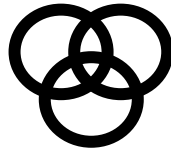


Name:

Register Number:

Class:



南橋中學

NAN CHIAU HIGH SCHOOL
END-OF-YEAR EXAMINATION 2024
SECONDARY THREE EXPRESS

For Marker's Use

HUMANITIES (HISTORY)

2261/02

3 October 2024, Thursday

1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Material: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

Write all answers on the writing paper provided. Please start your answer for Section B on a new sheet of paper.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work for Sections A and B separately.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The total marks for this paper is 50.

Section A: Source-Based Case Study

Question 1 is for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this source? Explain your answer using details from the source and your contextual knowledge. [5]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

How similar are the two sources? Explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

Why did the Soviet cartoonist publish this source? Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Study Source E.

How useful is Source E as evidence about Chamberlain's reason for appeasement? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'The signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain.'
How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Was the signing of the Munich Agreement worthwhile for the British?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The policy of appeasement was a diplomatic strategy employed by Britain, particularly under Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, during the 1930s, in response to the rising aggression of Nazi Germany. The main goal was to avoid conflict by giving in to Adolf Hitler's demands in hope of maintaining peace in Europe. Some historians blame the outbreak of World War II on the adoption of this policy. They believe that if Britain and France had stood up to Hitler when he first started to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, war could have been avoided. In particular, Chamberlain's decision to give in to Hitler's demands for the Sudetenland region in Czechoslovakia by signing the Munich Agreement on 29 September 1938 was criticised for emboldening Hitler. However, some argued that Britain was not in the position to confront Germany militarily as World War I had weakened the British economy significantly. They argued that the signing of the Munich Agreement allowed Britain to buy time to rearm.

Hence, was the signing of the Munich Agreement worthwhile for the British?

Source A: *A cartoon of Neville Chamberlain travelling to Munich entitled 'Still Hope' published on 1 September 1938.*



Source B: *A radio broadcast by Chamberlain on 27 September 1938. This broadcast was made one day before Chamberlain arranged to meet with Hitler.*

How horrible, fantastic, incredible, it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks here because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing! I would not hesitate to pay even a third visit to Germany, if I thought it would do any good.... Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me; but if I were convinced that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by fear of its force, I should feel that it must be resisted. But war is a dreadful thing, and we must be very clear, before we embark on it.

Source C: *A letter from a British soldier who fought during World War I to a popular British newspaper on 4 October 1938.*

The flowers piled before 10 Downing Street* are very fitting for the funeral of British honour and the British Empire. I appreciate the Prime Minister's love of peace. I know the horrors of war but when he returns from saving our skin from a blackmailer at the price of other people's flesh, and waves a piece of paper with Hitler's name on it, it was awful. Has our Prime Minister forgotten so utterly, the Reichstag Fire, the Occupation of the Rhineland, and the fall of Austria? With this agreement, we have lost the courage to see things as they are.

**The official residence and office of the British Prime Minister*

Source D: *A Soviet cartoon published shortly after the Munich Agreement. It shows Daladier and Chamberlain pointing Germany towards Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Daladier was the French Prime Minister.*



Source E: *Extract from a letter from Chamberlain to a family friend in the USA on 16 January 1938.*

The English people realise that we are in no position to enter light-heartedly upon war with such a formidable power as Germany, much less if Germany was sided by Italy. They know that France, though her army is strong, is desperately weak in some vital spots... Therefore ... until our armaments are strong we must adjust our foreign policy to our circumstances.

Source F: *Adapted from a letter written to Winston Churchill, an opposition Member of Parliament, in October 1938, by one of his constituents.*

Dear Sir, never before have I written to my Member of Parliament but the present cynical encouragement of Nazi aggression, the dismemberment* of a democratic state to “appease” the appetite of a warlike state forces me to add my voice to those who in the country are amazed and disgusted at the depths to which British policy has sunk.

The present government’s policy can only strengthen Fascism in Europe, throw the small nations into the arms of Hitler, weaken France and finally leave an isolated Britain, without a friend in the world to face the then formidable Nazi monster.

