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# AS HISTORY

The quest for political stability: Germany, 1871–1991  
Component 1L Empire to democracy, 1871–1929

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Wednesday 17 May 2017    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** 02 **or** 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.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Extract A**

The mild enthusiasm with which the SPD greeted Caprivi's 'New Course' was short-lived, for the labour movement was not to be fobbed off with limitations on Sunday work and child labour. Meanwhile, the prevailing philosophy amongst the right-wing elites was that any kind of working class organisation was a threat to the existing social and political system. The members of the ruling class in Wilhelmine society feared socialism and, because they did so, preferred to ignore the possibilities of conciliation with the working class and to exaggerate the possibilities of conflict. The 1912 election led to the stalemate of the party system and caused a virtual panic amongst the right-wing elites.

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

The tension which had developed between government and Reichstag in the 1880s died away after 1890 as steps were taken to extend the social welfare system. Many Socialists felt that the working class had too much to lose to risk a direct confrontation with the power of the state; it could hardly be denied that working people gained substantial benefits from social legislation. It is not without interest that in 1913 Socialists supported the tax on property which Bethmann Hollweg introduced to cover the increased defence expenditure. Many Socialist leaders had the greatest respect for the monarchy and on that account made no attempt to force the pace of movement towards parliamentary government.

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Adapted from W Carr, *A History of Germany 1815–1985*, 1987

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With reference to these extracts and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two extracts provides the more convincing interpretation of the impact of socialism on Germany in the years 1890 to 1914?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

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

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**Either**

**0 2** 'Bismarck's policies strengthened the unity of Germany in the years 1871 to 1890.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3** 'German society in 1929 was little different from what it had been in 1914.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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