

AS HISTORY

The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991

Component 1L Empire to democracy, 1871–1929

Wednesday 15 May 2024 Afternoon 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

When the Weimar years are referred to as the 'golden twenties', those who do so are thinking of the liberation of creative forces in a period of unrestricted intellectual and artistic freedom. The sharp contrast between the gloomy political and economic conditions, on the one hand, and the unique wealth of artistic and intellectual development on the other, is typical of the Weimar era. The achievements to which we apply the general term 'Weimar culture' were admired and intensively discussed in their own day and were also internationally famous. The modern trends in literature, painting, architecture and the theatre, along with a freer attitude towards morals and lifestyle, were the dominant culture of the Weimar period.

5

Adapted from E Kolb, *The Weimar Republic*, 1988**Extract B**

In the Weimar years, the social institutions which had the most influence on popular attitudes were still the churches and the schools. Both the Catholic and Protestant churches promoted conservative, monarchist and anti-democratic values, and they were highly critical of the 'moral decadence' creeping into society. Furthermore, the majority of women continued to have a traditional view of their role. While women gained the vote, being a wife and mother was still held to be the essential fulfilment of womanhood. In film, radio and newsprint, as in other areas of Weimar culture and society, developments were limited. Most of the cultural output remained of low artistic quality, glorifying nationalism and war.

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 culture and society in the Weimar Republic in the years 1919 to 1929?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0 2

'In the years 1871 to 1890, Bismarck successfully controlled the Reichstag.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'All social groups within Germany benefited from the economic growth of the years 1896 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 © 2024 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

