

Commentary on candidate evidence

The candidate evidence has achieved the following marks for each question of the question paper.

Candidate 1

Question 44

How important was the 'Hitler Myth' in maintaining Nazi rule in Germany between 1933 and 1939?

The evidence for this candidate was placed within the following mark ranges for each part of the assessment components for this question.

Structure

The candidate was awarded credit in the **23-25 mark range**. The introduction establishes clear context, identifies and prioritises current historical debates surrounding the question, referencing the arguments of David Welsh with those of Lothar Gall and Norbert Frei. These are then integrated with the candidate's own line of argument where they state: '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'. The overall introduction shows a robust and sophisticated understanding of the question, and the candidate establishes their intentions with clarity and authority.

The overall conclusion builds on the arguments summarised in the conclusions offered throughout the essay. The candidate provides a synthesis of their ideas, bringing together the arguments they have examined with a robust and qualitative judgement saying: '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.'

Thoroughness and/or relevance of information and approach

The candidate was awarded credit in the **23-25 mark range** because their treatment of the debate underlying the question demonstrates considerable width and depth of knowledge. Well-worked paragraphs using relevant evidence which clearly supports and links to points of analysis and evaluation are a feature of the candidate's answer to the question. The depth of knowledge and understanding is reflected in the section of the essay which examines the role of propaganda in creating the 'Hitler Myth' and providing evidence on its importance to the regime's maintenance of power. This section effectively examines the role of Goebbels and provides exemplification using events of the Night of the Long Knives and the T4 Euthanasia programme to show how Hitler's image was protected from potential criticism and projected positively. The candidate also considers other factors in their examination of the importance of the 'Hitler Myth', assessing the

role of fear and terror and the degree of genuine support for Nazi policies. This balance and width of evidence enhances the overall impact of the candidate's answer and demonstrates the depth of their understanding of the issues underlying the question. Their answer offers many examples of width and depth. For example, the assessment of the support of different social classes for the regime and the evidence from SD reports of cinema goers arriving late to avoid Nazi propaganda before the main feature film.

The candidate has provided relevant evidence and argument throughout their answer to this question. The candidate sticks to their line of argument with accurate evidence throughout.

Analysis, evaluation and line of argument

The candidate was awarded credit in the **23-25 mark range** because they have provided a fluent and insightful presentation of the issues with a detailed and effective analysis of the evidence and with evaluation which advances their overall argument of the importance of the 'Hitler Myth'.

In terms of balance, the candidate has also provided detailed counter-arguments to the 'Hitler Myth' with evaluation of the role of fear and terror and an assessment of genuine support for Nazi foreign and economic policies as potential explanations for the maintenance of Nazi power between 1933-1939: 'It could also be argued that terror and the police state played a large role in ensuring the continuation of the Nazi regime... However, despite a great amount of fear of the Gestapo their reach was fairly limited by their resourcing... A startling example of this lack of numbers can be seen in Essen, where in a city of over 650,000, there were at one point only 43 Gestapo officers'. The candidate references historian Richard Evans to extend their argument and then makes their overall evaluation: 'With the scale of the population compared to the actual ability of the Nazis to police it, it is clear that the police state was heavily reliant on the regimes favourability with ordinary Germans...' They then reinforce this with references to the views of historians Robert Gellately and Norbert Frei and add further argument and evaluation: 'It is abundantly clear that the Nazis relied on their popularity...'

Historical sources and interpretations

The candidate was awarded credit in the **20-22 mark range** because there is a sound knowledge and understanding of historians' interpretations with awareness of variations of these interpretations. The candidate references Ian Kershaw's argument where they say: 'Nazi propaganda enabled Hitler to become the 'defender of Germany'' and develops Kershaw's arguments alongside an examination of the views of David Welsh to provide an effective sub-conclusion in this section of their essay, saying: 'The god-like status enjoyed by Hitler whilst entirely fabricated allowed him to clear his hands of controversial policy and still be seen as a celebrity figure', demonstrates a very effective synthesis of the historical views presented.

The candidate was awarded credit in the **23-25 mark range** because they have provided a clear and convincing argument which answers the question with depth

and breadth of evidence and in a well-structured and balanced manner. While reference to historical interpretations fit the lower mark range criteria, the two main drivers of thoroughness and analysis, evaluation and line of argument, ensure that the response fits the higher range. Overall, this candidate was awarded **25 out of 25 marks** for this question.

Candidate 2

Question 46

Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the nature of the German Revolution of 1918 to 1919.

The candidate was awarded **11 out of 12 marks** for this question.

The opening sentence, whilst not gaining any marks, is an example of appropriate process for an Advanced Higher candidate.

