

**Source B:** A photograph published in a German newspaper in March 1920. It shows Freikorps soldiers taking part in the Kapp Putsch. The soldiers are occupying an area in Berlin near to the Reichstag building.



**Source C:** From an interview with a German woman in 1974. She was a factory worker during the early years of the Weimar Republic. Here she is recalling the hyperinflation of 1923.

You got paid at the end of every day. You had to spend it straight away because the next day your wages would only be worth half as much as the day before. Money was literally not worth the paper it was printed on.

Many people who had their savings in bank accounts lost all the money they had managed to scrape together. We asked ourselves, 'How can that happen? How is it that the government can't control this inflation which wipes out the life savings of most people?' We never got an answer that meant anything.

After the hyperinflation, people didn't trust the government anymore.

3 (a) **Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the challenges facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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**Source B is useful into an enquiry into the challenges facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23 because**

...

**Content**

The photograph shows heavily armed Freikorps taking part in the Kapp Putsch. This was an attempt by 5000 of the German military to replace Ebert's government with German industrialist Wolfgang Kapp. They managed to quite calmly control Berlin and were only stopped by a four day general strike. This source shows how close they were to the Reichstag and able to control the seat of government.

**Nature**

The photograph is useful because it enables us to see how the Freikorps are confident in their actions by posing for photographs for a German newspaper.

**Origin**

This was published by a newspaper. This is useful because it shows that the Kapp Putsch was a serious challenge to the Weimar Republic as it made national news.

**Purpose**

It is useful because it would have alerted the German people to the events happening in the capital and that the German army did not support the Weimar Republic. I know that the head of the army refused to put down the putsch.

**Have I included own knowledge?**

Yes.



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**Content**

The account details the effect of ordinary German workers during the early years of the Weimar Republic. This is useful because it shows the effect of hyperinflation and opinion about the government many years after the event. It shows the main challenge the government had was trust, 'After the hyperinflation, people didn't trust the government anymore.'

**Nature**

The interview is useful as it shows the German woman was asked specifically about this time period. This shows how large the challenges were to the Weimar Republic.

**Origin**

As this comes from a factory worker I can infer that this person would have suffered from hyperinflation. I know that some people were unable to buy essential items like food as the money they had was worthless. Many workers were paid twice a day so they could spend before their money became worthless. The woman backs this up with, 'the next day your wages would only be worth half as much as they were the day before.'

**Purpose**

It is useful because the German woman is linking financial problems directly with the government of the day. It also shows how that confidence was never restored even after hyperinflation was ended by Stresemann's actions.

**Have I included own knowledge**

Yes.

**Source B:** From a speech made by Joseph Goebbels in March 1933.

German women! German men!

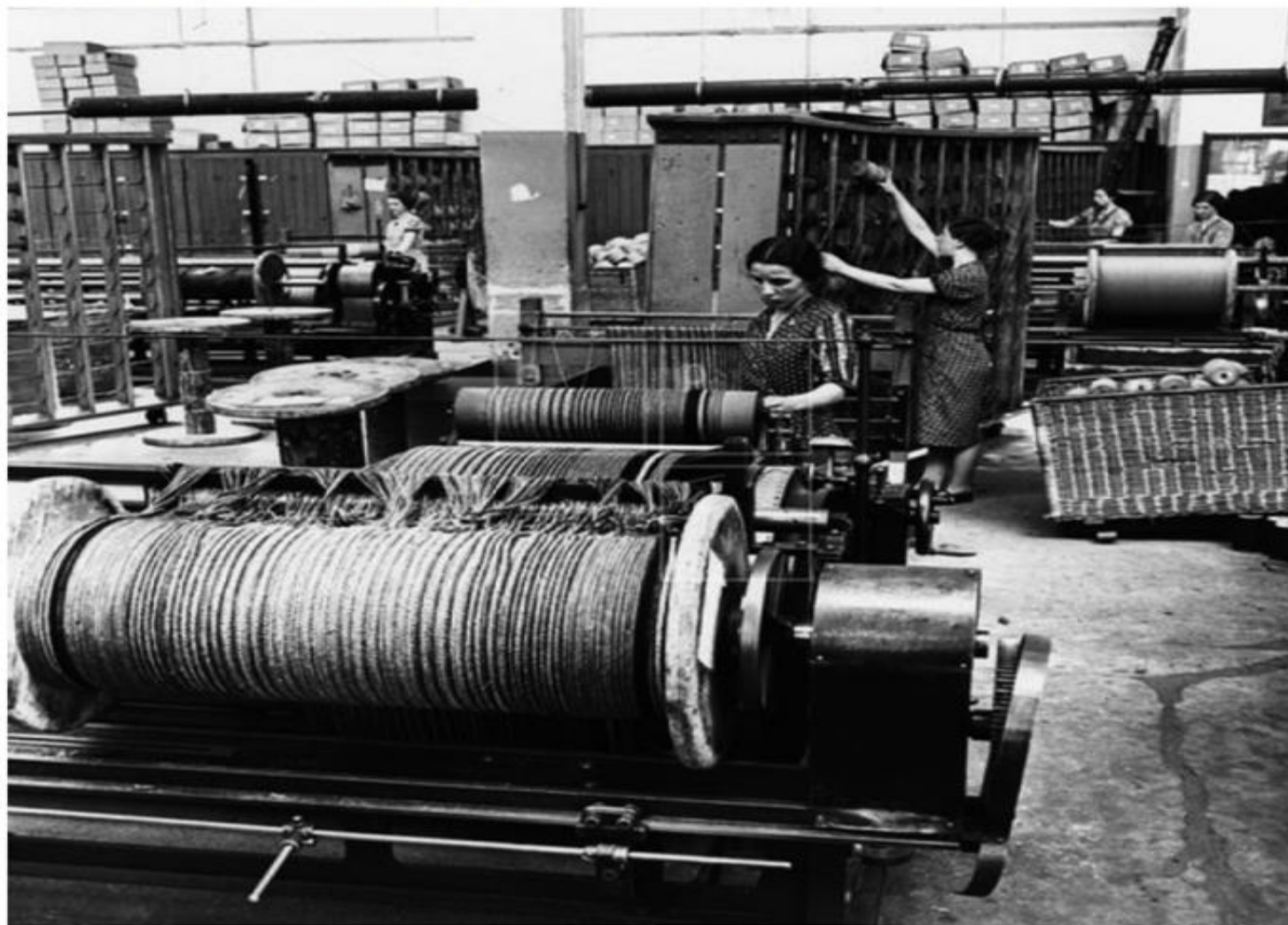
The birth rate in Germany is rapidly declining so a major change is needed.

