This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 03
16MAY2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	History
Class :	9A
Teacher :	Dr. Mark Woolmer
Duration :	1 hour
You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper	

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Germany: Development of Dictatorship, 1918-45

You **must** answer: question (a)
question (b),
and **EITHER** question (c) (i) **OR** (c) (ii)

(a) Study Extract C then answer the question that follows.

Extract C: From *A History of Germany* published in 2000.

The unsuspecting victims of this night of terror, known as the Night of the Long Knives, were the leaders of the SA, Hitler's own storm troopers. Now in power, Hitler felt that he no longer needed them. The dazed SA leaders were savagely pulled from their beds, taken to Nazi headquarters and gunned down in cold blood. The leader of the SA, Röhm, was one of those killed in the slaughter. Hitler proudly defended these extreme actions to the Reichstag and took full responsibility.

What impression does the author give about the Night of the Long Knives (1934)?

You **MUST** use Extract C to explain your answer.

(6)

(b) Explain two effects of the German Revolution (1918-1919) on Germany.

(8)

*** Questions continue on the next page ***

Answer EITHER question (c) (i) OR question (c) (ii).

EITHER

(c) (i) 'The main reason why the Treaty of Versailles was disliked by many Germans was that Germany had to pay reparations'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- reparations
- the loss of land.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

OR

(c) (ii) 'The main achievement of Stresemann, in the years 1924-29, was the Locarno Treaties.'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the Locarno Treaties
- the Dawes Plan

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

(Total for paper = 30 marks)

END

Germany: Development of Dictatorship, 1918-45

You **must** answer: question (a)
question (b),
and **EITHER** question (c) (i) **OR** (c) (ii)

(a) Study Extract C then answer the question that follows.

> **Extract C:** From *A History of Germany* published in 2000.
>
> The unsuspecting victims of this night of terror, known as the Night of the Long Knives, were the leaders of the SA, Hitler's own storm troopers. Now in power, Hitler felt that he no longer needed them. The dazed SA leaders were savagely pulled from their beds, taken to Nazi headquarters and gunned down in cold blood. The leader of the SA, Röhm, was one of those killed in the slaughter. Hitler proudly defended these extreme actions to the Reichstag and took full responsibility.

What impression does the author give about the Night of the Long Knives (1934)?

- Impressions
  - negative
  - terrible
  - violent
  - that it had a significant impact on the SA
  - that Hitler was proud of the moment
  - that the event was unnecessary
- Key words / terms
  - 'unsuspecting victims'
  - 'savagely'
  - 'gunned down in cold blood'
  - 'slaughter'
- Tone
  - Serious
  - factual
  - sombre
  - formal
- Selection of evidence =
  - The author focuses on the brutal nature of the Night of the Long Knives and does not indicate that Hitler was forced into the decision by the army.
  - The author suggests all the leaders of the SA were brutally murdered whereas most were allowed to join the army.
  - It suggests that Hitler was proud of the event when in fact he agonised over the decision.

(b) Explain two effects of the German Revolution (1918-1919) on Germany.

Key points / effects include

- There were strikes and protests across Germany. Workers councils were created leading many to become fearful that communism was going to sweep through Germany.
- On 9 November 1918, the Kaiser abdicated leading Germany to become a parliamentary democracy. This ended totalitarian/authoritarian rule in Germany and led to a new political system being introduced across Germany.
- On 10th November, a new republic was created. For the first time the people of Germany had a voice and could decide the future of Germany via elections.
- A new president, Friedrich Ebert, took office. He introduced a much more liberal agenda and constitution which led to the creation of the Weimar Republic.
- On 11th November, Germany signed an armistice with the Allies ending World War I. This ultimately led to the hated treaty of Versailles being signed and many Germans accepting the 'Stab in the Back' myth.

(8)

***** Questions continue on the next page *****

Answer EITHER question (c) (i) OR question (c) (ii).

EITHER

(c) (i) 'The main reason why the Treaty of Versailles was disliked by many Germans was that Germany had to pay reparations'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:

- reparations
- the loss of land.

You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- Many Germans disliked that Germany was made financially liable for the cost of the war, e.g. reparations were set, in 1921, at £6,600m and this damaged Germany's ability to recover economically from the war
- Many Germans disliked that Germany had to immediately hand over all its merchant ships and a quarter of its fishing fleet, as well as build 200,000 tons of shipping for the Allies
- Many Germans disliked that Germany was forced to agree to paying reparations given the impact of the war had on their economy and were of the view that reparations were not affordable.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- Many Germans resented the loss of land due to its economic importance, e.g. losing 20 per cent of coal production and 15 per cent of agricultural resources, and parts of its empire, which damaged its ability to rebuild after the war
- Many Germans hated that Germany lost land to Poland, e.g. large numbers of Germans now lived in Poland, beyond the control of the German government
- Many Germans hated that Germany was made fully responsible for starting the war, e.g. Article 231 blamed Germany for the war by stating 'war guilt', and this damaged Germany's international standing
- Germany's military capability was destroyed by the Treaty and left people in Germany feeling humiliated and vulnerable
- The demilitarisation of the Rhineland damaged Germany's ability to defend itself against France, e.g. the Ruhr Occupation.

OR

(c) (ii) 'The main achievement of Stresemann, in the years 1924-29, was the Locarno Treaties.'

How **far** do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer: • the Locarno Treaties • the Dawes Plan You **must** also use information of your own.

(marks = 16)

Relevant points which support the statement may include:

- The Locarno Treaties made Germany more secure, as they were a mutual guarantee of the Franco-German and Belgian-German borders, signed with Britain and Italy as guarantors
- The Locarno Treaties made Germany feel safe in relation to France as they stated that all parties agreed not to use force in order to alter the guaranteed borders
- Germany felt as if it was now a respected European nation as the Locarno Treaties admitted Germany into the League of Nations.

Relevant points which counter the statement may include:

- The Dawes Plan helped the German government pay its reparation debts to France, Great Britain and Belgium
- The Dawes Plan brought US loans into Germany's economy and this helped industry expand, which contributed to Germany's recovery
- Stresemann was successful in overcoming hyperinflation, with the introduction of a new currency, which helped to stabilise the German economy and aided recovery
- As a consequence of Stresemann's influence, the Weimar Republic actively encouraged economic growth and prosperity, e.g. growth of new industries and development of welfare benefits
- Stresemann's influence over the Reichstag did much to ensure that the Weimar Republic remained politically stable and assisted recovery.

(Total for paper = 30 marks)

END