From where the candidate writes, 'Source A is somewhat useful...but it leaves out some things that could make it more full', the candidate has made a judgement that the source is not complete.

The candidate provides an evaluation of the usefulness of the rubric provenance of the source by commenting on authorship, timing and purpose.

The candidate states: 'The source was written in 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' This was awarded the first of the three available marks for rubric provenance by providing an appropriate evaluation of the usefulness of the 'authorship' of the source by referring to the fact it is an extract from the 'official' SPD Party newspaper, and adds that this would make it 'more useful' because of this.

(1 mark: rubric provenance authorship [RPA])

The candidate's evaluation of the rubric provenance continues when they state, 'The source was written on the 24th 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 Spartacists while they were happening'. The candidate was awarded a second rubric provenance point for an appropriate evaluation of the usefulness of the 'timing' of the source. The candidate refers to the date it was published, 24th December 1918, as relevant due to being 'in the midst' of the events of the German Revolution and 'a month following the declaration of the Republic'. The candidate then states, 'making it more useful' because of this. **(1 mark: rubric provenance timing [RPT])**

The candidate was given a third evaluation mark for rubric provenance for, '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 candidate was awarded the third rubric provenance point for an appropriate evaluation of the usefulness of the 'purpose' of the source by referring to the fact that it gives a 'biased' viewpoint as its 'purpose was to attack the Spartacists' and 'hurt their popularity'. This evaluation of the purpose is extended where it says, 'meaning it cannot be

used as a reliable source about the actions of the Spartacist and Communist revolutionaries.’ **(1 mark: rubric provenance purpose [RPP])**

The candidate then correctly identifies a relevant content point from the source when they select: “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.” There are no marks available for only selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘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.’ This was awarded the first of the three available content provenance interpretation (CPI) marks for appropriate interpretive comments on the usefulness of the content of the source. The candidate evaluated the author’s phrase ‘we want no more bloodshed’ and ‘want peace’ emphasising the usefulness of this point as the reason why the SPD were fearful people might follow the Spartacists.

(1 mark: content provenance interpretation 1 [CPI 1])

The candidate then correctly identifies a second relevant source content point: “Bolshevik terrorists call the armed masses into the streets, and the armed masses, bent on violence, are militarism personified.” No marks are awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this point from the source by stating, ‘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.’ This was awarded the second of the three available content provenance interpretation (CPI) marks for appropriate interpretive comments on the usefulness of the selected content of the source by highlighting the point that the SPD considered the Spartacists as ‘terrorists’ and that this explained their ‘hatred’ of the Spartacists and reasons for their views against them. **(1 mark: content provenance interpretation 2 [CPI 2])**

The candidate then correctly identifies a third relevant content point from the source, “So do not follow Spartacists, the German Bolsheviks, unless you want to ruin our nation by destroying our industry and trade.” No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate provides interpretation by stating, ‘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.’ This was awarded the third of the three available Content Provenance Interpretation (CPI) marks for appropriate interpretive comments on the usefulness of the selected aspect of the source. The candidate shows understanding of the view of the source by stressing/evaluating the phrases that the ‘Spartacists would destroy German industry and trade’ which emphasises the views of the source about the aims of the SPD in preventing this happening during the events of the German Revolution.

(1 mark: content provenance interpretation 3 [CPI 3])

The candidate then makes a further reference to the source with evaluation. However, this was not awarded any further marks for content provenance interpretation as it reiterates points the candidate has already made.

The candidate selects “So say no to terror, say no to militaristic rule by loafers and deserters. We do not desire militarism, but freedom!” and then provides the evaluation comments, ‘This highlights another difference between the SPD and the 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’. The evaluation would have been awarded a CPI mark had they not already made the same point and not already provided three points of CPI.

The candidate then makes an appropriate judgement that the source is not complete as evidence of the nature of the German Revolution by saying: ‘However, the source leaves out some things that would make it more full’. There are no marks available for this however, it is good practice in setting up the next part of their answer which is to provide wider contextual development.

There are 4 marks available for providing points of knowledge which develop the points in the source and offer wider contextualisation.

The candidate starts by stating, ‘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.’ **1 mark awarded for Wider Contextual Development (WCD).**

The candidate further develops this first wider contextual development point by stating ‘In addition the source fails to mention that the Spartacists abhorred the SPD...militaristic Freikorps in general, as they killed over 1200 Spartacist insurrectionists.’ By further extending their knowledge of the actions of the Freikorps and effects it had for the Spartacists, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD.**

The candidate then states, ‘The source also fails to mention that the SPD remained significantly popular even after putting down the Spartacist uprising, as in the December 1919 elections, they won 30% more of the vote than the far-left USPD, showing that the Spartacists did not hold public support’. For this comment, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD.**

The candidate provides a further point of relevant wider knowledge to contextualise the source by stating, ‘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.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD.**

At this point in their answer the candidate has achieved the maximum number of WCD marks available.

