

Candidate 1 evidence

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44	<p>The Weimar fourteenth and final chancellor would arguably be its most famous. Adolf Hitler had seemingly rose to power out of relative political obscurity. Even once in government, he was surrounded by a cabinet of conservatives and elites who sought to restrain him and use his power for their own interests, with only 2 other Nazis in the cabinet. However within only a short space of time Hitler stood proposed as the Supreme Leader of Germany with rivals being removed. By 1938 his approval rating had reached a staggering 90%. It is this sudden rise to power which created almost a mythical mythical image image of Hitler. It is argued by David Welch that it is this mythical impression created through Nazi propaganda which played a large role in maintaining the Nazi regime.</p>

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	<p>Alternatively, Lothar Gall instead points to the regimes various policy successes which enabled it to remain in power. Norbert Frei also makes a clear argument that the security apparatus and terror was the played a role in securing Nazi rule. In this essay, we shall be arguing that it was the 'Hitler Myth' which played a large role, amplifying the regimes successes and deflecting criticism.</p>
	<p>The role of Nazi propaganda cannot be understated when it comes to the deification of Hitler. The appointment of Goebbels as reichsminister for propaganda saw effective use of the various media and promotional outlets of Germany to emphasise the larger than life nature of the Fuhrer. Campaign like Fuhrer over Deutschland gave the him</p>

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<p>contributed to this impression. Hitler was regarded as a charismatic and inspiring public speaker who could rally a crowd. This ability was exploited in a range of speaking tours to further enhance the public impression of the Fuhrer. However, despite the image of Hitler being popular and effective at winning over the middle and upper classes, reports from the SD suggest that the working class were less than keen the worship this supposed hero. Likewise, with the playing of Hitler centric Nazi propaganda before the screenings of films, the SD reported large numbers of cinema-goers were deliberately late to avoid having to watch the propaganda. Internal Nazi reports like from the SD do begin to raise doubts over the seemingly genuine 90% approval rating of 1938.</p>	

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	<p>Hitler also publically renounced his 45,000 mark annual salary. This seemingly selfless action garnered him support and respect. However it also conveniently ignored the 60 million marks Hitler received each year in royalties for his likeness being used of postal stamps. One impact of this popularity Hitler enjoyed was the ability to easily deflect blame for failures. During the night of the long knives the murder of former Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher was controversial. However, it was easily blamed on rogue SS elements. The impression of Hitler that was created was the further constantly worked for the benefit of Germany. It would be ludicrous to suggest otherwise. This meant that despite 11,000 Nazi officials being convicted of fraud prior to 1941, Hitler saw little personal impact to his popularity.</p>

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As people believed that the only reason that crimes occurred was because Hitler had no knowledge of this selfish individuals in the party. Even when the Th euthanasia programme was discovered, Hitler was still seen as being innocent to it with blame instead being put on the already deified Goebbels. Even archbishop Clemens von Galbano called on Hitler to 'protect' Germans from the Goebbels' programme.

Clearly the Hitler myth offered a range of advantages to Hitler personally and the Nazi regime at large. Ian Kershaw in his 2001 edition of "The Hitler Myth" argued Nazi propaganda enabled Hitler to become the 'defender of Germany'. This image allowed for him to defeat opposition, avoid scrutiny and avoid blame meaning

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	<p>he could successfully pursue key policy objectives. David Welch also comments that the Hitler Myth was the cement to Nazi propaganda at large. He also points out that it allowed Hitler to fill the void left by the Kaiser's abdication abdication in 1918. There The god-like status enjoyed by Hitler whilst widely fabricated allowed him to remain appear clean his hands of controversial policy and still be seen as a celebrity figure.</p>
	<p>It could also be argued that the perceived policy successes of the Nazis enabled the continuation of Nazi rule. In terms of Foreign policy Hitler achieved the long sought after Anschluss with Austria uniting the German peoples. This was at a success even Gustav Stresemann had believed to be infeasible in</p>

