

**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.

**Interpretation 1:** From *The Weimar Republic, 1918-24* by M. Rathbone, published in 2013.

Some democratic parties did support the Weimar Republic. However, **powerful political groups on both the Left and the Right refused to accept the existence of the Weimar Republic. They were prepared to destroy it by force and replace it with their own form of government.** They took action against the Republic very soon after it was created. **This made it difficult for the new government to maintain order and govern Germany.**

**Interpretation 2:** From *Alpha History*, a history website.

**The hyperinflation which happened in 1923 forced the Weimar government to fear for its own existence.**

After the French had occupied the Ruhr, the industrial workers had gone on strike. The Weimar government supported the strikers by printing more paper money in order to pay them. As the strike continued, the government could not find a solution and simply printed even more money. This ruined the economy. **People talked openly about removing the government by a popular revolution or a military putsch.**

(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the challenges facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

1. Highlight the key phrases in the interpretations to identify the difference in the point they are making.
2. Write a **sentence explaining the difference.**  
The main difference between these views is interpretation 1 is focused on the challenges from the left and right in the early years of the Weimar Republic while interpretation 2 is focused on hyperinflation.
3. Now add a **quote from both interpretations** to illustrate the difference  
For example interpretation 1 says "powerful political groups on both the Left and the Right refused to accept the existence of the Weimar Republic. They were prepared to destroy it by force" and interpretation 2 says "The hyperinflation which happened in 1923 forced the Weimar government to fear for its own existence.".

(c) **Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the challenges facing the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23.**

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

1. Write your opening sentence (**this is the same every time**).  
Interpretations 1 and 2 have different views because they have looked at different sources.
2. Now **link the interpretations to the sources** to illustrate your point.  
For example interpretation 1 may have looked at more sources like source B because it shows the Kapp Putsch, and the interpretation is focused on the challenges from the left and right. While, interpretation 2 may have looked at sources like source c because they both focus on the effects of hyperinflation.