**dismemberment – the act of tearing apart or dividing up something.*

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 'Hitler's oratorical talent was the most important reason leading to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 'The Japanese military government's ability to ensure the population's loyalty to the state was mainly due to its control of Japanese thought and education.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A	https://magazine.punch.co.uk/image/I0000t3bopsdGcZw
Source B	https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/acref/9780191826719.001.0001/q-oro-ed4-00002794
Source C	F. L. Lucas, "The Funeral of British Honour". Manchester Guardian 4 th October 1938, p.7.
Source D	https://www.reddit.com/r/PropagandaPosters/comments/1bx81i2/on_the_grand_european_road_europe_ussr_russian/
Source E	https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/how-britain-hoped-to-avoid-war-with-germany-in-the-1930s
Source F	The Sir Winston Churchill Archive Trust & Content, 2005, p.141.

General Observation for this paper:

Some candidates are particularly weak in historical content. They are confused about the sequence of events, i.e. the Sudetenland crisis and the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact and the roles played by the respective historical actors, i.e. Chamberlain, Stalin, and Churchill etc.

Some candidates did not manage to complete the paper due to poor time management. Some also overwrote for the first and second questions, resulting in insufficient time for the rest of the paper.

- **Policy of Appeasement or Appeasement Policy – is a principle of action adopted by an organization or a country. Hence, it cannot be ‘signed’ or ‘agreed’.**
- **On the other hand, the Munich Agreement is an agreement/pact/ ‘treaty’ signed by two or more countries. The Munich Agreement is an example of the Appeasement Policy.**
- **Other example of Appeasement Policy is the Anschluss of Austria or the Spanish Civil War.**

Suggested LORMS

1 (a)	Study Source A. What is the message of this source? For this question, some candidates did not read the caption carefully. It shows a cartoon of Neville Chamberlain travelling to Munich, entitled ‘Still Hope’. Still Hope refers to the positive portrayal of how war could still be prevented by means of appeasing Hitler. Sep 1, 1938 was also the time period before the signing of the Munich agreement.	[5]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Answer based on literal description of source/provenance. e.g. The cartoon shows Chamberlain “flying” to Munich, Germany to seek a peace deal.	1
2	Answer based on sub-message Award 2m for sub-message unsupported Award 3m for sub-message supported e.g. The message of this source is to show that Britain wanted peace with Germany to prevent another war from happening. OR The message of this source shows that Chamberlain was willing to travel to Germany to appease Hitler.	2-3

	For candidates who wrote “to rearm” or “to buy time to rearm” will be awarded as sub-message as the evidence did not clearly show that Chamberlain was seeking to rearm. Moreover, Chamberlain needed to succeed in persuading or appeasing Hitler first before having the chance to rearm. Other possible sub-messages are *Chamberlain sympathising with Hitler* or *benefited Britain for negotiating with Hitler – this is more like an outcome instead of message*	
3	Answer based on reason with main message and purpose Award 4m for main message, supported Award 5m for main message supported and use of contextual knowledge. <u>Key idea that students should detect: that peace in Europe was still possible through the Munich Agreement/Munich negotiations/through the efforts of Chamberlain/through appeasement.</u> e.g. The message of this source is to show that the British Prime Minister, Chamberlain, still believed that war could be prevented in Europe as he thought that he was able to appease Hitler by giving in to his demands over the Sudetenland region in Czechoslovakia <u>or</u> the message of the source reflects the view that appeasement of Hitler might yet work as Britain was ready to appease or give in to Hitler’s demand over the Sudetenland region. In the source, it shows a “flying” Chamberlain carrying an olive branch as a sign of peace towards Germany. The title of the cartoon “Still Hope” means that the British would proceed with all means to prevent war. This is despite, the situation worsening rapidly as seen from the background of the cartoon which shows a storm approaching that requires Chamberlain’s immediate action. Hence this source shows that appeasement was perhaps a viable option for Britain to prevent any war in Europe. [4m] (Contextual Knowledge) As this cartoon was published on 1 Sep 1938, it shows the tense situation in Europe when Hitler accused Czechoslovakia of mistreating the ethnic Germans living in Sudetenland region and hence demanded to occupy the region to free the Germans from discrimination. As happened in previous occasion, i.e. the Remilitarisation of Rhineland and the Anschluss of Austria, Chamberlain was seen trying to prevent war from happening in Europe and by adopting the appeasement policy. [5m]	4-5