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	<p>the short term. Likewise, Hitler was also also violated several elements of the much hated treaty of Versailles, gaining gaining the support of many Conservatives in the process. However it should be noted that the aggressive foreign policy adopted by the Nazis almost led to a military coup. The General Ludwig Beck's planned coup was only suppressed by the acceptance of Chamberlain of the annexation of the Sudetenland.</p>
	<p>In terms of economic policy, the Nazis saw some major successes. Within eighteen months of Nazi rule unemployment fell from 6 million to 2.5 million. This was achieved through public works projects including the autobahn. However it is important to note that many of the reforms and</p>

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	<p>projects which achieved this were started by Chancellor Brüning. Also with regards to the decline of unemployment figures, a large part of this was the removal of women from the labour force. The Nazis had offered loans to couples to encourage women to give up work. During 1932-38 GNP nearly doubled and wages rose on average of 20% in real terms. However at the time other taxes also increased and working hours were raised. In terms of GNP, a large proportion of this growth was attributed to rearmament with military spending making up 13% of GNP by 1936 and 40% by 1940. This shift from consumer to military production would prove controversial with many ordinary Germans.</p>

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	<p>Whilst on paper the Nazis saw both incredible Foreign policy and economic successes, in reality they were far more hollow. The aggressive foreign policy of Hitler almost led to a coup despite its relative popularity. Likewise, much of the economic improvements of the period were short term and hollow, as much of the growth was due to military investments in the which could be unsustainable in the long term. All of this means that the success of Nazi policy was rather mixed.</p>	

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<p>It could also be argued that terror and the police state played a large role in ensuring the continuation of the Nazi regime. The Nazis had a significant security apparatus capable of removing the opponents and silencing critics. Organisations like the Gestapo were highly feared by ordinary Germans and often seen as omniscient. Many feared their conversations would be overheard in public spaces by hidden Gestapo informants. However, despite a great amount of fear of the Gestapo their reach was fairly limited by their resources. In the entirety of Germany, a nation of 65 million, there was only ever a peak of 30,000 Gestapo officers. An interesting example of this lack of numbers can be seen in Essen, where</p>	

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	<p>In a city of over 650,000 there was at one point only 43 Gestapo officers. As Richard Evans makes the point that the Gestapo was a relatively ineffective organisation as only a small proportion of Germans ever experienced their methods.</p>
	<p>With the scale of the population compared to the actual ^{capability} size of the Nazis to police it, this it is clear that the police state was heavily reliant on the regimes favourability with ordinary Germans and the fear factor to prevent vocal opposition to the Nazis. This point is supported by Robert Bellamy who points out that the Nazi Security State was a reactive organisation, relying on the popularity of the regime to be effective. Bellamy also estimates</p>

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	<p>that 67% of Gestapo investigations were based on a denunciations;</p> <p>Norbert Frei makes a similar point of the dependence of policing, stating that while fear and security played a role in securing the Nazi rule it was reliant on the popularity of the regime and its policy successes. It is It is abundantly clear that the Nazis relied on their popularity to ensure a functioning surveillance state, with the reliance of the Gestapo on denunciations effectively illustrating this point.</p> <p>Overall, it is clear that the Hitler myth and its supporting propaganda was the primary reason for the continuation of Nazi rule off between 1933 and 1939. While the the Nazis did see some popular policy successes, they are many were short term, not to mention</p>

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<p>the controversial policy decisions like the switch from consumer to military production under Goering four year plans negatively impacted many Germans. Likewise, whilst security and terror clearly did play a role in securing Nazi rule, it was largely reliant on other factors, mainly policy successes and regime popularisation, a large part of which was down to the deification of Hitler. The Hitler myth enabled the Nazis to avoid scrutiny whilst also ensuring their government remained popular regardless of the truthfulness of the myths built up around the Fuhrer.</p>	

Candidate 2 evidence

46.

Source A is somewhat useful as evidence of the nature of the German Revolution of 1918 to 1919, but it leaves out some things that could make it more full.

