



A-level

HISTORY

**Component 20 Democracy and Nazism:
Germany, 1918–1945**

7042/20

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:
• **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

[Turn over]

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7042/20.**
- **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:**
 - **1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A**
 - **45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

Answer Question 01.

SOURCE A

From the memoirs of General Groener, Deputy Chief of the Army General Staff, published 1957. Here he recalls his telephone conversation with Ebert, 10 November 1918.

In the evening I telephoned Ebert and told him that the army would support the government and in return the officer corps expected the support of the government in the maintenance of order and discipline in the army. I expected the government to fight against Bolshevism and to be ready for the struggle. Ebert accepted my offer of an alliance. From then on, we discussed necessary measures

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**every evening on a secret telephone;
the alliance proved successful.**

**We hoped to gain a share of power in
the new state for the army and the 15
officer corps. If we succeeded, then
we would have rescued, for the new
Germany, the best and strongest
elements of old Prussia, despite the
revolution. 20**

**At first, of course, we had to make
concessions, for developments in the
army and in the homeland had taken
such a turn as to make the vigorous
issuing of commands by the High 25
Command impossible for the time
being. The task was to contain and
make the revolutionary movement
harmless.**

[Turn over]

SOURCE B

From a speech by Karl Liebknecht, a Communist leader, at a SPD/USPD meeting in Berlin, 10 November 1918.

I am afraid that I must pour cold water on your enthusiasm. The counter-revolution is already on the march; it is already in action. It is already among us. Dangers to the revolution threaten us from many sides. Danger threatens not only from those circles that up to now have held the reins of power – big landowners, Junkers, capitalists, imperialists, monarchists and generals – but also from those who today support the revolution but were still opposing it the day before yesterday.

Be careful whom you choose for the government and whom you trustingly elect to the soldiers' councils. In

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some places, several higher ranked officers have been elected chairmen of soldiers' councils. I tell you: enemies surround us! The triumph of the revolution will only be possible if it becomes a social revolution. Only then will it have the strength to ensure the socialisation of the economy, happiness and peace for all eternity.

[Turn over]

SOURCE C

From a speech by Gustav Noske, the SPD Minister of Defence, 7 January 1919.

Worker, Soldier, Citizen!

Today, three thousand men with heavy artillery and machine guns marched through Berlin, showing that the government has the power to carry out your demands to end the bloodshed. The government still hopes that the Spartacists will not launch a fight to keep their captured buildings but will instead surrender. Should they not come to their senses, then the government's and your patience will be exhausted. Spartacist gangs roam from house to house plundering with revolvers ready. The charade that this is a political movement has been

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exposed. Robbery and plunder are revealed as their single goal.

Workers! The government has 20

entrusted me with the leadership of the republic's soldiers, meaning that a worker stands at the peak of power in the socialist republic. I promise

that no unnecessary blood will be 25

spilled. With the new republican army, I want to bring you freedom

and peace. The working class must stand united against the Spartacists,

if democracy and socialism are not to 30
be lost.

[Turn over]

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying developments after the abdication of the Kaiser in 1918. [30 marks]

[Turn over]

SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

0 2

‘In the years 1924 to 1928, Germany’s international position was greatly strengthened.’

**Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]**

0 3

**How successful was the Nazi regime in controlling the Catholic and Protestant Churches in the years 1933 to 1941?
[25 marks]**

0 4

‘Nazi policies towards the Jews were inconsistent in the years 1935 to 1942.’

**Assess the validity of this view.
[25 marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

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