1 (b)	Study Sources B and C How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. Most candidates are able to score well for this question, attaining at least a L2/3m or L2/4m. However, to attain the highest level – Difference based on Purpose, candidates need to analyse the two sources' messages and outcomes (WAMEOI). Answers with contextual knowledge supported will be awarded 6m.	[6]
Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Similar based on undeveloped provenance e.g. Both sources are from the British's viewpoints.	1
2	Similar or Different based on source CONTENT Award 2 marks for similarity or difference, unsupported Award 3 marks for similarity or difference, supported Award 4 marks for similarity and difference, supported <u>Similarity</u> Both sources are similar in showing that the appeasement policy was pursued in the hopes that it would lead to peace for Britain. Source B shows that “[Chamberlain] would not hesitate to pay even a third visit to Germany, if he thought it would do any good...” Hence, this shows that Chamberlain adopted the appeasement policy to prevent war from happening in Europe. Similarly, Source C shows that “I appreciate the Prime Minister’s love of peace”, which suggests that the appeasement policy had brought peace to Britain temporarily. Hence, both sources are similar in showing Chamberlain’s reason for the appeasement policy – to bring peace and stability to Britain. Other similarities - Both sources show the aggression/threat posed by Hitler - Both sources are similar in showing that they did not want any war to happen (*for this factor of comparison, it is accepted this time round as there are evidences from B and C that can be used to support. However, it is ideally not the best answer as it does not represent Source C’s main message). <u>Different</u> Both sources are different in showing whether the appeasement policy should be adopted by Britain. Source B shows that appeasement policy should be adopted as it was the best option for Britain to avoid war at all costs. Source B states that “How horrible, fantastic, incredible, it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas masks here because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing!” Hence, this shows that Britain was	2 – 4

	unwilling to go to war for Czechoslovakia if the Czechs were invaded by Nazi Germany. <u>On the other hand</u>, Source C shows that the adoption of appeasement policy was severe mistake as Britain would lost her prestige and credibility as an international power. Source C states that “Has our Prime Minister forgotten so utterly, the Reichstag Fire, the Occupation of the Rhineland, and the fall of Austria? With this agreement, we have lost the courage to see things as they are.” This shows that Britain should not adopt the appeasement policy as it would not only emboldened Nazi Germany but also affected its international image in protecting the smaller nations against aggressors.	
4	L3 + Difference based on PURPOSE Award 6m for well-developed purpose analysis (clear message and outcome for both sources) e.g. Sources B and C are different in their purposes. Source C is a radio broadcast by Chamberlain on 27 September 1938 to convince the British that the appeasement policy was the best option that Britain should adopt to ensure peace and stability for Britain and Europe. In the source, Chamberlain reminded the British about the dreadful consequences if war broke out in Europe. Even though he mentions about the potential situation of Germany using force to dominate the world, he stopped short in criticising the Nazi directly, briefly mentioning that he won’t hesitate to take actions. By making this radio broadcast, Chamberlain hoped that the British would support his government’s decision to appease Hitler which eventually led to the signing of the Munich Agreement. On the other hand, Source C was a letter from a British soldier who criticised the British government and Chamberlain for being a coward. Having fought in World War I, the ex-serviceman was frustrated with the government’s decision of appeasing Hitler. He felt uneasy and was in disbelief that Chamberlain was still adopting the appeasement policy after Hitler repeatedly challenged the terms in the Treaty of Versailles and carried out his expansionist policy over other neighbouring countries like Austria and Czechoslovakia. Hence, he hoped that the British government would quickly come to realisation that the appeasement policy was doomed to fail and be mentally and militarily prepared to go to war against the Nazi.	5 – 6

(c) Study Source D.