The source was written by Vorwarts, which was the newspaper of the SPD. This makes it more useful, as the SPD were the party that founded the Weimar Republic, and their official newspaper will promote the SPD's views on the Republic, spartacists and the revolution.

The source was written on the 24th of December 1918, which makes it more useful, as it was published in the midst of the German Revolution, and a month following the declaration of the Republic, meaning that it is an account of the SPD's opinion on the actions of the Spatacists while they were happening.

The source's purpose is to attack the Spartacists. This makes it less useful, as it may be biased against the Spartacists and exaggerate their actions to hurt their popularity, meaning that it cannot be used as a reliable source about the actions of the Spartacist and Communist revolutionaries.

The source states that "We want no more bloodshed and no Bolshevik militarism, because we simply want to achieve peace through work, and we want peace in order to not degenerate into a militarism by the unemployed, as in Russia." This makes the source more useful, as it highlights that the SPD were fearful of and opposed the creation of a Communist state like Russia's, instead supporting a more capitalist society, highlighting the split between the centre-left and far-left.

The source states that "Bolshevik terrorists call the armed masses into the streets, and the armed masses, bent on violence, are militarism personified" This makes it more useful, as it helps portray the SPD's hatred and opposition to the Spartacists, as they abhorred their violence and viewed them as terrorists.

The source also states that "So do not follow Spartacists, the German Bolsheviks, unless you want to ruin our nation by destroying our industry and trade." This highlights that the SPD believe that the Spartacists would destroy German industry and trade through socialism, highlighting that the SPD did not support the actions of the Communists, and were actively encouraging people to fight against them.

The source also states that "So say no to terror, say no to militaristic rule by loafers and deserters. We do not desire militarism, but freedom!" This highlights another difference between the SPD and Spartacists, painting the Spartacists as deserters of the true German army, and therefore unpatriotic, while declaring the SPD's support for freedom and democracy in comparison to the Communist aims of the Spartacists.

However, the sources leave out some things that would make it more full.

The source fails to mention that the leaders of the Spartacist Uprising, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, were executed by the Freikorps militia which were ordered by the government to violently put down the Spartacists. This helped create a split between the centre-left and far-left, as the latter would never forgive the former for killing their leader.

In addition, the source fails to mention that the Spartacists abhorred the SPD for their use of the militaristic Freikorps in general, as they killed over 1200 Spartacist insurrectionists.

The source also fails to mention that the SPD remained significantly popular even after putting down the Spartacist uprising, as in the December 1919 election, they won 30% more of the vote than the far-left USPD, showing that the Spartacists did not hold public support.

The source also fails to mention the foundation of the Weimar Republic, which was declared on the 9th of November, 1918, by senior SPD politician Philipp Schiedemann, in a rushed announcement on a balcony in order to overshadow Karl Liebknecht's subsequent announcement of a Communist Revolution.

The source also fails to mention the Bavarian Socialist Republic, which was declared by Kurt Eisner, which lasted a month from April to May of 1919, attempted to institute a Communist government in the German state of Bavaria, before eventually being recaptured by Weimar forces.

The source fails to mention the mutinies at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, where members of the German Navy chose to revolt instead of launching a final futile battle against the British, abandoning their posts and protesting for reforms.

The source also fails to mention that worker's councils, or soviets, began to form across Germany with striking workers, taking inspiration from the Russian revolution. They demanded an improvement in working conditions and a socialist government.

The source fails to mention that the Kaiser was eventually forced to abdicate power and hand over power to Prince Max von Baden, who led the transition to a civilian government led by Friedrich Ebert, who instituted democracy in Germany.

The source also fails to mention arguments over the revolution being a 'revolution from above' as some argue that the Kaiser was forced to resign as Max von Baden announced the Kaiser's abdication without the Kaiser agreeing to abdicate, in the hope that the Allies would look more favourably upon a more democratic Germany at the end of World War 1 - showing that it was a revolution from above.

The source also fails to mention arguments that the revolution was a 'revolution from below' as the Kaiser was forced to abdicate and the declaration of the Republic was forced in order to stop a successful Bolshevik revolution, as had happened in Russia.

