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## **History (Advanced Higher): question paper**

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**Source questions and marking instructions**

## **SECTION 8 — Russia: from Tsarism to Stalinism, 1914-1945**

### **Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks**

**Study the source below and attempt the question which follows.**

**Source A** from N. N. Sukhanov's diary entry of Tuesday, February 21<sup>st</sup> in *The Russian Revolution 1917: a personal record* (1922)

I was sitting in my office and behind the partition two typists were gossiping about 'revolution'. These girls didn't understand what revolution was. In this period of the agony of Tsarism, the attention of Russia, or at any rate of Petersburg "society", and of political circles in the state capital revolved primarily around the State Duma convened on February 14th. Elements further to the Left, including myself, spoke out at various party meetings against tying the workers' activities with the Duma because bourgeois circles there had given proof enough, not only of their inability to join the proletariat even against Rasputin, but also of their mortal fear of utilising the strength of the proletariat in the struggle for a constitutional regime or for "carrying on the war to total victory" . . . Not one party was preparing for the great upheaval. Everyone was dreaming, ruminating, full of foreboding, feeling his way . . .

These philistine girls whose tongues and typewriters were rattling away behind the partition didn't know what a revolution was. I believed neither them, nor the inflexible facts, nor my own judgement. Revolution - highly improbable!

Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as an explanation of the nature of the February Revolution.

**12 marks**

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 1: Evaluate source question (adapted) with marking instructions**

**Question** Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as an explanation of the reasons for the February Revolution. (12 marks)

Candidates may be awarded a total of 6 marks for the quality of their evaluation of the provenance of the source **AND** for their ability to establish the views of the source in regard to provenance and accurately support that evaluation with comment from the source. Provenance evaluation will be up to 3 marks and source evaluation up to 3 marks.

The remaining marks may be awarded for the quality and depth of the immediate and wider context recall, including historians' views, that candidates provide in their overall interpretation of the source's value.

Aspect of Source A		Possible comment on the source rubric provenance
<b>Author</b>	N N Sukhanov.	Diarist, most authentic memoirist of the Revolution, unique position. Knew the Bolshevik leaders very well, his wife was a Bolshevik. Highly personal record from someone eventually hostile to the Bolshevik project who fell away from the movement so some consider his distance makes the record better. Honesty cantankerousness and power of detached analysis.
<b>Purpose</b>	Diary of the revolution.	An intimate spectator of the life of the revolutionary capital Sole full-length eye-witness account of the entire revolutionary period.
<b>Timing</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> February. Published 1922.	Written on 21 <sup>st</sup> February merely 2 days before the demonstration which became the revolution over the next 3 days and describes in detail the mood of the time. Published in 1922 after five years of the revolution. That he had his memoir published is an oblique example of his detachment. Calls Lenin a dictator, sneers at Trotsky's high handedness and calls Stalin a grey blur.

Point in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to the source content provenance
In this period of the agony of Tsarism, the attention of Russia, or at any rate of Petersburg	Awareness of the role of the 'above' group in the political movement reflected by focus on St Petersburg, the

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 1: Evaluate source question (adapted) with marking instructions**

<p>“society”, and of political circles in the state capital revolved primarily around the State Duma...</p>	<p>city, and those in Russian ‘society’, the elites and middle-class concerns.</p>
<p>Elements further to the Left, including myself, spoke out at various party meetings against tying the workers’ activities with the Duma because bourgeois circles there had given proof enough, not only of their inability to join the proletariat even against Rasputin, but also of their mortal fear of utilising the strength of the proletariat in the struggle for a constitutional regime or for “carrying on the war to total victory”...</p>	<p>The February Revolution was not a unifying of all classes but quite disparate. Each group had its own motivations. He emphasises that there was no ‘common ground’ and the division was based on the continuing of the war, or not.</p>
<p>Not one party was preparing for the great upheaval. Everyone was dreaming, ruminating, full of foreboding, feeling his way .... Revolution- highly improbable!</p>	<p>Definite about the bandying about of the word revolution, but no sign of any organised revolutionary cohesive movement.</p>