We believe that German women must use their strength and abilities in different areas from men. Let me say this clearly: the first, best, and most suitable place for the woman is in the family. It is her most glorious duty to give children to her people and nation.

The woman is the teacher of the youth, and therefore the builder of the foundation of the future. If the family is the nation's source of strength, the woman is at its centre.

The best place for the woman to serve her people is in her marriage, in the family, in motherhood.

**Source C:** A photograph from 1938. The photograph shows women working in a textile factory in a large industrial city.





3 (a) **Study Sources B and C.**

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into Nazi policies towards women?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

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Source B is useful into an enquiry into Nazi policies towards women because . . .	
<b>Content</b>	The speech reveals the reasons behind why the Nazi party had specific ideas about the role of women in German society and what those ideas were. Goebbels talks about 'The birth rate in Germany is rapidly declining' He says, the 'most suitable place for the woman is in the family.'
<b>Nature</b>	By this time Goebbels was in government as the Nazis came to power in January 1933. This speech would have had the power of official policy now the Nazis were in government. Reaching a national audience, it is useful to see how Germany was governed.
<b>Origin</b>	As the propaganda minister, Goebbels was a very high ranking member of the Nazi government. This source is useful as it shows the importance that the Nazis gave to the role of women and to the falling birth rate in Germany. The government also encouraged marriage through loans for those women who stayed at home.
<b>Purpose</b>	This source is useful as it shows Goebbels push their ultimate nationalist policies. It shows that they wanted women at home and that this role would serve the country as shown when he says, 'The best place for the woman to serve her people is in her marriage, in the family, in motherhood.' I know that nationalistic methods were used to encourage woman to adhere to this role; the giving of <i>The Mother's Cross</i> medal was given to women who had lots of children.
<b>Have I included own knowledge</b>	Yes.

