

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**  
**F964/02**  
**HISTORY**

**European and World History Enquiries,  
Option B: Modern 1774-1975**

**MONDAY 8 JUNE 2009: Morning**  
**DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes**

**SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES**

**Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet**

**OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:**

**8 page Answer Booklet**

**OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:**

**None**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- **Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.**
- **Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**
- **Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 100.**
- **This question paper contains questions on the following Study Topic:**
  - **Dictatorship and Democracy in Germany 1933–63**
- **Answer BOTH SUB-QUESTIONS from ONE Study Topic.**
- **You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.**
- **The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Study Topic you have studied.**
- **In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.**

## **DICTATORSHIP AND DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY 1933–63**

**Study the five Sources on the Building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and then answer BOTH the sub-questions.**

**It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering part (b).**

**4 (a) Study Sources A and C.**

**Compare these Sources as evidence for the aims of the Western powers towards the German Democratic Republic. [30]**

**(b) Study all the Sources.**

**Use your own knowledge to assess how far the Sources support the interpretation that in building the Berlin Wall the German Democratic Republic was MAINLY concerned to prevent the fleeing of East Germans to the West. [70]**

**[Total 100 marks]**

## THE BUILDING OF THE BERLIN WALL, 1961

**SOURCE A: The East German leader Walter Ulbricht justifies the building of the Berlin Wall.**

**This is an anti-fascist protection wall. Counter-revolutionary vermin, spies, profiteers, human traffickers, prostitutes, spoiled teenage hooligans and other enemies of the people's democratic order have been sucking on our workers' and peasants' Republic like leeches and bugs on a healthy body. Naturally they would have liked to continue sucking the blood and life force from our people, but if one does not combat the weeds they will smother the young seed. This is why we have sealed the cracks in the fabric of our house and closed the holes through which the worst enemies of the German people could creep.**

**5**

**10**

*From an article in the East German newspaper, Neues Deutschland, August 1961*

**SOURCE B: The East German leader Walter Ulbricht implies his intentions for West Berlin to two British MPs.**

**Ulbricht said that no one could fly over or enter East German national territory without a visa from East Germany. Such visas would not be given to ‘undesirables’. Foreign airlines would not be allowed to overfly the East German territory without a special agreement. He did not think that Tempelhof [in West Berlin] would be a suitable airport for Berlin, but if its use was continued there would have to be East German control there.** 15 20

***A report to the British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan after two Conservative MPs met Ulbricht at the Leipzig Trade Fair, East Germany, September 1961***

**SOURCE C: A Soviet newspaper gives an explanation for the building of the Berlin Wall.**

**The Western powers in Berlin use it as a centre of subversive activity against the GDR. In no other part of the world are so many centres of espionage to be found. These centres smuggle their agents into the GDR for all kinds of subversion: recruiting spies, sabotage, provoking disturbances. The government presents all working people of the GDR with a proposal that will securely block subversive activity so that reliable safeguards and effective control will be established around West Berlin, including its border with democratic East Berlin.** 25 30 35

***Isvestia, October 1961***

**SOURCE D:**      **A former West Berliner describes in his memoirs how easy it was for those from the West to buy cheap goods in East Berlin in the late 1950s.**

**For a Westerner, a beer in a pub in East Berlin cost just a quarter or a third of what you had to pay in the West. We Westerners could visit a hairdresser for a few coins. For a handful of change we could spend an evening at the State Opera in East Berlin, or the Berliner Ensemble Theatre. For next to nothing we could go into state -owned stores and buy records or books. East Berlin was a shopping paradise, a kind of duty-free port. The only thing was, you mustn't let yourself be caught with these low priced goods on your way back into West Berlin.**      **40**  
**45**

***Joachim Trenkner, Coca Cola schmecks nach Berlin, 2004***

**SOURCE E: A modern historian offers explanations for the building of the Berlin Wall.**

**Officially the East German government argued that the Wall was designed to stop the aggressive infiltration and political undermining of the GDR by West German and American agents. However, there can be little doubt that the refugee problem lay at the heart of the matter. The daily departure of ever larger numbers of East Germans to the West amounted to a blood-letting which ultimately threatened the economic and political stability of Ulbricht's government. Up to the end of 1960 some 2.5 million people had abandoned all their belongings and fled. Many of the male refugees were highly skilled workers or academically trained white-collar specialists.**

***V. R. Berghan, Modern Germany, 1982***



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