

GCE

History A

Y221/01: Democracy and dictatorships in Germany 1919-1963

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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PREPARATION FOR MARKING**RM ASSESSOR**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training: OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are available in RM Assessor
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.
5. **Crossed-Out Responses**
Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed-out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed-out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM Assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple-Choice Question Responses

When a multiple-choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space).

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.

7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**

9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501

To determine the level – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer

To determine the mark within the level, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Provenance
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	Which of the following was more successful in Nazi Germany during the period from 1933 to 1939? i) Gleichschaltung ii) Autarky In dealing with Gleichschaltung, answers might consider: • The general effectiveness of propaganda and censorship in the process of Nazification • The impact of Nazi policies for churches and religion on society and attitudes • The impact of policies towards women in developing a sense of being valued by the regime • The contribution of the Nazification of education and the Youth Movement for social control • The contribution of the German Labour Front to control of trade unions • The dissolution of state governments and other political parties In dealing with Autarky, answers might consider: • Germany's continuing reliance on foreign imports including iron ore, rubber, oil • The development of 'ersatz' products bringing Germany closer to achieving autarky • The successes of Schacht's contributions to improved financial stability: an essential foundation for attempts to achieve autarky • Increased agricultural and industrial output enabling Germany to come closer to being able	10	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Only credit material relevant to question. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			to meets it demands for food and industrial raw materials		

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	(b)*	‘The building of the Berlin Wall was the most significant development in the division of Germany in the period from the end of the Berlin Blockade in May 1949 to 1963.’ How far do you agree? In arguing the Berlin Wall was the most important development, answers might consider: • How it contributed to the suspicion and fear of developments in the DDR • Its symbolic significance as a concrete ‘curtain’ creating further distance in relations between east and west • Its role in heightening tensions between West and East Germany by turning Berlin into a potential battle ground for US and Soviet tanks • Its social impact upon families and communities divided by the Berlin Wall • Its contribution to stabilising the workforce in the DDR • Its impact upon future economic planning in the DDR • Its contribution to the hardening of Western attitudes towards the Soviet system • Conversely, it might be argued that it simply reinforced the status quo between West and East or even prevented conflict In arguing the Berlin Wall was not the most important development, answers might consider: • The strengthening of West Germany through its recognition of equal status among other western states	20	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on developments but at Level 4 may simply list developments • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the importance of different developments • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the importance of different developments • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- The strengthening of West Germany by the creation in 1955 of its own army which was a challenge to the East. - The reinforcement of West Germany's international political alignment through its engagement in the Korean War - The significance of the Basic Law of 1949 confirming the aim to reunite Germany - The tensions caused by the 1953 rising in East Germany and the use of Soviet troops - The significance of Adenauer's visit to Moscow in 1955 and the adoption of the Hallstein Doctrine - The outlook and actions of Ulbricht regarding the reunification issue		
2	(a)		Which of the following was more important cause of tensions over Germany during the period from 1945 to 1949? i) Bizonia ii) The Berlin Blockade In dealing with Bizonia, answers might argue: - It reinforced the formation of an alliance between Britain and the USA, with Germany emerging as the 'frontline' in Europe's Cold War - It was an important step towards rebuilding West Germany's economy as a bulwark against the Soviet expansionism, which was seen as a challenge to the USSR - It paved the way for Trizonia and was critical in establishing the division of Germany – a key issue in the emergence of Europe's Cold War	10	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. - No set answer is expected - Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. - Only credit material relevant to question. - Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. - Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			- It hardened Soviet resolve to establish and maintain a Communist German state in East Germany as a protection against the Western alliance. In dealing with the Berlin Blockade, answers might consider: - It heightened international tensions and helped stall the possibility of reunification by turning Berlin into a focus and symbol of Cold War objectives - It was the cause of the Berlin Airlift – an act of defiance that showed each side that the other was willing to risk war - It demonstrated the West's determination to hold onto Berlin and encouraged the East to be equally determined - The eventual need for the East to back down was a perceived humiliation for Stalin, which brought a personal element into the Cold War tensions over Europe.		for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
2	(b)*	‘Communist revolts were the greatest challenge facing the German government during the period from 1919 to 1923.’ How far do you agree? In arguing Communist revolts were the greatest challenge, answers might consider: • The revolutionary objectives of the newly formed KPD were a challenge to moderate democratic government • The attempt to seize power in Berlin in 1919 • The forming of a Red Army and its take-over of the Ruhr in 1920 was a direct challenge to the government • Communist revolts caused an increase of support for right wing groups, which also opposed moderate democracy • The social and economic impact of strikes and riots which the government struggled to address • The creation of temporary soviets e.g. in Munich, Bremen as an alternative to Weimar democracy • The threat of violent Communist revolts escalating into civil war. In arguing Communist revolts were not the greatest challenge, answers might consider: • Widespread criticism of the government over the terms of the peace settlement • The impact of demands for reparations • The French and Belgian invasion of the Ruhr (1923) which was both a humiliation and a cause of financial difficulties for the government	20	The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set. Both features that support the hypothesis and features that challenge the hypothesis are detailed. <u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u> The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set. • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on challenges but at Level 4 may simply list challenges • At Level 5 there will be judgement as to the extent of different challenges • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge extent of challenges • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by accurate and relevant material, if not they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question			Answer	Mark	Guidance
			• The impact of the economic crisis of 1923 on the government • The challenge to the government posed by the Freikorps and other right wing parties or organisations • The challenge posed by the Kapp Putsch (1920) • The challenge posed by the Munich Putsch (1923), including by the subsequent court case.		

APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Question 1(a) and Question 2(a): Which of the following? [10]
Level 6 9–10 marks	Both factors are thoroughly analysed and evaluated using accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a developed and substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
Level 5 7–8 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, in order to reach a substantiated judgement in relation to the question.
Level 4 5–6 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated using relevant knowledge and understanding of key features of the period, however treatment of factors may be un-even with analysis and evaluation of one of the two being only partial. Analysis and evaluation is used to support a reasonable judgement in relation to the question.
Level 3 3–4 marks	Both factors are analysed and evaluated in a partial way, using some relevant knowledge of key features of the period, in order to make a basic judgement in relation to the question.
Level 2 2 marks	Limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a limited analysis or evaluation of both factors, and this is linked to a very simplistic judgement.
Level 1 1 mark	Very limited and generalised knowledge of the period is used to attempt a very limited analysis or evaluation of one of the factors. The other factor is either not considered or there is very limited information or description of the factor with no attempt to use this knowledge. If there is a judgement, this takes the form of assertion.
0 marks	Nothing of any relevance to the factors.

	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Question 1(b) and Question 2(b): Essay [20]
Level 6 17–20 marks	There is a consistent focus on the question throughout the answer. Accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout the answer and is consistently evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated, developed and sustained judgements. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
Level 5 13–16 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 10–12 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 7–9 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 4–6 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–3 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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