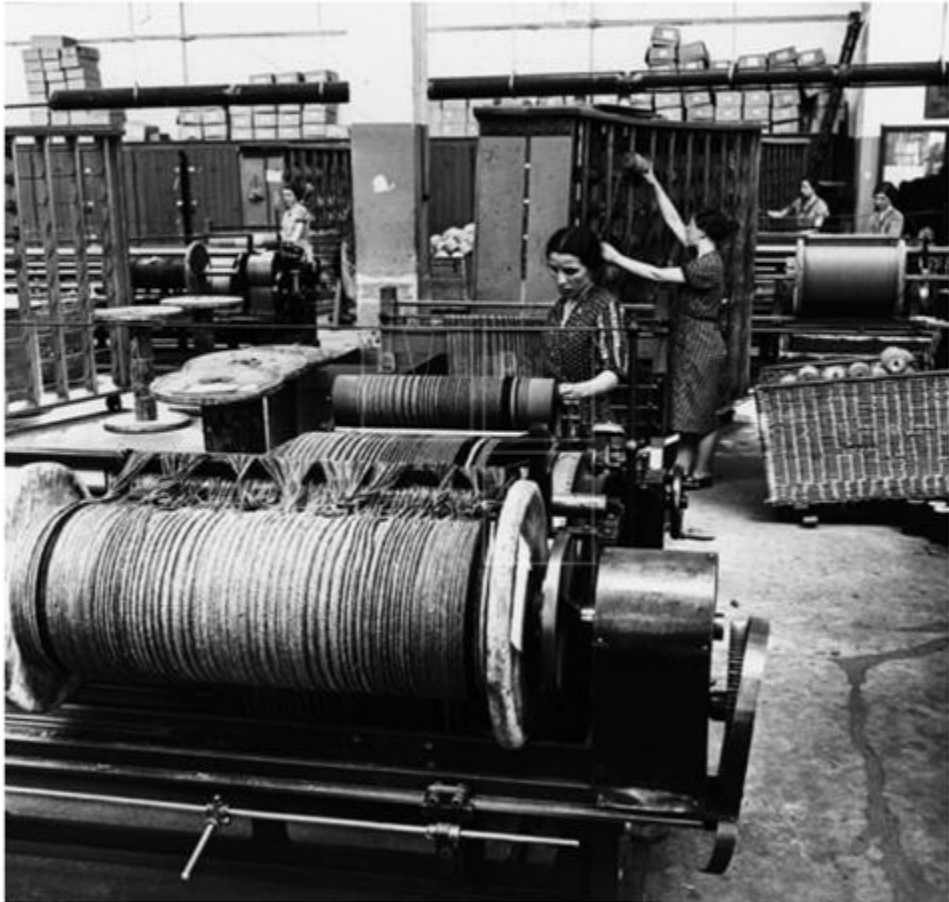
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Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

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**Source C:** A photograph from 1938. The photograph shows women working in a textile factory in a large industrial city.



**Source C is useful into an enquiry into Nazi policies towards women because . . .**

<b>Content</b>	It shows women in work doing manual labour. This is useful as it shows that not all women were at home fulfilling the role of Kinder, Kuche, Kirche.
<b>Nature</b>	The photograph is useful as it shows in the industrial areas of Germany, such as The Ruhr, women remained in the workplace exercising the rights they gained under the Weimar Constitution.
<b>Origin</b>	The photograph was taken in 1938. This is useful as it shows that Nazi policies to take women out of the workforce were not overly successful. The banning of women from professional posts such as teachers, doctors did remove about 360,000 from the workplace, but as we can see lots remained after 5 years of Nazi rule. It also shows the failure of the Nazi policy to build the country but to remove an important section of the German workforce.
<b>Purpose</b>	We do not know the exact purpose of this source, however it is useful as it was meant to show these women working in an industrial role. It may have been to show the effectiveness of women at work, despite Nazi policy.
<b>Have I included own knowledge ?</b>	Yes.



**Source B: From an official Nazi government letter to a German artist. Six hundred and eight of his paintings were also confiscated.**

I hereby expel you from the National Chamber of Fine Arts and forbid you, effective immediately, any activity, professional or amateur, in the field of graphic arts.



**Source C: A photograph taken of the 1936 Olympic Games opening ceremony. The Olympic torch is parade past rows of Hitler Youth.**

### 3(a) Study Sources B and C

How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into Nazi control of culture after 1933.

Explain your answer using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context

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Source B is useful into an enquiry into Nazi control of culture because . . .	
<b>Content</b>	Look at the language of the letter: What is the letter ordering? What is the tone of the letter?
<b>Nature</b>	This is a letter. What does this mean in terms of how the Nazis communicate with people now they are in power.
<b>Origin</b>	This is an official government letter. How does this make it useful?
<b>Purpose</b>	Why was this written? Why would the artist be banned. What does it say about the Nazi Party and its
<b>Have I included own knowledge ?</b>	What can you add in your above points about Nazi control of culture?



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Explain your answer using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context

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Source C: A photograph taken of the 1936 Olympic Games opening ceremony. The Olympic torch is parade past rows of Hitler Youth.

Source C is useful into an enquiry into Nazi control of culture because . . .

Content	What are the striking parts of the photograph you would describe here. How are they useful when thinking about Nazi control of culture?  What does this suggest the Nazis were using sport for?
Nature	The photograph is an official photograph. How does this add to its usefulness? What contextual knowledge can you use here?
Origin	This photograph was taken at the time and would have been circulated quickly. How does this make it useful when thinking about Nazi control of culture?
Purpose	Why would this photograph have been taken? Why would the Nazis want their symbols (swastika, Hitler youth) used with the symbols of the Olympics (athlete, Olympic torch.)
Have I included own knowledge?	What can you add in your above points about Nazi control of culture?