The source also fails to mention the Kapp Putsch, where Wolfgang Kapp and a right-wing militia briefly forced the Weimar government to flee Berlin, and declared a new government. This did not hold public support, and resulted in strikes in protests,

allowing the government to return – though Kapp and his conspirators were not punished as the government needed help fighting the Spartacists.

Historian William Carr states that 'In 1918, a revolutionary situation existed in Germany'

Candidate 3 evidence

47.	Source B partially partially explains the way ways in which Hitler and the Nazis consolidated their hold on power from 1933-34, but it misses misses out some key information which also helps to illustrate this.	
	Source B states: "The proposed Enabling Act would allow Hitler's government to introduce legislative measures independent of the Reichstag which included fundamental alterations to the constitution meaning that government decrees had the force	

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<p>but without the need for prior approval from the Reichstag, or the Reich President." This suggests that the Enabling Act allowed the Nazis Hitler and the Nazis to consolidate their hold on power as Hitler was no longer dependent on the Reichstag or President to pass laws, who may have well agreed with Hitler's ^{Hitler's} radical racial agenda. Furthermore, the Enabling Act by not heeding to rely on Furthermore, by not heeding to rely on President Hindenburg, Hitler and the Nazis had diminished the influence of the old conservative elite ^{arguing the President} who were often sceptical of Hitler's radical methods.</p> <p>Source B also states: "Since the Enabling Act involved a change in the Weimar Constitution, a two-thirds majority in the Reichstag was necessary</p>	

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<p>Hitler promised he would not interfere with the Catholic Church. This backs up the fact that the democratic Centre Party did ultimately vote for the Enabling Act, allowing the Nazis to consolidate their power, backs up Kerstan's argument that "the Reichstag, as a democratic body, had voted itself out of existence."</p>	
<p>Source B also states: "Then in April, the German states were centralized and Hitler appointed Reich Governors." This helped the Nazis to consolidate their power as it meant that the Länder (German states), who previously controlled education and politics, would not follow different political views to the Nazis. Additionally, Reich Governors tended to be Gauleiters, who were Nazis who were in charge of local areas and</p>	

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<p>were incredibly loyal to Hitler. This therefore meant that all the states followed Hitler's vision. Additionally, the Nazis would abolish state parliaments in January 1934, which completed the process of centralisation and ensured the Nazis dictated policy in all German states, helping them to consolidate power.</p>	
<p>Source B fails However, Source B fails to mention that the Nazis also consolidated their power by acting brutally against communists following the Reichstag Fire of 23 February 1933, which the Nazis interpreted as a communist plot. This can be seen as 4000 communists were arrested following the fire, including KPD leader Thälmann. This depleted the left of individuals who would have opposed the regime. Additionally, many communists who were</p>	

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<p>Correspondents were taken to the first concentration camp of Dachau at Dachau also helped the Nazis to consolidate their power as it acted as a deterrent to further opposition. Kershaw also argues that there was little opposition to the establishment of Dachau as the middle class viewed communists who were taken there as a "class apart, and simply not part of their world."</p>	

Candidate 4 evidence

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48.	<p>Sources C and D reveal a lot about differing interpretations of the impact of the policies of Volksgemeinschaft in Germany between 1933 and 1939 but fail to include some key information.</p>	
	<p>Source C states, 'The Hitler Youth conjured up an important sense of belonging which emphasised the importance of one small individual as an important part of a larger community, the Volksgemeinschaft.' This shows that the youth groups made children feel like they belonged in German Society; This emphasises that this policy impacted ^{heavily} on the youth as it showed they had a place in the Nazi regime.</p>	
	<p>Source C states, 'Unlike family, church and school, the Hitler Youth was not weighed down by tradition and the consequent growth of the Hitler Youth was impressive, reaching over 100,000 by 1933, 2 million by the end of 1933 and</p>	

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5.4 million by December 1926. "This shows that the popularity of the youth groups increased immensely, showing that it impacted heavily on German youth as many joined it.