Why did the Soviet cartoonist publish this source? Explain your answer.
[5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
	One of the more challenging sources. Candidates did not examine the source carefully, i.e. Source D is a Soviet Union cartoon, hence the audience should also be Russians or Soviets. Source D is a hypothetical scenario that may happen due to the signing of the Munich agreement. The use of sarcasm in the source depicts how fearful Chamberlain and Daladier were when dealing with Nazi aggression. The ‘redirecting’ of Nazi aggression towards Eastern Europe or Soviet Union was something that the Soviet accused of the British and French. In fact, one of the reasons why Britain adopted the Appeasement Policy was due to *Fear of Communism. On the other hand, Stalin was unhappy that he was not invited to the Munich Conference. So, did the Nazi aggression really shift towards Eastern Europe? Yes. In less than a few months, Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia and his next target was Danzig and Poland which were also situated in Eastern Europe. However, Hitler was keen to avoid war with Soviet Union, which led to the surprising Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact in 1939. NOTE: Chamberlain and Daladier did not openly encourage or lead Hitler to invade Russia and Eastern Europe. (X)	
1	Answer based on literal description of source/provenance. e.g. The Soviet Union published this source to criticise Chamberlain and Daladier.	1
2	Answer based on sub-message Award 2m for sub-message unsupported Award 3m for sub-message supported e.g. The Soviet cartoonist published this source to show that the Nazi Germany was aggressive and wanted to invade other countries by force. Other sub-messages: <i>E.g. The Soviet Union published this source to show that the British and French were afraid of the Nazis.</i>	2-3

3	Answer based on reason with main message and purpose Award 3m for main message OR outcome only, unsupported Award 4m for main message OR outcome only, supported Award 5m for both main message and outcome, supported e.g. The Soviet cartoonist published this cartoon to criticise the British and French for signing the Munich Agreement with Nazi Germany which indirectly put Soviet Union in a precarious situation. Based on my contextual knowledge, Soviet Union was not invited to the Munich Conference to discuss about the fate of Sudetenland region in Czechoslovakia. Hence, the Soviet leader, Stalin was very sceptical about the Munich agreement and thought that both the British and French were 'directing' Nazi Germany to expand towards eastern Europe. In the cartoon, we can see both the British and French leaders pointing towards "CCCP" which refers to Soviet Union when Hitler and the Nazi troops arrived at the junction. Based on my contextual knowledge, due to the difference in political systems and ideologies, Britain did not trust Soviet Union and was anti-communist. By publishing this cartoon, the Soviet cartoonist hoped that the Soviet citizens would condemn the Western European's decision to appease Hitler which put their interests above others and to also realise that threat of Nazi's invasion came much closer than ever.	3-5
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1 (d)	Study Source E. How useful is Source E as evidence about Chamberlain's reason for appeasement? Explain your answer. [6] The question asks about Chamberlain's reason for appeasement – in this case the reason identified should be "needed to buy time to rearm". Hence, cross referencing to Source B may not be the most ideal as the reason for appeasement are different.	
Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Useful or not useful based on undeveloped provenance e.g. Source E is useful as it is a primary source document from a letter from Chamberlain to a family friend in the USA on 16 January 1938.	1 – 2
2	Usefulness based on CONTENT Award 2m for unsupported. Award 3m for supported. Award 4m for 2-sided content (Useful and Not useful) e.g. Source E is useful in explaining that Britain had to adopt the appeasement policy as they were not ready to fight against Nazi	2 - 4

	Germany militarily. Source E states that “The English people realise that we are in no position to enter light-heartedly upon war with such a formidable power as Germany....Therefore ... until our armaments are strong we must adjust our foreign policy to our circumstances.” Hence, this shows that Britain had to appease Nazi Germany and wait for the chance to fight against them.	
3	Useful or not useful based on CROSS-REFERENCE to other sources/historical knowledge Award 4 marks for one-sided CR Useful – (CR to BI) Source E is useful in explaining that Chamberlain’s reason for the adoption of appeasement policy as they were not ready to fight against Nazi Germany militarily and needed time to rearm. Source E states that “The English people realise that we are in no position to enter light-heartedly upon war with such a formidable power as Germany....Therefore ... until our armaments are strong we must adjust our foreign policy to our circumstances.” Hence, this shows that Britain had to appease Nazi Germany and wait for the chance to fight against them. This can be supported by the background information which states that “some argued that Britain was not in the position to confront Germany militarily as World War I had severely weakened the British economy significantly.” Hence, this shows that Britain needed to buy time to rearm. Not useful – (CR to D) L2 + However, this is challenged by Source D. Source D suggests that the adoption of the appeasement policy was more to weaken the Soviet Union. It implies that fear of communism explains why Chamberlain adopted the appeasement policy, as seen from how the French and British PM are portrayed as colluding with Hitler to allow Germany to expand its Eastern borders towards the Soviet Union. Based on my CK, many leaders in Britain and France hated and feared communism. They were supportive of Hitler’s anti-communist stance and to the achievement of keeping communism out of Germany. Communism or Soviet Union was seen as a bigger threat than Hitler and Mussolini’s fascism. They believed that a stronger Germany could act as a shield against the Soviet Union and prevent the spread of communism to the West. Hence, Chamberlain adopted the appeasement policy as he saw Hitler as a potential ally instead.	4
4	L2 + Useful based on critical analysis of PROVENANCE & PURPOSE	5-6