**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

- Tsarism in decline because of Nicholas himself, personality, German wife, reliance on Rasputin. Plus, his failures previously eg Russo-Japanese War
- Duma undermined by Tsar, limiting power. Tsarina and Rasputin dismissing ministers on a regular basis when the Tsar had gone to the front
- the conduct of the war - failed offensives, Tannenberg, Masurian Lakes, war-weariness by 1917 with Tsar directly in charge from September 1915
- actions of the elites (Yusupov) in 1916 killing Rasputin - but this was more about the crumbling Romanov dynasty - his death a means of the elites saving autocracy.

**Points of knowledge which offer wider contextualisation of the source**

- ‘bread’ reflecting the economic privations of the time - shortages, queuing for 24 hours, excessive inflation
- demonstrations and strikes were not uncommon, but the key leaders were not always Bolshevik. Schliapnikov the leading Bolshevik scoffed at the idea that this was a revolution “What revolution?” he asked a local meeting of the party leaders on the 25th. “Give the workers a pound of bread and the movement will peter out”. (Figs)
- February 23rd International Women’s’ Day - the temperature rising to - 5 degrees, more people on the streets, Putilov workers join and the soldiers mutiny
- 1916 bread ration from 2.5lb to 1.5lb, prices rise six-fold in Petrograd
- by 1917 the average working woman was spending 60 hours a week in bread lines

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 1: Evaluate source question (adapted) with marking instructions**

- war casualties 1917 1,700,000 deaths and 6,000,000 wounded
- factory conditions were improving, 1912 sickness and accident benefits schemes
- role of Vyborg Committee - (Kayurov, Chugurin Pavlov) suggestion of planned activity and direction
- intended Guchkov Plot as indicated by James White.

**Historians**

**Perspective on the issue**

**O Figes:**

Argues that the mutiny turned disorder into revolution.

**P Kenez:**

Contends “there was not to be found anywhere in the country any groups of the population...which were ready to put up a fight for the old regime.”

**R B McKean:**

Argues that “the Great War acted as the spark which set the combustible of mass discontent alight.”

**James White:**

Argues that the revolution was not unplanned or spontaneous.

## **SECTION 11 — Britain: at war and peace, 1938–1951**

### **Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks**

**Study the source below and attempt the question which follows.**

**Source B** from *Their Finest Hour* by Winston S Churchill (1948)

These were the times when the English and particularly the Londoners were seen at their best. On my way to King's Cross the sirens sounded, the streets began to empty, except for long queues of very tired people waiting for the last bus. Away across the Atlantic, the prolonged bombardment of London, aroused a wave of sympathy in the United States. Passion flamed in American hearts, and in none more than in the heart of President Roosevelt. Under the pressures of the bombardment the shelters and defences grew continually and with six or seven million people living in a great built-up area, the smashing of their sewers and water supply seemed to me a very great danger.

I feared that the long nights for millions in the crowded street shelters would perhaps produce epidemics of influenza, diphtheria, the common cold, and what not.

**87.** Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the impact the Blitz had on Britain.

**12 marks**

**Question 87 (2019) Evaluate the usefulness of Source B as evidence of the impact the Blitz had on Britain. (12 marks)**

Candidates may be awarded a total of 6 marks for the quality of their evaluation of the provenance of the source AND for their ability to establish the views of the source in regard to provenance and accurately support that evaluation with comment from the source. Provenance evaluation will be up to 3 marks and source evaluation up to 3 marks.

The remaining marks may be awarded for the quality and depth of the immediate and wider context recall, including historians' views, that candidates provide in their overall interpretation of the source's value.