However, the candidate continues with a fifth point stating, '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'. This was **awarded WCD 5**. However, although recognised, it is not counted as all 4 possible WCD marks have already been achieved.

The candidate continues with a sixth point of contextualisation stating, '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'. This was **awarded WCD 6**. However, although recognised, it is not counted as all 4 possible WCD marks have already been achieved.

The candidate continues with a seventh point of contextualisation stating, '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'. This was **awarded WCD 7**. However, although recognised, it is not counted as all 4 possible WCD marks have already been achieved.

The candidate continues with an eighth point of contextualisation stating, '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'. This was **awarded WCD 8**. However, although recognised, it is not counted as all 4 possible WCD marks have already been achieved.

The candidate continues with a ninth point of contextualisation stating, 'The source 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'. This was **awarded WCD 9**. However, although recognised, it is not counted as all 4 possible WCD marks have already been achieved.

The candidate continues with a tenth point of contextualisation stating, '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.' This was **awarded WCD 10**. However, although recognised, it is not counted as all 4 possible WCD marks have already been achieved.

The candidate continues their answer by stating: 'The source 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 and protests, allowing the government to return – though Kapp and his conspirators were not punished as the government needed help fighting the Spartacists.' This comment would not have been awarded a WCD as it is not relevant to this question since the Kapp Putsch took place in March 1920 and is not part of the contextualisation required for focus on the nature of the German Revolution of 1918-1919. The last sentence in the comment is also not factually accurate.

Lastly the candidate states, 'Historian William Carr states that 'In 1918, a revolutionary situation existed in Germany'' The candidate was awarded **1 mark for historical interpretations.**

Overall, the candidate was awarded **11 out of 12 marks** for this question:

Rubric Provenance:	3 out of 3 marks
Content Provenance Interpretation:	3 out of 3 marks
Wider Contextual Development:	4 out of 4 marks
Historical interpretations:	1 out of 2 marks

Candidate 3

Question 47

How fully does Source B explain the ways in which Hitler and the Nazis consolidated their hold on power between 1933 and 1934?

The candidate was awarded **12 out of 12 marks** for this question.

The opening paragraph, whilst not gaining any marks, is an example of appropriate process for an Advanced Higher candidate. The candidate has made a judgement that the source is not complete.

From 'Source B states: "The proposed Enabling Act"...or the Reich President', the candidate has selected the correct relevant point from the source. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating 'This suggests that the Enabling Act allowed 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 his radical ...legislative agenda.' This was awarded the first of the three available Source Interpretation marks for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of Source B. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**

The candidate further develops the analysis by stating, 'Furthermore, by not needing to rely on President Hindenburg, Hitler and the Nazis had diminished the significance of the old conservative elite around the President, who were often sceptical of Hitler's radical methods.' By extending the analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**.

The candidate correctly identified the second relevant source point: "At the Cabinet meeting on 7 March 1933, the Nazis, convinced of the opposition of the SPD to their plans, concentrated on trying to win over the Centre Party." No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating 'This suggests that the role of the Centre Party in agreeing to vote for the Enabling Act due to the influence of the Nazis was a reason for why the Act was passed, which allowed Hitler and the Nazis to consolidate their power.' This was awarded the second of the three available Source Interpretation marks for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of Source B. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**

The candidate further develops the analysis by stating, 'Furthermore, the Nazis had the SA (Nazi paramilitaries) surround the Reichstag during the vote of the Enabling Act, which may help to explain that the democratic Centre Party voted for the Act due to intimidation.' By extending and explaining the analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**.

The candidate further develops this Wider Contextual Development mark by stating, 'Additionally, another reason why the Centre Party voted for the Enabling Act was because Hitler promised he would not interfere with the Catholic

Church.’ By further extending and explaining the analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**.

The candidate then notes, ‘The fact that the democratic Centre Party did ultimately vote for the Enabling Act, allowing the Nazis to consolidate their power, backs up Kershaw’s argument that “the Reichstag as a democratic body, had voted itself out of existence”’. The candidate was awarded the first of the two available marks for Historical Interpretations. **(1 mark: historical interpretations)**

The candidate states, “Then in April, the German states were centralised and Hitler appointed Reich governors.” No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘This helped the Nazis to consolidate their power as it meant that the Lander (German states) who previously controlled education and policing would not follow different political aims to the Nazis.’ This was awarded the third of the three available Source Interpretation marks for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of Source B. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**. At this point the candidate has gained all 3 of the available source interpretation marks for this question.

