



A-level HISTORY

The Quest for Political Stability: Germany 1871–1991

Paper1L

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **1L**.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the other questions answered.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Extract A

Thousands of courageous people who had refused to compromise with the Third Reich found their paths to postwar careers in the Civil Service blocked by Nazi time-servers. However, it can be asserted that without the integration of former Nazis, Bonn democracy might have had as little chance of survival as Weimar democracy. The argument can be mounted that the end might have justified the means: actions which can be criticised on moral grounds might have had consequences which even the critics would applaud.

While West German de-Nazification of the Civil Service and judiciary left a great deal to be desired in terms of continuity of personnel and, while former Nazis gained relatively easy re-entry into political life under Adenauer, this was paradoxically a stabilising rather than destabilising phenomenon. Sufficiently constrained by the system not to be able to attack it openly, former Nazis were also sufficiently accepted by and incorporated into the system not to want to attack it.

Adapted from M. Fulbrook, **A History of Germany 1918–2008**, 2009

Extract B

Germany's path to modernity was blocked by the inability to go through the painful process of dealing with collective responsibility for the crimes of the Nazi era. The 'culprit generation' suffered from a collective amnesia. The younger generation, which had played no active role in events between 1933 and 1945, was to a large extent plagued by feelings of guilt for crimes that had been committed in the name of a people with whom they had an uncomfortable relationship. They felt bitter towards their smug, self-satisfied and morally dubious elders.

The 'Auschwitz Trial' began in 1963 and served as a shocking reminder of the appalling crimes of the Nazi era, memories of which had been suppressed. The scandalous inactivity of the heavily compromised German judicial system during the 1950s was fully exposed. It was easy for those with a Nazi past not to feel the slightest feeling of shame or remorse. The student movement accused the older generation of refusing to face the Nazi past.

Adapted from M. Kitchen, **A History of Modern Germany: 1800 to the Present Day**, 2012

Extract C

Until 1957 the Ministry of the Interior banned any screenings of the film 'Man of Straw' objecting to its suggestion that authoritarianism in Germany had deep historical roots. This might seem to confirm the view that post-war Germany was suffering from a dose of collective amnesia; but the reality was more complex. Germans did not so much forget as selectively remember. West German officialdom encouraged a comfortable view of the past in which the Wehrmacht was heroic, while Nazis were in a minority and had been properly punished.

Adenauer's own attitude to these matters was complicated. On the one hand he clearly felt that a prudent silence was better than a provocative public recital of the truth. Unlike Schumacher, who spoke publicly and movingly of the sufferings of Jews at German hands, Adenauer said very little on the subject. On the other hand, he acknowledged the irresistible pressure to make restitution. In 1952 Adenauer reached agreement with the Israeli Prime Minister to pay Jewish survivors over DM100 billion.

Adapted from T. Judt, **Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945**, 2010

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the legacy of Nazism in the years 1945 to 1969.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions

0 2

‘Working class Germans did not benefit from the economic transformation of Germany in the years 1871 to 1914.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 3**

‘The influence of the military undermined the political stability of Germany in the years 1890 to 1929.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 4**

‘The development and success of the Nazis in the years 1920 to 1941 was due to Hitler’s leadership.’

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Extract A: Mary Fulbrook, *A History of Germany 1918-2008*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2009Question 1 Extract B: Martin Kitchen, *A History of Modern Germany 1800 to the Present*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2012Question 1 Extract C: *POSTWAR* by Tony Judt. Copyright © Tony Judt 2005, used by permission of The Wylie Agency (UK) Limited

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