Aspect of Source B		Possible comment on the source rubric provenance
Author	Winston Churchill.	Written by the wartime Prime Minister, 1940–1945, who dominated and directed both political and military matters.
Purpose	To record the history of the Second World War as seen through Churchill's eyes.	To promote his role as a war leader. The account may be biased in Churchill's favour. 'History will be kind to me. I know, for I shall write it' (apt paraphrase).
Timing	Written in 1948.	Shortly after the conflict was over and when these events were a very recent memory. Churchill was in opposition having lost the 1945 General Election.

Point in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to the source content provenance
Londoners were seen at their best. On my way to King's Cross the sirens sounded, the streets began to empty, except for long queues of very tired people waiting for the last bus.	When the sirens sounded the streets of London became deserted with the exception of exhausted people waiting for the last bus. By his tone he is emphasising that they proved resilient and determined in spite of the circumstances.
I feared that the long nights for millions in the crowded street shelters would perhaps produce epidemics of influenza, diphtheria, the common cold.	The very large number of individuals sheltering together could result in the spread of illness. Again his tone is certainly one expressing his concerns for the people.

Six or seven million people living in a great built-up area, the smashing of their sewers and water supply.	Shows his awareness that very many people faced a potential threat to public health by the destruction of the sewers which might lead to contamination of the water supply.
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**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

- over 13,000 people were killed in September and October 1940, and however much suffering this represented, it was much smaller figure than had been feared
- it is argued that very many people ignored the air raid sirens and did not shelter and simply remained in bed
- the number of Londoners made homeless by the middle of October 1940 was around 250,000 – far greater than expected.

**Points of knowledge which offer wider contextualisation of the source**

- the Blitz commenced in September 1940 and came to an end in May 1941
- London was bombed for 57 nights in a row
- 10th May 1941 London suffered its worst night, but this was the last night of the Blitz
- 30,000 people were killed during the Blitz
- on the 13th and 14th March 1941 Clydebank was bombed with over 500 killed and over 600 injured
- in Clydebank over 4,000 houses were completely destroyed
- Clydebank raids were not a military success from the German perspective
- Coventry was bombed in November 1940 and was the single most concentrated attack on a British city in World War Two
- in Coventry over 550 people were killed and more than 43,000 homes, just over half the city's housing stock, were damaged or destroyed in the raid
- in areas of extensive bombing, London, Clydebank and Coventry people had to be recruited as fire crews and air raid wardens to prevent large scale damage to infrastructure
- Southampton, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield were bombed
- however German bombing did not seriously hamper British war production
- German bombing had little effect on British morale, in fact there is an argument that bombing may have helped morale, the 'Blitz Spirit'
- contemporary newsreels show the spirit of the Blitz, people pulling together and helping each other in their hour of need
- those who advocate that a spirit of the Blitz did exist claim that the British were at their best in this period of extreme adversity
- there was no wide scale collapse of civilian morale
- some would argue that the theory that there was unity at this time was indeed a myth. Class was used as a barrier for people to access air raid shelters in the more expensive London hotel, where only customers and guests were allowed to use the facilities
- there was a large black market in rationed goods, these were affordable to those who could afford to pay a premium price for them
- argument that the government were slow to make available Anderson Shelters to those who couldn't afford them

Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 2: Evaluate source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions

- overall shelter provision was poor in the areas most affected by bombing
- the Blitz caused widespread homelessness and medical care for the victims had to be planned carefully to offer the best service
- second wave of evacuation due to the Blitz.

**Historians**

**Perspective on the issue**

Andrew Roberts

Remains steadfast in his adherence to the ‘finest hour’ argument and insists that the British people were indeed at their best in this period of crisis and that morale was rock solid.

Nick Tiratsoo

Are more sceptical view of this thesis and their assertion that morale was nowhere near as high as suggested, citing widespread panic and anger in the East End of London at inadequate shelter provision as well as the widespread incidence of industrial unrest especially on the Clyde where workers often saw their employers as a greater enemy than Hitler.

Angus Calder

Suggest in several references the huge increase in opportunistic crime during the Blitz.

Juliet Gardiner

Has a focus on government concerns about morale and the efforts made to gauge the mood of the people.

