

AS HISTORY

The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991

Component 1L Empire to democracy, 1871–1929

Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/1L.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Extract A

The history of the German Communist Party from 1919 was one of failure. The vision of a united working class marching to a common goal that had characterised the movement in its early days did not survive the death of Rosa Luxemburg. Internal divisions became more frequent, and the party submitted increasingly to control from Moscow, to which the majority of the working class reacted with suspicion. In 1923, forceful action by the Weimar government in Saxony and Thuringia left the Communist leadership in complete disarray. In the December 1924 election, the KPD polled just 9% of the vote and, for the next five years, party action was reduced merely to casting its limited number of votes against the government.

5

Adapted from GA Craig, *Germany 1866–1945*, 1981**Extract B**

Communists never forgave the Social Democrats for their use of force in 1919, and the bitter resentment this created helped to sustain the Communists' opposition to the new republican government. The government misjudged the situation and, instead of resolving the causes of distress, merely used force to suppress the symptoms of unrest. For example, in 1920, the army was only too happy to fire on the so-called 'Red Army' in the Ruhr, and then against Communist-led uprisings in Saxony, Thuringia and Hamburg in 1923. From 1924 to 1929, the Communists always had at least 45 seats in the Reichstag, and continuing opposition from the KPD contributed to the collapse of a series of coalition governments.

5

Adapted from M Fulbrook, *A History of Germany 1918–2008*, 2009**0 1**

With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of Communist opposition to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919 to 1929?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'There was significant change in German society in the years 1871 to 1890.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'Kaiser Wilhelm II was in complete control of the government of Germany in the years 1890 to 1914.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2022 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