Source C states, "For many young people, who joined the Hitler Youth, it provided exciting opportunities, making them feel respected and responsible. This shows that youth groups were popular as they provided fun things for the German youth to do, as well as giving them a sense of identity & maturity.

Source D states, "By their zealous demand that individuals sacrifice their lives for the state, the Nazis invaded the family as a place of safety and refuge from the outside world and they infiltrated women's private lives." This shows that the Nazis invaded women's privacy with their policies so they had a big impact on German women.

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<p>Source D states, "The Nazis mounted a campaign against 'double earners' - families in which both partners worked - which condemned married women workers on the grounds that they were failing in their womanly duty and depriving men of jobs." This shows that Nazi policies forced women out of work and decreased the income of families with 'double earners'. This would have had an economic & psychological impact on German women who were forced out of jobs.</p>	
<p>Source D states, "After 1933, Nazi policies targeted women as part of the drive to cut down male unemployment and as a consequence, men^{women} were removed from many jobs and careers, reversing much of the progress they had made in the 1920s in the workplace." This shows that women were forced out of their jobs to allow men to have them, which erased the steps women</p>	

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<p>had taken forward in progressiveness in the workplace. This would have had an economic impact on employed men and a psychological impact on the women who were removed from their jobs.</p>	
<p>However, both Sources fail to mention the view of Klaus Fischer, a historian, who argues that "Nazi indoctrination influenced a generation of Germans but 12 years was not long enough to break down all previous cultural heritage."</p>	
<p>Both Sources also fail to mention the view of the historian Tim Mason who argues that "Nazi social policies towards women were not unpopular and at least partly successful in changing women's social role."</p>	
<p>Both Sources also fail to mention that the Strength through Joy Scheme^{Scheme}</p>	

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	<p>which gave cinema tickets and leisure activities to workers. It was intended, to some extent, to make up for inadequate pay & no trade union rights. #</p>	
	<p>Both Sources also fail to mention the Beauty of Work Scheme which improved workplace conditions to please workers. However, many workers complain that they had to build these without pay.</p>	
	<p>Both Sources fail to mention that on 7 April 1933 the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service was passed - Jews were thrown out of the civil service. This was important as it was the first piece of legislation that tried to prevent Jews from having jobs related to the running of the government.</p>	

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<p>Both Sources fail to mention that on 15 September 1935 the Nuremberg laws were passed. They prevented Jews from marrying Germans and stripped Jews of their German citizenship.</p>	
<p>Both Sources fail to mention that marriage loans and were given and divorce made easier to encourage 'suitable' marriages. Childless couples had to pay higher taxes than couples with children.</p>	
<p>Both Sources fail to mention the policy of lebensborn, which encouraged Aryan women to have children with multiple SS members out of wedlock. This went against the Nazis' traditional values & was unpopular in Germany.</p>	
<p>Both Sources fail to mention that on 1 April 1933 the Nazis enforced</p>	

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a boycott of Jewish businesses.
However this only lasted a day
as the ~~the~~ many Germans were
sympathetic to the Jews. This would
have had an ~~economic~~ ^{economic} impact on
the Jews.

Both Sources fail to mention
Kristallnacht, 9-10 November 1938.
Synagogues & Jewish homes were
destroyed; 7,500 Jewish businesses
were burnt down & 30,000
Jewish men were sent to concentration
camps. The Jewish community was
then made liable for all repairs for
~~the~~ damages, which would
have had a huge economic
impact on the Jews.