**(This is SECTION 3 from 2020 onwards)**

**SECTION 4 — Scotland: from the Treaty of Union to the Enlightenment, 1707–1815**

**Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks**

**Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.**

**Source A** from a proclamation of the *Privy Council*, 13th July 1714

Catholics, Episcopalians and other non-jurors have for too long wrongly complained of alleged injustices. In truth, they are disloyal. Their secret plotting to enlist soldiers to the Pretender's cause is their one objective to secure his unjust claim to the British throne. Queen Anne, and her loyal subjects have thus far been forced into an act in self-defence. Moreover, Her Majesty's government will actively collect exact records of the activities and actions of Catholics, Episcopalians and other non-jurors suspected of treachery. Should any of these persons refuse to swear allegiance to our rightful Queen as demanded by the Act for Taking the Oath of Allegiance they will be denied the right to own weapons other than a walking stick. Moreover, they will be declared a popish criminal and a convict. The Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government will ensure the Treaty of Union remains entire and complete.

**30.** Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the reasons why some Scots supported the 1715 rebellion.

**12 marks**

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 3: Evaluate source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

**Question 30 Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the reasons why some Scots supported the 1715 rebellion. (12 marks)**

Candidates may be awarded a **total of 6 marks** for the quality of their evaluation of the provenance of the source **AND** for their ability to establish the views of the source in regard to provenance and accurately support that evaluation with comment from the source. Provenance evaluation will be **up to 3 marks** and source evaluation **up to 3 marks**.

The remaining marks may be awarded for the quality and depth of the immediate and wider context recall, including historians' views, that candidates provide in their overall interpretation of the source's value.

Aspect of Source A		Possible comment on the source rubric provenance
<b>Author</b>	Privy Council.	Decision making part of the Hanoverian government – senior members of Parliament.
<b>Purpose</b>	To disseminate Hanoverian policy.	Provides unequivocal instructions to Justices of the Peace regarding law enforcement. Although it gives the views of the government it could be interpreted as anti-Jacobite.
<b>Timing</b>	Written in July 1714.	Provides a context of anti-Catholic legislation a year before the outbreak of the '15.

Point identified in the Source	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to the source content provenance
Catholics, Episcopalians and other non-jurors have too long wrongly complained of alleged injustices. In truth they are disloyal.	Catholics and Episcopalians were aggrieved by various instances of perceived unfair treatment by the Hanoverian state.
Their secret plotting to enlist soldiers to the Pretender's cause is their one objective to secure his unjust claim to the British throne.	Highlights the real concern the Hanoverian state had that some Scots supported the Pretender and were more than sympathetic to his cause.
Should any of these persons refuse to swear allegiance to our rightful Queen as demanded by the Act for Taking the Oath of Allegiance they will be denied the right to own weapons other than a walking stick. Moreover, they will be declared a popish criminal and a convict.	Proclaims the severe consequences of refusing to accept the terms of the Act of the Oath of Allegiance which resulted in criminal conviction. The language and tone here emphasises the severity of the situation.

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 3: Evaluate source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

- legislation following James II's exile reversed the Declaration of Indulgence's attempts to ensure freedom of conscience to all non-jurors. The Act of Toleration (1689) specifically excluded Catholics
- the Stuarts' Catholic faith attracted support from the Catholic populace, though it also dissuaded others from doing so
- widespread dissatisfaction amongst Scots who believed the Union had failed to deliver economic success in almost all areas aside from Glasgow.

**Points of knowledge which offer wider contextualisation of the source.**

- the Earl of Mar played a pivotal role in persuading, recruiting and coercing men to fight for the Jacobite cause
- Scottish supporters of the 1715 rising were defined by the diversity of their interests and motivations. Many were simply seeking personal advantage rather than being moved by religious or ideological devotion
- Scottish nobles were discontented by a lack of Hanoverian patronage, notably the Earls of Panmure and Southesk, who mobilised significant support in the lowlands
- long term Anti-English Sentiment – Darien, The Alien Act and William of Orange's wars with France contributed to hostility towards the Hanoverian state and support for the Jacobite cause
- success of Jacobite propaganda in convincing patriotic idealists amongst the populace that Stuart's cause was Scotland's cause.

