

## A-level HISTORY

Component 1L The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991

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Tuesday 19 May 2020      Afternoon      Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/1L.
- Answer **three** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

### Information

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

### Advice

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

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

West German society was transformed in the years between 1960 and 1989, to become an affluent consumer society. Overall prosperity and the effects of the welfare state helped to close the gap between rich and poor. The percentage of households with automobiles rose from 25% to 65%; with telephones from 15% to 93%; with washing machines from 35% to 85%; with televisions from 38% to 99%. The result of this transformation was a certain levelling of taste, for example, clothing was no longer strongly class-specific. People not only had greater disposable incomes due to a rapidly expanding economy; they also had far more free time in which to spend their money. By 1980, five weeks of paid annual holidays were the norm and the average German worker had 150 days free every year. All this supported the case of those who argued that talk of class was no longer relevant.

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Adapted from M Kitchen, *A History of Modern Germany*, 2012**Extract B**

The constitution of West Germany proclaimed the formal equality of women and men, and a considerable quantity of legislation was enacted to secure such equality. However, in reality there was little progress in the 1970s and 1980s towards greater equality of opportunity for women. Women worked predominantly in lower-paid, lower-status jobs. Many West German women worked part-time: in 1984, 32% of female workers worked less than a 40-hour week and, significantly, 93% of all part-time workers were women. Women in West Germany constituted, in effect, a 'reserve army of labour', entering the economy in times of expansion and being easily excluded in times of recession. Official figures gave an unemployment rate for women of 10.6% in 1986 – a rate one-third higher than for men. Furthermore, the percentage of female students in higher education rose only from 30% in 1968 to 37.9% in 1986. Higher up the academic world, the number of women declined until only 5.2% of professors were female.

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

**Extract C**

This extract has been removed due to third-party copyright restrictions. The extract is adapted from F Taylor, *Exorcising Hitler*, 2011

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to social change in West Germany in the years 1960 to 1989.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

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**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

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**0 2** 'The economic growth of Germany, in the years 1871 to 1890, was due to government policies.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

**0 3** How successful was the Kaiser's government in asserting its political authority within Germany in the years 1890 to 1914?

[25 marks]

**0 4** 'The lives of working-class Germans improved throughout the years 1918 to 1939.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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