	Award 6m for well-developed explanation L2 + Source E is useful as it is reliable based on the analysis of the source's provenance and purpose. It was a letter from Chamberlain to a family friend in USA on 16 Feb 1938. As this was a private letter, its intention was to express his own reservations/concerns of Britain's readiness or preparedness to go to war against Nazi Germany, and is less likely to have any ulterior motive. Based on the source, it mentions that Germany and Italy had formed a formidable force while France like Britain was not ready to go to war. By writing this letter, Chamberlain hoped to share his political dilemma with his family friend as he realised that it was getting more and more difficult to appease Hitler and he desperately needed to think of ways to get Britain more prepared militarily. Based on my contextual knowledge, World War I had a huge impact on Britain and France. Both nations suffered tremendous losses in the war and were not militarily prepared for another war of a similar scale. Hence, as much as Chamberlain knew about the increasing German threat, he needed time to rearm. Hence, Chamberlain also authorised massive spending on rearmament for Britain and recognised that Britain and France needed to support each other if war happened.	
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(e) Study all the sources.

'The signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain.'
How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
	Yes – Source A, B, D, E No – Source C, F. Candidates who misinterpret the source(s) may not be able to make correct inferences. Strongly advised to write one paragraph for one source. State the source's stand, make an inference, quote evidence from source, and a linking statement. Choose the sources that you are most confident.	

	You may examine the source's reliability, utility or sufficiency by going beyond source content. Add in your contextual knowledge when evaluating the source. L1: Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use 1 L2: Yes OR No, supported by valid source use 2-4 (Award 1 mark for each source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.) L3: Yes AND No, supported by valid source use 5-8 (Award 5 marks for 1Y and 1N, and additional mark for each supporting source use, up to a maximum of 7 marks) Source A supports the view that the signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain. Source A shows Chamberlain "flying" to Munich, Germany to strike a peace deal with Hitler. The title, "Still Hope" suggests that Britain still hoped to appease Nazi Germany by allowing them to occupy the Sudetenland region without intervention. Hence, this shows that the signing of the Munich Agreement was worthwhile as peace can be achieved. Source B supports the view that the signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain. The source states that "Armed conflict between nations is a nightmare to me..... war is a dreadful thing, and we must be very clear, before we embark on it." This shows that Chamberlain felt the importance of preventing another major war from happening in Europe by signing the Munich Agreement. This would appease Hitler and peace can prevail. Source C does not support the view that the signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain. Source C states that "Has our Prime Minister forgotten so utterly, the Reichstag Fire, the Occupation of the Rhineland, and the fall of Austria? With this agreement, we have lost the courage to see things as they are." This shows that the ex-soldier was against the idea of appeasing Hitler. He felt that the appeasement policy had undermined Britain's prestige as a global power. Source D supports the view that the signing of the Munich agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain as it pushed the Nazi threat and aggression towards Soviet Union. In the source, it shows Chamberlain	
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	and Daladier directing Hitler towards “CCCP” direction. Hence the signing of the Munich agreement was worthwhile for Britain as Hitler would eventually invade more territories on the eastern part of Europe, especially Soviet Union, which Britain was fearful of the spread of communism. OR Source D does not support the view that the signing of the Munich agreement in 1938 was worthwhile as it would make Hitler even more aggressive and greedy/ambitious towards expanding Eastern Europe. In the source, it shows Chamberlain and Daladier directing Hitler towards “CCCP” direction. Even though, the tension of Hitler’s aggression was diverted to Soviet Union, it was only a short-term plan as Hitler would seek to expand his territories in entire Europe. Source E supports the view of the signing of the Munich agreement in 1938 as it would allow Britain to buy time to rearm. Source E states that “... Therefore ... until our armaments are strong we must adjust our foreign policy to our circumstances.” Hence, this shows that it is worthwhile for Britain to sign the Munich Agreement and to appease Nazi Germany while buying time to quickly rearm herself for war. Source F does not support the view that the signing of the Munich agreement in 1938 was worthwhile for Britain. The source states that “The present government’s policy can only strengthen Fascism in Europe, throw the small nations into the arms of Hitler, weaken France and finally leave an isolated Britain, without a friend in the world to face the then formidable Nazi monster.” This shows that the Munich agreement would only emboldened Hitler’s desire to occupy more territories. Eventually, Britain would be at a disadvantage as they would have little or no ally left to support them.	
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- 2 'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Strengths:

- Candidates showed adequate content knowledge of TOV's clauses

Weaknesses:

- Many candidates were unable to provide the alternative perspective of "not too harsh"
- Quite a few candidates only provided one perspective

Level	Descriptor	Marks
1	Identifies/Describes whether the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany <i>Award 1m for identifying one reason, 2m for identifying 2 or more.</i> <i>Award 2m for describing one reason, 3m for describing 2 or more.</i>	1-3
2	Explains whether the Treaty of Versailles was harsh or was not harsh on Germany. <i>Award 4m for an explanation of whether the TOV was harsh or not harsh, and an additional mark for additional perspective or further supporting detail, to a maximum of 5 marks.</i>	4-5
3	Yes, the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany as Germany had to accept total blame for starting the war. Due to the war guilt clause, Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany felt that they should not take total responsibility for starting the war. Germany had to pay 6.6 billion pounds as reparations to the Allies for war damage Germany was already in huge debts and many feared that the reparations would cripple the economy. Germany also had to give up territories to various neighbouring countries like Poland and France. As a result of that, Germany lost 10 per cent of its land, 12 per cent of its population and was forbidden to make alliances with Austria to form an Anschluss (union). This meant that thousands of Germans would have to live under the rule of other governments in Poland and Czechoslovakia. These also included the Germans in the city of Danzig, which would be cut off from the rest of Germany. Germany's colonies were also controlled by the League of Nations, which meant that they effectively came under French or British control. The Treaty was also harsh as Germany was only allowed to	6-8

	have an army size of 100,000 men. This number of soldiers was insufficient for the country to defend against any aggressors if war was to break out in Europe. Even though, the League called for disarmament, none of the Allies was forced to disarm to the same extent. Conscription was banned and soldiers had to be volunteers. No armoured vehicles, submarines or aircraft were allowed. The navy was only allowed to have six battleships. The Rhineland region of Germany was also demilitarised which meant that no German forces or fortifications were allowed there. Last but not least, the Treaty also prohibited Germany to become a member of the League of Nations which was a further insult to Germany. No, the Treaty of the Versailles was not too harsh on Germany. In the case of Britain, even though Britain supported penalising Germany, they were also concerned to maintain European stability. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George feared that a too harsh treaty would drive Germany towards extremism and communism, threatening European security. As such, the Treaty allowed Germany to retain some sovereignty, including control over a reduced military and most territories. On other hand, even though France demanded the most from Germany in terms of war reparations, Germany's economy did rebound within a decade during the 'Golden age' of the Weimar government from 1925 to 1929 under Gustav Stresemann. This suggested that the Treaty did not entirely stifle its potential for German to recover. Lastly, the Treaty was not harsh on Germany because the German themselves had imposed even harsher terms on Russia when the Tsar decided to exit the war in 1917. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918 saw Russia lost vast territories and resources. This included modern day Poland, Ukraine, amounting to about one-third of Russia's population, agricultural land and industry. The treaty stripped Russia of important natural resources and industries, severely weakening the country. However, the Treaty of Versailles did not weaken Germany to the same extent. While Germany lost some territories like Alsace-Lorraine to France, which was originally French territory before 1871, and parts of East Prussia to Poland, these losses were smaller relative to the land taken from Russia at Brest-Litovsk. Lastly, Germany was also allowed to retain much of its industrial heartland, including the Ruhr region which was essential to its post-war economic recovery. Even though the Rhineland was demilitarised, it	
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	remained under German sovereignty. Therefore, this shows that the Treaty of Versailles was not harsh to Germany. Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3+2 bonus marks, i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2. Based on evaluation, the Treaty of Versailles was ultimately harsh on Germany, despite the arguments that Germany managed to recover economically during the mid-1920s and the harsher treaty imposed on Russia. The Treaty of Versailles' war guilt clause and crippling reparations severely damaged Germany's national pride and economic stability. The loss of territory, most of them occupied by ethnic Germans, left them under foreign rule, intensifying discrimination and resentment. The Treaty of Versailles disproportionately punished Germany, created long-lasting political and social instability. (Harsh on Germany)	
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- 3 'Hitler's oratorical talent was the most important reason leading to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Marker's Comments