<b>Historians</b>	<b>Perspective on the issue</b>
John Prebble	Rejects James Francis Stuart's Catholicism as an advantage which encouraged Scots to support the cause – he suggests it was in actuality an impediment.
Allan McInnes	Argues that support for the Jacobite cause consistently arose from Episcopalians supplemented by the small but committed Catholic minority.
Daniel Szechi	Maintains that both the Catholic and Episcopalian churches were critical in mobilising support for the Jacobite cause. Both churches acted as institutional engines producing generation upon generation of Jacobites.
Rosalind Mitchison	Reminds us that in addition to religious matters the impact of the Union, and particularly the lack of political positions available to the Scottish aristocracy were important factors in mobilising support for the '15.

**(This will be SECTION 6 from 2020 onwards)**

**SECTION 7 — Germany: from democracy to dictatorship, 1918–1939**

**Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks**

**Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.**

**Source B** from *The Nazi Dictatorship* by Ian Kershaw (2000)

The panic reaction of the Nazi leadership to the Reichstag Fire, and the rapidity with which the harsh measures against the Communists were improvised, derived directly from their fears. The Nazi leaders were all convinced that the [Reichstag] fire was a signal for a Communist uprising. Fears that the Communists would not remain passive, that they would undertake some major show of force before the [5th March] election, had been rife among the Nazi leadership — and among non-Nazi members of the national government. With one brief paragraph, the personal liberties enshrined in the Weimar Constitution were suspended indefinitely. With another brief paragraph, the autonomy of the Länder [German states] was overridden by the right of the Reich government to intervene to restore order. The hastily constructed emergency decree amounted to the charter of the Third Reich.

**Source C** from *Nazi Germany* by Tim Kirk (2007)

Matters came to a head in the early summer of 1934. Hitler felt under increasing pressure to curb Röhm's ambitions and the activity of the stormtroopers, especially in view of the weakness of the economy and Germany's international position. Conservative criticism of the stormtroopers was increasingly outspoken and the SS, finding its own ambitions thwarted, encouraged the antagonism and spread rumours of an SA conspiracy to stage a coup. Although the killings of 30 June were clearly illegal on any reading of the law, approval of Hitler's actions was almost universal. In a speech of 13 July Hitler characterised his actions as those of Germany's supreme judge taking decisive measures in the national interest, an argument echoed by Carl Schmitt (the leading German professor of law), who argued that Hitler protected the law from the gravest abuse by acting in times of danger and, as Führer, making law directly.

**55.** How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the nature of the Nazi Party consolidation of power between 1933 and 1934?

**16 marks**

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 4: Two source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

**Question 55**      **How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the nature of the Nazi Party consolidation of power between 1933 and 1934? (16 marks)**

The candidate may be awarded up to a maximum of 3 marks for interpreting points from an individual source.

Point in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to interpretations given
The panic reaction of the Nazi leadership to the Reichstag fire, and the rapidity with which the harsh measures against the Communists were improvised, derived directly from their fears that they would undertake some major show of force.	Argues that the Nazi leadership responded very quickly to the Reichstag fire and it allowed them to be swift in the measures taken to consolidate power because they were fearful of the Communists This contends that the Communists were suspected of planning a coup and the Nazis were ready for them.
The emergency decree 'For the Protection of People and State' was the last item to be dealt with by the Cabinet on 28 <sup>th</sup> February. With one brief paragraph, the personal liberties enshrined in the Weimar Constitution were suspended indefinitely.	Contends that the Nazi party gained temporary, yet significant powers to rule and remove personal liberties and freedoms from political opponents.
With another brief paragraph, the autonomy of the Länder* was overridden by the right of the Reich government to intervene to restore order.	Asserts that opposition from regional governments was removed by this decree on the pretext of intervention to restore order- in actuality it allowed further consolidation of power.