The candidate further develops the analysis of this source interpretation mark by stating, ‘Additionally, Reich Governors tended to be Gaughleighters [Gauleiters], who were Nazis who oversaw local areas and 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.’ By extending and explaining the analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**.

The candidate states, ‘However Source B fails to mention that the Nazis also consolidated their power by acting harshly against communists following the Reichstag Fire of 27 February 1933, which the Nazis interpreted as a Communist plot.’ For this analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**.

The candidate extends the analysis by stating, ‘This can be seen as 4000 Communists were arrested following the fire, including KPD leader Thalmann. This depleted the left of individuals who could have opposed the regime.’ By further extending and explaining the analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**.

The candidate again extends the analysis by stating. ‘Additionally, many Communists who were arrested were taken to the first concentration camp of Dachau. Dachau also helped the Nazis to consolidate their power as it acted as a deterrent to further opposition.’ By extending and explaining the analysis, the candidate was awarded **1 mark for WCD**. At this point the candidate has gained all 7 of the available Wider Contextual Development marks.

Lastly the candidate states, '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"'. The candidate was awarded the second of the two available marks for Historical Interpretations. **(1 mark: historical interpretations)**

Overall, the candidate was awarded **12 out of 12 marks** for this question:

Source Interpretation:	3 out of 3 marks
Wider Contextual Development:	7 out of 7 marks
Historical Interpretations:	2 out of 2 marks

Candidate 4

Question 48

How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of the policies of Volksgemeinschaft in Germany between 1933 and 1939?

The candidate was awarded **16 out of 16 marks** for this question.

The opening paragraph, whilst not gaining any marks, is an example of appropriate process for an Advanced Higher candidate. The candidate has made a judgement that the sources offer differing interpretations and are not complete.

The candidate 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.” The candidate has selected the correct relevant point from Source C. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘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.’ This was awarded the first of the three available Source Interpretation marks for Source C for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of the source. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**

The candidate 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 5.4 million by December 1936.” The candidate has selected the correct relevant point from Source C. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘This shows that the popularity of the youth groups increased immensely, showing that it impacted heavily on German youth as many joined it.’ This was awarded the second of the three available Source Interpretation marks for Source C for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of the source. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**

The candidate states, “For many young people who joined the Hitler Youth, it provided exciting opportunities, making them feel respected and responsible.” The candidate has selected the correct relevant point from Source C. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘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 and maturity.’ This was awarded the third of the three available Source Interpretation marks for Source C for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of the source. **(1 mark: source interpretation)** At this point, the candidate has gained all three of the available Source Interpretation marks for Source C.

The candidate 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.” The candidate has selected the correct relevant point from the Source D. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘This shows that the Nazis invaded women’s privacy with their policies, so they had a big impact on German women.’ This was awarded the first of the three available Source Interpretation marks for Source D for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of the source. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**.

The candidate 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.” The candidate has selected the correct relevant point from Source D. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then provides interpretation of this content by stating, ‘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 and psychological impact on German women who were forced out of jobs.’ This was awarded the second of the three available Source Interpretation marks for Source D for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of the source. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**.

The candidate states, “After 1933, Nazi policies targeted women as part of the drive to cut down male unemployment and as a consequence, women were removed from many jobs and careers, reversing much of the progress they had made in the 1920s in the workplace.” The candidate has selected the correct relevant point from Source D. No marks were awarded for selecting the relevant quote. The candidate then states, ‘This shows that women were forced out of their jobs to allow men to have them, which erased the steps women had taken forward in progressiveness in the workplace. This would have had an economic impact on unemployed men and a psychological impact on the women who were removed from their jobs.’ This was awarded the third of the three available Source Interpretation marks for Source D for an appropriate interpretive comment on the selected aspect of the source. **(1 mark: source interpretation)**.

At this point, the candidate has gained all three Source Interpretation marks for Source D and overall has gained all six of the available Source Interpretation marks: three for Source C and three for Source D.

The candidate states, ‘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”’. The candidate was awarded the first of the two available marks for Historical Interpretations **(1 mark: historical interpretations)**.

The candidate states, ‘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.” The candidate was awarded the second of the two available marks for Historical Interpretations **(1 mark: historical interpretations)**.

