both considerations were of equal importance as they served the short-term and long-term aims of the Allies.	
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3a) Why was Hitler able to control the German people?

[8]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Writes about Hitler's Germany but without answering the question</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.</li> </ul>	1-2
2	<b>Identifies or describes how Hitler was able to control the German people</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 3 marks for identification without description.</li> <li>- Award 4 marks for a detailed description.</li> </ul>	3-4
3	<b>Explains why Hitler was able to control the German people</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 5-6 marks for one explained factor.</li> <li>- Award 7-8 marks for two explained factors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Use of propaganda</u></p> <p>Hitler was able to control the German people because he make extensive use of propaganda. When Hitler came to power, the majority of the population did not fully support him or the Nazi party and thus to secure his hold on power, the Nazis needed to convince their supporters to continue supporting them and win over more people to their point of view. Thus, when Hitler came to power, he set up a Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda with Goebbels as its head. His first task was to use every form of media to communicate this ideal of Hitler as the 'saviour' of Germany to all Germans and to make sure people were loyal to Nazi rule. He also used propaganda to appeal to deep-seated German desires for national unity and order and convinced Germans that their future under the Nazis would be bright. Posters and portraits of Hitler were spread all throughout Germany to brainwash the German people. At the same time, he also stirred up anti-communist and anti-Semitic feelings which led to an increase in German nationalism. Therefore Hitler was able to control the German people because with the use of propaganda, Germans believe what they heard over a prolonged period of time. Such one-sided viewpoint led the Germans to believe that what Hitler was doing was correct and beneficial for the people, hence people trusted what he say and Hitler was then able to control the people.</p> <p><u>Use of fear</u></p> <p>Hitler was able to control the people through the use of fear. He wanted to make Germany a totalitarian state with no opposition to challenge his rule, hence he employed violence to haunt down political opponents. For instance, the Gestapo was the Nazis' secret police force and it was responsible for finding and removing threats to the Nazi party as well as to the Nazi state. It became feared throughout Germany as it had unlimited powers of arrest, including the power to detain persons without trial. People could be taken into custody just based on the suspicion that they might commit a crime and many Germans were arrested and put into concentration camps without a trial. The Gestapo used torture, murders, arrests and dirty tactics such as blackmail to stifle opposition to Hitler. Therefore, the use of fear allowed Hitler to control the people as people had to follow Hitler's expectations and rule for if they failed to do so, they will suffer.</p> <p><u>The ability to deliver results</u></p>	5-8



	<p>Hitler was able to control the people because he was able to make good on his promises to the people. For instance, before he came to power, he promised the Germans that when he came to power, he will reduced provide jobs to the people and reduce unemployment. When Hitler came to power, there were over 5 million unemployed people. He began to embark on massive public works programmes such as building of roads and motorways. In this way, Germans had jobs and income and were able to support their families. Thus unemployment dropped in Germany and Hitler was able to carry out his promise to the people. Therefore Germans began to trust Hitler and were willing to listen to him because he demonstrated his abilities.</p>	
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- 3b) 'The 1929 economic depression in the USA was a more important reason than the fear of communism in helping Hitler rise to power How far do you agree with the statement?  
Explain your answer. [12]

Level	Level Descriptor	Marks
1	<b>Writes about the rise of Hitler without answering the question</b> - Award 1 mark for each detail, to a maximum of 2 marks.	1-2
2	<b>Explains Yes OR No</b> - Award 3 marks for an explanation, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 6 marks.  <u>The Great Depression</u> I agree that the Great Depression helped Hitler gain power in Germany. The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression sparked the stock market crash of 1929 in the New York Stock Exchange. It affected every country in the world but Germany was hit particularly badly because Germany was very dependent on the loans and investments provided by the USA. When the USA suddenly recalled the loans and deposits from Germany, Germany suffered an economic crisis. With the source of funds dried up, Germany business could no longer sustain their operations and they began to retrench their workers. Factories closed down and millions lose their jobs. This in turn led to a loss of livelihood for Germans and an economic crisis began to blow up to a social crisis, which was made worse when the German government decided to cut down on social services as they were facing financial difficulties. Poverty, homelessness and even starvation were common such that by 1932, 6 million people were unemployed. The coalition government in power at that time had no idea what course of action to take and from 1930s onwards, no government had enough support in the Reichstag to pass laws. The lack of action caused Germans to be frustrated and upset and there was a decline in support for parties with moderate opinion. Germans wanted more decisive action and they turned to more extreme parties such as the Nazi party as they promised decisive action to kickstart the economy.  <b>OR</b>  <u>The fear of communism</u> The rise of Hitler was also due to the fear of communism among the people, especially the rich and wealthy. In the 1928 elections, the Communist Party of Germany won 4 times the votes of the Nazi party but despite the support, the communist did not form the majority of the Reichstag. Many Germans feared that the communists would take over the country. For instance the farmers feared the communists because the state should own all land and assets and the farmers feared their land would be taken away. The owners of big industries also felt threatened by the communists as they fear their business would be taken over by the state. Hitler exploited these fears by giving farmers and businessman promises that he would help them if he got into power. Impressed by Hitler's promises, businessman contributed to the Nazis financially and	3-6

	they used this money in their campaigns for 1932-33 elections. With the financial support, they were able to capture more votes and this helped Hitler to gain power.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Explains Yes AND No</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award 7 marks for an explanation of Yes and an explanation of No, and further marks for additional reasons or supporting detail for reasons, to a maximum of 10 marks.</li> <li>- Both aspects of L2.</li> </ul>	<b>7-10</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>L3 plus reaches a balanced conclusion based on explicit considerations of the 2 perspectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Award the higher mark in the level for more fully developed answers.</li> </ul> <p>The rise of Hitler was due to a combination of both factors. The inability of the Weimar government to deal with the Great Depression convinced Germans that democracy failed to solve their problems and this caused them to give extremist parties such as the Nazi party a chance to gain power. The fear of communism also gave the Nazi party a chance to gain power as people realized that in order to defeat the communist, they would need a strong political party such as the Nazi party to do so. Hence both factors were important in leading to the rise of Nazi party.</p>	<b>11-12</b>