**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

The candidate might display an understanding of the timetable of the consolidation of power.

- 30 January: 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor heading a coalition government
- 28 February: President Hindenburg signs 'The Decree for the Protection of the German People'
- 5 March: Elections, Nazis make sufficient gains to ensure that they cannot be defeated by a coalition of parties (unlike previous 'Presidential Cabinets')
- 23 March: Enabling Law passed, grants the government four years of emergency powers. The Cabinet/Hitler can pass decrees without involving the president. Dachau, the first concentration camp is opened
- 7 April: 'Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service', co-ordinates the executive with the Nazi will

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 4: Two source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

- 2 May: Free trade unions banned
- 22 June: SPD banned
- 27 June: DNVP dissolves itself.

Point in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to interpretations given
Hitler felt under increasing pressure to curb Röhm's ambitions...	Kirk is arguing that the reason for consolidation was because Hitler wanted to secure his position and stamp out Röhm.
... approval of Hitler's actions was almost universal.	Argues that most people supported even these violent measures which allowed the Nazis to consolidate power further.
Hitler characterised his actions as those of Germany's supreme judge taking decisive measures in the national interest, an argument echoed by Carl Schmitt who argued that Hitler protected the law from the gravest abuse by acting in times of danger and, as Führer, making law directly.	Arguing here that because Hitler placed himself above the law of the land but had justified it. In this he had the support of the judiciary another key instrument of the state.

**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

- the 'Night of the Long Knives' solved many of the problems that faced Hitler in the early summer of 1934 and secured the consolidation of his power
- getting rid of Rohm and his rebellious SA won him the support of the army and conservative circles, and ended public disquiet over the street violence and terrorism of the SA
- after the 30 June purge the SA lost its importance but the SS was now able to become the most powerful empire within the Nazi state
- the 'Old Fighters' of the SA, without whom Hitler could never have got into power in the first place, were sacrificed in order that he could meet his major objectives, supreme power for himself, the support of the army, political stability and economic recovery
- the 'Night of the Long Knives' increased Hitler's personal standing and authority in the country
- Frick drafted the new law that declared the murders of 30th June legal and it was passed by the Reichstag (which was by now nothing more than a Nazi assembly).

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 4: Two source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

**Points of knowledge which offer wider contextualisation of the sources**

- the ‘Night of the Long Knives’ was not the only significant action in the consolidation of power. Other significant developments in the process of Gleichschaltung (‘Coordination’) included
- 28 February 1933: Emergency Decrees following the Reichstag fire. These became the basic law of the Third Reich and were used to suspend constitutional rights, to give the secret police the power to hold people indefinitely in ‘protective custody’, and to suppress the KPD. The KPD, its nature and its potential as a threat to the Nazis
- 13 March: The takeover of the press and the media through the establishment of the Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda
- 24 March: The Enabling Act (became the virtual constitution of the Third Reich)
- 7 April: Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service (Jews and non-Germans excluded from Public service)
- 2 May: Trade Unions abolished
- 14 July: Law Against the Formation of New Parties (Germany became a one-party state)
- 14 October: Reichstag dissolved. In the elections of 12 November the Nazis won 92% of votes
- January 1934: Elected state assemblies dissolved and Reich governors created to run the states
- 1 August: Law Concerning the Head of State of the German Reich merged the offices of Chancellor and President in the new position of the Führer and Reich Chancellor of Germany. Hitler became Head of State
- 30 June 1934: Night of the Long Knives
- 2 August 1934: Death of Hindenburg. The army then took an oath of personal loyalty to the Führer
- the seven bastions of constitutionalism confronting Hitler [i] the Constitution itself, [ii] federal structure of the Reich, [iii] the Reichstag and the party system, [iv] the President and presidential powers, [v] the civil service, [vi] the judiciary and [vii] the Army
- the notion of ‘gleichschaltung’ (coordination) both of the seven bastions (above) and of wider areas of German life (eg youth organisations, the churches, sport etc)
- the Reichstag Fire is thus only one in a substantial number of factors, but is it of pivotal significance?
- in the process of consolidation of power infighting ensued both within the governing coalition and Chancellor Hitler’s inner circle. Hugenberg was quickly marginalised and by summer 1934 von Papen was isolated. Himmler’s power grew as did that of the SS, and the bellicose SA leadership became seen as a threat to the Chancellor’s authority
- role of propaganda in securing Hitler in power.