The candidate states, ‘Both sources also fail to mention that the Strength through Joy scheme which gave cinema tickets and leisure activities to workers. It was intended, to some extent, to make up for inadequate pay and no trade union rights.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the first of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

The candidate states, ‘Both sources also fail to mention the Beauty of Work Scheme which improved workplace conditions to please workers. However, many workers complained that they had to build these without pay.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the second of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

The candidate states, ‘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.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the third of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

The candidate states, ‘Both sources fail to mention that on 15 September 1933 the Nuremberg Laws were passed. They prevented Jews from marrying Germans and stripped Jews of their German citizenship.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the fourth of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

The candidate states, ‘Both sources fail to mention marriage loans were given and divorce made easier to encourage ‘suitable’ marriages. Childless couples had to pay higher taxes than couples with children.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the fifth of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

The candidate states, ‘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 and was unpopular in Germany.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the sixth of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

The candidate states, ‘Both sources fail to mention that on 1 April 1933, the Nazis enforced a boycott of Jewish businesses. However, this only lasted a day as many Germans were sympathetic to the Jews. This would have had an economic impact on the Jews.’ For this comment, the candidate was awarded the seventh of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks **(1 mark for WCD)**.

Lastly, the candidate states, 'Both sources fail to mention Kristallnacht, 9-10 November 1938. Synagogues and Jewish homes were destroyed; 75,000 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 damages, which would have had a huge economic impact on the Jews.' For this comment, the candidate was awarded the eighth of the eight available Wider Contextual Development marks (**1 mark for WCD**).

Overall, the candidate was awarded **16 out of 16 marks** for this question:

Source Interpretation: 6 out of 6 marks

Wider Contextual Development: 8 out of 8 marks

Historical Interpretations: 2 out of 2 marks

Candidate 5

Question 50

‘The ineffectiveness of resistance to segregation before 1939 was a result of poor leadership within resistance organisations.’ How valid is this view?

The evidence for this candidate was placed within the following mark ranges for each part of the assessment components for this question.

Structure

The candidate was awarded credit in the **18-19 mark range** because, although their introduction includes clear context, main interpretations and a well-established line of argument, it does not look at the debate beyond identifying leadership as a reason for the ineffectiveness of resistance organisations. While the introduction would sit in the 15-17 mark range, the response is clearly structured and includes separate sections which relate to their three chosen factors.

The overall conclusion is based on sub-conclusions throughout the response and makes an overall judgement on the issue, based on an evaluation of the key points. This means, on the whole for structure, the response sits in the 18-19 mark range, though this is not a driver of the overall mark.

Thoroughness and/or relevance of information and approach

The candidate was awarded credit in the **20-22 mark range** because the treatment of the issue is based on wide research, demonstrating considerable width and depth of knowledge, rather than being based on wide and serious reading to push into the higher mark range. While many candidates will demonstrate good depth of knowledge on the ANC as a resistance organisation, this candidate has equal depth of knowledge for their other chosen factors of the ICU and CPSA. Their response covers the whole period in question from the establishment of these resistance organisations until 1939 and the evidence remains relevant to the parameters of the question. The evidence presented is linked clearly to the candidate’s analysis and evaluation throughout. Depth of knowledge is evident in comments including the reasons for the founding of the ICU, and details of its financial collapse. Balance is demonstrated by highlighting strengths of the organisations, going beyond a list of reasons for ineffectiveness, to develop their analysis.

Analysis, evaluation and line of argument

The candidate was awarded credit in the **20-22 mark range** because the response is fluent and insightful. The candidate has a firm grasp of the evaluative aims of the question and is very assured and in control of the arguments, though does not consider other implications of the question which may have explored other factors resulting in ineffectiveness of early resistance organisations. The candidate consistently returns to the issue of leadership in each factor to build their argument throughout, at times contrasting the leadership of different

organisations and linking other areas of weakness directly to the failings of leadership. Evaluative comments used as sub-conclusions highlight quality of thought including, 'the ICU were an ultimately ineffective organisation, they held little control over members, ran limited protest, which are all signs synonymous of poor leadership.'

Historical sources and interpretations

The candidate was awarded credit in the **15-17 mark range** because there are two historians used accurately and as illustrative points reflecting their main line of argument and interpretation. These two views are then repeated in the conclusion to reinforce their line of argument rather than simply being illustrative points of knowledge. They are accurate and well-presented, showing good understanding of the viewpoints rather than sound knowledge that is required for the upper mark ranges.

Overall, the evidence for this candidate was placed within the **20-22 mark range**. While structure and reference to historical interpretations fit lower mark range criteria, the two main drivers of thoroughness and analysis ensure that the response fits the higher range overall, and the candidate was awarded **21 out of 25 marks**.