Candidate 5 evidence

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50	<p>Resistance movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial + commercial workers UICU • Communist Party SA (CPSA) • African National Congress (ANC) <p>UICU - Clements Kadalie (SANNC)</p> <p>↳ Sacked by labour 1929.</p> <p>↳ Poor finances</p> <p>CPSA - Not one leader</p> <p>↳ inner fighting</p> <p>↳ not one system -> SHIP!</p> <p>ANC - Not one leader</p> <p>↳ loyalty</p> <p>↳ Poor membership</p> <p>↳ couldn't connect w/ working</p>	
	<p>Segregation in South Africa before 1939 was reasonably strict. Though no match was progressively becoming stricter. Africans or 'Natives' could not be in relationships with whites and were slowly being pushed out of urban areas and into townships where commutes were long and poverty was high.</p> <p>Resistance groups and unions</p>	

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	<p>begun to form around the time of the Native Land Act in 1913 in response to the growing segregation. The three resistance groups this essay will focus on is the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICU), the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) and the African National Congress (ANC) - formerly the SANNC South African Native National Congress (SANNC) and will be referred to throughout as ANC^s. This essay will argue that the view The ineffectiveness of resistance to segregation before 1939 was a result of poor leadership within resistance organisations is valid and correct. As in all ^{most} of these resistance groups problems with leadership led</p>

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	<p>leadership. In comparison to other more successful organisations we can see that the ICU had some of the worst leadership, as even though the AUC were an equally unsuccessful organisation they never had a leader saved.</p> <p>In evaluation, the ICU were an ultimately ineffective organisation, they held little control over members, ran limited protest, which are all signs synonymous to poor leadership. However, the successful Furthermore the financial issues show a lack of control from Coakley and were the ultimate undoing of his union. Therefore there is very little counter- argument to that the main reason for the ICU was poor leadership.</p>

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	<p>The CPSA was not formed formed on the basis of the Kaul Marx ideology of communism, however despite its majority white leadership, the CPSA in 1928 changed its aims to combat segregation in South Africa. The CPSA were a largely ineffective organisation before 1938 mainly due to poor leadership. The CPSA lacked a true singular leader, and as a consequence was brought with in fighting for its entire run up to 1939. This was the main downfall of the CPSA as it led to a lack of a common goal and lack of social action from the group. In similar vein to the ICU, the CPSA were very little successful protest, and struggled to However differently to the ICU this</p>

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	<p>led to a severe lack of membership for the CPSA. This shows that poor leadership in the CPSA led to many issues within within the organisation meaning it failed in its goals to combat segregation. In Southern difference to these & the ICU, the CPSA</p> <p>The The CPSA's democratic process could have been argued to be a good thing with the organisation, as they avoided the ^{political} issues of a single leader like Cadellie and the ICU, however the organisation was still brought with similar issues politically. Therefore the CPSA was was ineffective in resisting segregation mainly due to poor leadership in the organisation.</p>

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<p>The ANC was formed in 1913 in response to the Native Land Act Act (1913), to which many leaders of the 'African', 'Asian' and 'coloured' communities found to be unjust. The ANC as an organisation was probably the best of was the most effective organisation of those discussed in this essay, yet it was still limited by its leadership issues. The ANC was a Congress made up of leaders of communities in South Africa and boasted a congress style of meeting. The Despite this huge influence in communities in the 1920s the ANC was an irrelevant organisation as their leadership failed to promote the cause to the masses due to poor leadership within the movement.</p>	

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	<p>This shows that</p> <p>Due to the position of members of the ANC, the organisation became a middle class organisation, and failed to use the majority black population to fight segregation.</p> <p>This shows This is further proven by their tiny membership in the 1920s, in 1929 the ANC held 7000 members, whereas the emerging ICU still held over 100 000.</p> <p>However, the inability of the ANC can be seen as a strategy issue not a leadership one. Historians William Beinart and Nigel Worden argue that the ANC were unable to connect with the struggles of the working Africans and didn't see them as part of the movement.</p> <p>Therefore This shows, that</p>	

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	<p>ANC leaders were so disconnected with the majority of Africans they didn't feel they were part of the segregation battle. It was This is clearly a leadership issue and not a strategy issue as it was not ANC leaders conscious decision to not include or not seek input from working class Africans into the ANC before 1939, it was simply not even thought of. Therefore the ANC was clearly ineffectual in fighting segregation due to poor leadership.</p> <p>In conclusion, the statement that the ineffectiveness of resistance to segregation before 1939 was a result of poor leadership within resistance organisations is a valid</p>