Strengths:

- Most candidates were able to provide 2 perspectives

Weaknesses:

- Many candidates did not provide adequate explanation in their answers
- Quite a few candidates added use of fear and terror as part of Hitler's oratorical talent

Level	Descriptor	Marks
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1	Describe/Identifies whether Hitler's oratorical talent was the most important reason that led to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party	1-3
2	Explain whether Hitler's oratorical talent was the most important reason or other possible reason(s). <i>Other possible reasons: Due to Great Depression, Due to the use of Propaganda, Due to SS And SA</i>	4-5
3	Explain whether Hitler's oratorical talent was the most important reason and other reason Hitler's oratorical talent was one of the reasons leading to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party. He was a powerful and persuasive speaker. In 1932, Hitler ran for president against Hindenburg, although he lost, the campaign raised his profile hugely. He was years ahead of his time as a communicator. Using film, radio, print (newspaper, poster), he spread his message to millions. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. Hitler always wanted to appear as a man of the people – someone who understood the people and their problems. In many of his speeches, he criticised and blamed the Weimar government for the social and economic instability in Germany. He emphasised the humiliation that Germany suffered due to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. He promised the people that if he becomes the leader of Germany, he would restore the past glory of Germany. Many Germans still remembered the days before democracy and Hitler seemed to offer the opportunity to go back to that. Hence, with his oratorical talent and personality, it led to the rise of popularity of the Nazi Party. Another reason that led to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party was the SA and SS. During the late 1920s and early 30s, there were frequent street battles between communist gangs and the police. Everywhere, large unruly groups of unemployed workers gathered on street corners. In contrast the SA and SS gave the impression of discipline and order. Many people felt the country needed this kind of order. They welcomed the fact that the SA were prepared to fight the communists. The SA were also better organised than the communists. They usually had the support of the	6-8

	police and army when they beat up opponents and disrupted the meetings and rallies of opposing parties. OR Another reason that led to the rise in popularity of the Nazi Party was the Great Depression of 1929. When the Great Depression struck Germany, the country was under a coalition government led by the SPD. The SPD wanted to increase welfare for the unemployed but its coalition partners refused. As a result, the coalition collapsed in 1930s. A new chancellor was appointed by Hindenburg to solve the economic problems. Brüning decided to reduce government spending on welfare and also cut the wages of civil servants and most other government employees. The measures were too harsh that Brüning did not get enough support in the Reichstag to pass the law. Brüning had to ask Hindenburg to use his emergency powers again. This led to the failure of the coalition government or Weimar government. People in Germany were disappointed with the failure of democracy. Other than that, there was high unemployment in Germany after the Great Depression. Six million or 40 per cent of the workforce were jobless. Many sections of German society were affected, the industrial workers, farmers and the middle classes. Many small businesses and shops went bankrupt as well. This eventually led to hunger and illnesses. The number of homeless people also increased. This led to the rise of popularity of the Nazi Party as Hitler promised that the Nazi Party would resolve the economic challenges by creating more jobs for the people through increasing public infrastructure projects. . OR (THE USE OF PROPAGANDA) Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3+2 bonus marks, i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2. Hitler's speaking skills and charismatic personality were the main reasons for the Nazi Party's popularity, even more important than the Great Depression. While the economic	
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	crisis created a lot of unhappiness and a desire for change, it was Hitler's powerful speeches that turned this frustration into strong support for his party. During his 1932 presidential campaign, he emerged as a dynamic figure who could connect with everyday people. He used modern communication tools to appear relatable, criticizing the Weimar government and promising to restore Germany's greatness. This emotional appeal and connection helped rally public support, showing that his talent for speaking was more significant in the rise of the Nazi Party than the economic struggles alone. (Oratorical Skills > Great Depression)	
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- 4 'The Japanese military government's ability to ensure the population's loyalty to the state was mainly due to its control of Japanese thought and education.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Marker's Comments