**Historians**

**Perspective on the issue**

Helmut Krausnick	Views the decree of 28 February, passed the day after the fire, as ‘the decisive stage in the consolidation of power’. It gave the government the power to silence any opponent.
Jeremy Noakes	Contends that the Enabling Act emasculated the Reichstag and freed the Reich ministries from parliamentary control.

***Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 4: Two source question  
(2019 adapted) with marking instructions***

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Peter Fritzsche | Argues that the killings of 30 June 1934 helped the regime 'by burnishing its law-and-order credentials and promoting Hitler's statesmanlike image'.   |
| Richard Evans   | Argues that although Germany was already well on the way to becoming a dictatorship[ before the Reichstag Fire Decree and the elections of 5 March, these two events 'provided it with the appearance, however threadbare, of legal and political legitimation'. |

**(This will be SECTION 7 from 2020 onwards)**

**SECTION 8 — South Africa: race and power, 1902–1984**

**Part B — HISTORICAL SOURCES — 40 marks**

**Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.**

**Source A** from *White Laager* by W H Vatcher Jr (1965)

After the Boer War, Dutch leaders set up private Afrikaans schools to revive Afrikaner morale and teach the tenets of Calvinism. The Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) took the lead in agitating for the establishment of such 'Christian-National' schools, and DRC preachers were active in school committees. After self-government was granted to the Orange Free State and Transvaal, the Boer schools were dissolved and amalgamated with the government schools. Thereafter, agitation for Christian-National Education schools waned, but it never quite died. The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches sponsored a number of schools, which attracted many Afrikaner children. Afrikaner leaders became concerned and, when the language issue sharpened, the DRC again began intensive agitation for Christian-National Education. In a sense the struggle for this was a defensive effort. It was another attempt to laager (protect themselves).

**Source B** from *South Africa: The Union Years, 1910–1948* by Bill Freund (2011)

By contrast, the Afrikaner Broederbond was founded in 1918 by a small gathering of police officers, railway clerks from poor Afrikaner families, clergy and teachers in the Transvaal province. The new organisation called Jong Suid-Africa (Young South Africa), changed its name the following year in 1919 to the Afrikaner Broederbond. However, its origins were modest. The self-selected body, was established in a house in Kensington, Johannesburg and became a secret organisation in 1924. In 1929, it generated in turn the organisation of a broad cultural organisation, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK), which brought it to a much wider public audience, especially among civil servants, Afrikaans teachers, clergy and other professional men composing the Afrikaner elite. From here, the Afrikaner Broederbond also tended to reorient itself toward constructing economic power (convening the first Ekonomiese Volkskongres in 1939).

**62.** How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing viewpoints of the reasons for the growth of Afrikaner nationalism prior to 1939?

**16 marks**

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 5: Two source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

**Question 62**                      **How much do Sources A and B reveal about the differing interpretations of the reasons for the growth of Afrikaner nationalism prior to 1939? (16 marks)**

The candidate may be awarded up to a maximum of 3 marks for interpreting points from an individual source.

