

## Candidate 1 evidence

**Question 12: To what extent were the Liberal social welfare reforms effective in meeting the needs of the British people?**

QUESTION	THIS MARGIN
<p>12. Prior to 1906 there was almost no help available for poor people in Britain. When the Liberal Government took power in 1906<sup>-1914</sup> they introduced welfare reforms designed to help the people in Britain who needed it most. As opposed to establishing a comprehensive welfare state <del>state</del> and was the 'first step' to providing government assistance to poor people in Britain. The Liberal reforms 1906-1914 were designed to meet the needs of the young, the old, and the unemployed. This essay will argue that the Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the British people.</p> <p>The Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the young. The Free School Meals Act was introduced in 1906. This act allowed local authorities to tax people to be able to provide students with free</p>	

meal per day on weekdays. In 1908 the <sup>to protect children and prevent neglect</sup> childrens charter Act was introduced. Under the act, juvenile courts and borstals were established and children under the age of 16 were banned from smoking, drinking and begging. This met the needs of the young because under the free school meals act needy children were now being provided <sup>at least</sup> one nutritious meal per day and were able to learn without the distraction of hunger. However, it was not compulsory for local authorities to provide meals and by 1911 less than 1/3 of local councils were providing them. In evaluation, the Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the young because even though they protected children and their wellbeing <sup>there</sup> ~~their~~ were many limitations in the designs of the acts. For example, even though children were receiving free medical inspections from 1907, many families

could not afford the ~~the~~ medication  
required to treat identified illnesses  
until 5 years later in 1912. This  
severely limited the Liberal reforms  
in part on <sup>treating</sup> the young.

The Liberal reforms did not meet the  
needs of the old. The Old Age  
Pensions Act was introduced in  
1908 which provided those age 70+  
a small pension. Those over 70  
received between 5p and 25p per  
week dependent on wealth and  
married couples received 37p  
per week. Rowntree had identified  
old age as a time when people  
were more likely to slip into  
poverty. Old age ~~was~~ is inescapable  
and so was clearly associated with  
the issue of poverty. This met  
the needs of the old because  
the pension made life slightly  
more manageable for many older  
people as it improved their quality

of life and reduced their financial stress. However a limitation was that ~~the~~ in many industrial areas ~~the~~ the life expectancy was in the mid 40s and so many people did not <sup>live to</sup> meet the required age for the pension, limiting its impact. In evaluation, the Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the old ~~the~~ because the pension did not offer enough. Seebohm Rowntree had previously found 75p per week per person as the minimum amount <sup>required</sup> to prevent falling into poverty and the pension did not meet this minimum. This severely impacted the Liberal reforms ability to positively impact the old.

The Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the ~~old~~ employed. The Work man's compensation act was introduced in 1906 and provided compensation for an additional

6 million workers who had been injured at work. In 1908, the miners 8-hour day was established which limited the number of hours adult miners could spend underground to a maximum of 8 hours per day. This met the needs of the employed because reduced working hours drastically improved working conditions in the mines and improved workers' health. However, many industries were left unregulated by the government and therefore did not see any improvements to their working conditions. In evaluation, the Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the employed due to the lack of regulation. Despite the 1904 Trades Board act which was introduced to prevent worker exploitation by introducing fixed minimum wages, this act (along

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

with many others only <sup>applied to</sup> ~~affected~~ certain industries and left many workers continuously being exploited, underpaid, and overworked. This severely limited the impact the Liberal government was able to have on the employed.

In conclusion, the Liberal reforms 1906 - 1914 did not meet the needs of the British people. The Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the young because even though the Free School meals act meant that poorer students would not have to go hungry in school, ~~the~~ it was not mandatory for local councils to provide the meals and many did not. Leaving ~~poor~~ needy pupils to go hungry. The Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the old because even though the pension did improve

The quality of life for many  
 older people and reduce their  
 financial burden, many people did  
 not meet the required age for  
 the pension during their lifetime,  
 limiting its impact. The Liberal  
 reforms did not meet the needs  
 of the employed because even  
 though reduced working hours  
 greatly improved many people's  
 working situation, ~~but~~ many  
 trades and therefore people ~~who~~  
 did not receive any acts and  
 therefore saw no improvements.  
 The Liberal government did not  
 meet the needs of the British  
 people due to the reforms only  
 targeting certain people and their  
 being a lack of government  
 oversight on the carrying out  
 of the acts, limiting their impact  
 on the situation people found  
 themselves in between 1906 and  
 1914.

## Candidate 2

**Question 27: How important was the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis after 1928 as a reason why the Nazis achieved power in 1933?**

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
27	
<p>The new Weimar republic was called 'the greatest democracy in the world' yet by 1933 Hitler and the Nazis had used the political system to destroy itself and begin a dictatorship. On January 30<sup>th</sup> 1933 <del>the</del> President Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor and so began the route to Nazi rule <del>until</del> until their defeat in WW2. There are many reasons for the <del>Nazi</del> Nazis achieving power in 1933 such as appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, The Treaty of Versailles, and economic difficulties. <del>Despite</del> Even though appeal of Hitler and the Nazis was important, this essay will argue that economic difficulties was the most important reason for the Nazis achieving power in 1933.</p>	
<p><del>The</del> One reason the Nazis achieved power <sup>in 1933</sup> was the Treaty of Versailles.</p>	



ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Many Germans resented the Treaty due to the lack of power they had over its signing and contents. ~~It~~ Often referred to as 'dictat' many Germans believed that the German representatives who appeared before the Allied leaders in June 1919 were weak and had given in when they accepted the harsh terms. The German ~~military~~ army was limited to 100,000 ~~men~~ and they were not allowed an air force or to have any troops in the Rhineland. Germany also had to pay reparations of £6,600 million ~~to be paid~~ which many Germans felt was designed to starve their children and destroy their economy. This is important because many Germans felt they had been 'stabbed in the back' by Weimar politicians. ~~as a result~~ This betrayal caused them to turn to Hitler and the Nazis who promised

to abolish the treaty. However, the treaty was signed in 1919 but the Nazis did not become a large or popular party until ~~the~~ 1932. There were other elections in the 1920, where people did not back the Nazis suggesting limited treaty importance.

<sup>most important</sup> the ~~main~~ reason for the Nazis achieving power in 1933 was economic difficulties. Germany struggled to make reparation payments and so the French and Belgian governments sought compensation by ~~the~~ invading Germany's richest industrial sector, the Ruhr. Germany retaliated by calling for strikes in many areas in the Ruhr causing mass unemployment and Germany's economy to spiral out of control. During the hyperinflation crisis of 1923 ~~the~~ many Germans were paid twice a day and many mines closed.

German families lost everything they had saved over generations. Hoping to exploit the financial crisis, Hitler tried to overthrow the government in Munich in November 1923. This is important to the Nazis achieving power in 1933 because ~~was~~ of the Weimar government's inability to deal with the financial crisis of 1923/24 which ~~he~~ and many Germans never forgave him for the humiliation that ~~he~~ was forced upon them in order to survive. However, Hitler's poor planning and misjudgement in Munich 1923 resulted in his failure and subsequent arrest proving that the Nazis did not have the support they needed to rise to power at this time. In evaluation, ~~the~~ economic difficulties is more important than appeal of Hitler and the Nazis due to ~~the~~ economic struggles which

persisted under the Weimar government. Gustav Stresemann introduced US loans as part of the Dawes plan of the 1920s and for a moment Germany was back on track - their economy was improving and so was their relationship and status with other European countries. However the Wall Street Crash of 1929 ~~the~~ forced USA to withdraw their loans and forced Germany back into economic peril as ~~the~~ unemployment rose and so did their economic struggles which allowed Hitler to present ~~that~~ himself as Germany's Hero, offering hope to people who had lost everything.

Another <sup>important</sup> reason for the Nazis achieving power in 1933 was appeal of Hitler and the Nazis. Hitler appealed to Germans through his hatred of the Jews by using them as

scapegoat for the war, Hitler gave Germans someone to blame for their struggles. These antisemitic views gained support from Nationalists. Hitler also appealed to Germans through his alliance with Hugenberg. Hugenberg used his influence in the newspaper and cinema industries to ensure the Nazis were properly promoted through their daily appearance in the news and on the front page of <sup>the</sup> papers. This is ~~is~~ important because Hitler gained a lot of support from Germans due to <sup>them</sup> being constantly exposed to him. This was in the era where people went to the cinema around 2 times a week and so they were always seeing promotional videos of the Nazis. However, the Nazis never achieved a ~~major~~ ~~majority~~ majority vote - only 37.3% at the highest before 1933, proving they were not

as popular as some believe. Many Germans voted for the Nazis because they were disillusioned with democracy or didn't want communism, rather than actually being Nazis supporters. In evaluation, appeal of Hitler and the Nazis is less important than the economic difficulties because of Hitler's lack of enticement for Germany's lower classes. One of Hitler's main promises was to abolish communism which mainly only attracted the upper and middle classes. A lot of Hitler's support also stemmed from a fear of unemployment, rather than unemployment itself which again only really applied to the upper and middle class. Working class families who were already without work or income often continued to support communist and socialist parties proving Hitler's appeal was

not so well spread and only occurred within certain groups of German society.

In conclusion, all factors contributed to the Nazis achieving power in 1933. The most important factor was economic difficulties. While the Treaty of Versailles was important due to many Germans being frustrated with the Weimar Republic who accepted it causing them to turn to Hitler who promised to get rid of it, ~~the~~ the Nazis ~~could~~ did not become an influential party until over a decade after the treaty was signed, suggesting its lack of influence. Economic difficulties on the other hand, saw the Weimar Republic unable to control the hyperinflation crisis causing people to turn elsewhere - the Nazis, making the Treaty of Versailles less important. While appeal of Hitler and the Nazis

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

was important due to the extreme amount of Nazi propaganda. Germans were exposed to, turning many in favour of him, Nazi popularity is doubted ~~to~~ due to the fact they never received more than ~~50%~~<sup>40%</sup> of the votes before 1933. Economic difficulties on the other hand ~~he~~ saw the Wall Street crash destroy all of Germany's progress since the war leaving people disheartened and ~~the people~~ wanting a new government, making appeal of ~~Hitler~~ Hitler and the Nazis less important. Therefore, economic difficulties was the most important factor due to the mass unemployment in 1929/30 which allowed Hitler to showcase himself as Germany's saviour, gaining support from many ~~more~~ voters. Consequently, it was ~~the~~ economic difficulties more than any other factor which allowed the Nazis to achieve power in 1933.