Strengths:

- Candidates showed adequate content knowledge of Japanese thought and education

Weaknesses:

- Many candidates wrote about the Japanese use of aggression and force as an alternative answer (not valid because this does not lead to loyalty)

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Identifies or Describes the Japanese military government	1-3
2	Explain whether it was due to social changes OR some of the change(s) that led to the Japanese military government's ability to ensure that the people remained loyal to the state.	4-5

3	Explain both that it was due to social changes AND economic changes that led to the population's loyalty to the state. The Japanese military government's ability to ensure the population's loyalty to the state was mainly due to its control of Japanese thought and education. One of the most important changes was to control the Japanese Thought. The government took action to promote loyalty to the state and the Emperor, as well as a strong military spirit. In addition, the Campaign for Economic Revitalisation emphasised the traditional values seen in the lives of the peasants in rural Japan. The campaign also praised women in rural Japan for their traditional roles in working on the farm and managing the home. The government also began to search for strategies to manage workers and increase productivity. Discussion councils were set up in 1937 for worker and manager representatives. They were made to co-operate to prevent conflict in the workplaces. Workers were told that companies were like families, where every member was equally valuable before the Emperor. Besides that, the Japanese military government imposed censorship of ideas that did not conform with the government's beliefs or were seen as threats to Japanese national identity. Materials that presented the military or the Emperor in a bad light were considered inappropriate and censored. Individuals who promoted ideas that did not conform to the government were silenced. A special police force, known as the Kempeitai, was set up to enforce this in Japan. Lastly, the social changes also included the reforms in Japan's education system. It emphasised on national pride and the importance of Japanese traditions. Students were taught to be loyal to the Emperor, to learn and practice Shinto's beliefs and placing community over individuals. With all these control of Japanese thought and education, the Japanese military government ensured that the people remain loyal to the state and government.	6-8
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	On the other hand, the Japanese military government's ability to ensure the people's loyalty towards the state was due to the economic policies implemented by the government. The military government managed to improve economy after they took control over the government in the 1930s. It focussed on industrialisation efforts with new emphasis on expanding the empire and preparing for war. Many of the industries were shifted to develop heavy industries and chemical production. In 1936, the militarist government decided to control the Labour unions as they were believed to create unnecessary troubles for the state. This led to thousands of workers withdrawing from the union of government employees. As for the rural regions of Japan, the militarist government introduced a range of measures to help farmers pay off their debts. For example, the government increased public works in the countryside to provide jobs for people living there. The Ministry of Agriculture also launched the Campaign for Economic Revitalisation in 1932. A mix of propaganda and practical proposals aimed to strengthen the countryside. For instance, it aimed to revive the spirit of cooperation in rural areas which also encouraged farmers to utilise scientific farming methods instead of traditional one. This helped many of the peasants to increase their income and many farmers signed up for the campaign. With all these economic policies, the Japanese military government ensured that the people remained confident and loyal to the state and government. Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3+2 bonus marks, i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2.	
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	In evaluating the Japanese military government's ability to secure the loyalty of its people during the 1930s, control of Japanese thought and education were ultimately more significant than economic policies. While economic initiatives like the Campaign for Economic Revitalisation and industrialization improved living conditions and increased productivity, they primarily served to sustain the social order rather than fundamentally reshape loyalty. In contrast, the government's control over education, propaganda, and thought, including the glorification of the Emperor and militarism, created a deeply ingrained ideological commitment among the populace. This ideological framework, reinforced by censorship and the Kempeitai, ensured that loyalty was not merely a product of economic circumstances but a societal norm, binding the people to the state. (control of Japanese thought and education more important)	
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