<b>Point in Source A</b>	<b>Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to interpretations given</b>
Dutch leaders set up private Afrikaans schools to revive morale and teach the tenets of Calvinism	Argues that it was the separate Afrikaner schools established to preserve and promote Afrikaner culture.
DRC preachers were active in school committees.	Supports the view that the Dutch Reformed Church was actively involved in Christian-National schools educating Afrikaners and promoting Afrikanerdom.
Afrikaner leaders became concerned and, when the language issue sharpened, the DRC began intensive agitation for Christian-National Education.	Here highlights that Afrikaans was not an official language under the Constitution until the 1920s which led to resentment from many Afrikaners. Hence the view that this led to an increase in Afrikaners supporting the development of Afrikaans speaking schools.

**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

- origins of beliefs about Afrikaners in DRC/neo-Calvinist theology
- the distortion of Afrikaner history to justify such beliefs
- examples of the alleged status of Afrikaners as a ‘chosen’ people, that is, God’s Covenant with the Voortrekkers at Blood River in 1838
- role of Dutch Reformed Church, including Malan as former Minister.

<b>Point in Source B</b>	<b>Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s) in regard to interpretations given</b>
By contrast, the Afrikaner Broederbond was founded in 1918.	Presents the view that the Broederbond was established as a secret society dedicated to the advancement of Afrikaner interests.
In 1929, it generated in turn the organisation of a broad cultural organisation, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK), which brought it to a wider public.	Highlights the view that the FAK was established by the Broederbond in order to forge cultural unity amongst Afrikaners.
From here, the Bond also tended to reorient itself towards	Further contends that the Broederbond also aimed to promote and protect Afrikaners

**Advanced Higher History question paper exemplar 5: Two source question (2019 adapted) with marking instructions**

constructing economic power (convening the first Ekonomiese Volkskongres in 1939).	economically through the work of the Volkskongres.
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**Points of knowledge which develop and contextualise the points in the source**

- the FAK organised the Volkskongres of 1939 as a result of a special findings commission established to investigate poverty among Afrikaners
- new Afrikaner financial institutions including SANTAM and SANLAM
- Eufees celebrations of 1938 and Malan's Blood River speech orchestrated by the FAK
- Broederbond leadership drawn largely from the intelligentsia
- Broederbond saw political power as a means to establishing social and economic goals
- Broederbond fostered ethnic identity through economic means.

**Points of knowledge which offer wider contextualisation of the sources**

- the language movement and the way in which Afrikaans was used to create and increase a sense of national identity and exclusivity
- the activities of the Broederbond and FAK
- O'Meara's economic class-based explanation of the appeal of Afrikaner nationalism as put forward in Volkskapitalisme
- establishment of the Afrikaner Relief Fund (Reddingsdaadbonds) to support poor whites in crisis
- emergence of Afrikaner nationalism as a political force with appeal to 'Poor Whites' and the White working class □ significance of Malan's Purified National Party
- the Broederbond was clear in its aim of creating total Afrikaner dominance and were increasingly successful in recruiting the Afrikaner elite
- Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK) role in promoting Afrikaner culture and identity
- the Ossewa Brandweg (1938) – cultural organisation which grew out of the Voortrekker celebrations
- nationalist propaganda including Die Burger
- impact of the Great Depression including growth of Black squatter camps, growing awareness of inequality of poor Afrikaners and Malan's commitment to the poor white question
- establishment of Afrikaner Trade Unions to win the allegiance of Afrikaner workers (Sporbond, 1934)
- longstanding Afrikaner hostility to British Imperialism
- earlier 'Liberal' views also argued that Afrikaner nationalism was a product of fear
- distrust of the Fusion Government and subsequent establishment of the United Party and its leadership.

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<b>Historians</b>	<b>Perspective on the issue</b>
Dan O'Meara	Argues as a Marxist Revisionist that the Depression brought increasing class awareness to poor whites. This was capitalised on by National Party leaders.
Hermann Giliomee	Places emphasis on ethnic mobilisation as the reason for the growth of Afrikaner nationalism.
Isobel Hofmeyr	Emphasises the role of language, and Afrikaner publication, in creating a sense of national identity.
Charles Bloomberg	Argues that the role of organisations such as the Broederbond and the Dutch Reformed Church were important in forging Afrikaner nationalism.