

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
12. Prior to 1906 there was almost no help available for poor people in Britain. When the Liberal Government took power in 1906 ⁻¹⁹¹⁴ they introduced welfare reforms designed to help the people in Britain who needed it most. As opposed to establishing a comprehensive welfare state and 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 employed. This essay will argue that the Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the British people.	
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 one free	

meal per day on weekdays. In 1908 the ^{to protect children and prevent neglect} children's 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 ^{at least} one meal a 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 well-being ^{there} was much limitation 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
prescribed to treat identified illnesses
until 5 years later in 1912. This
severely limited the Liberal reforms
impact on ^{treatment} 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 inevitable
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 ~~from~~ the life expectancy was in the mid 40s and so many people did not ^{live to} reach the required age for the pension, limiting its impact. In evaluation, the Liberal reforms did not meet the needs of the old ~~age~~ because the pension did not offer enough. Seebom &ownree had previously found 75p per week per person as the minimum amount ^{required} 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 Workman'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 a day 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 Trade Board Act which was introduced to prevent workers' exploitation by introducing fixed minimum wages, this act (along

with many others only ~~affected~~^{applied to} certain industries and letting 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 leave ~~for~~ 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, ~~was~~ many traders and therefore people ~~was~~ did not receive any cuts 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 situations 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
<p>27 The new Weimar republic was called 'the greatest democracy in the world' yet by 1933 Hitler and the Nazis had wrecked the political system to destroy it self and begin a dictatorship. On January 30th 1933 the President Hindenburg appointed Hitler Chancellor and so began the route to Nazi rule under until their defeat in WW2. There are many reasons for the Nazis achieving power in 1933 such as appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, The Treaty of Versailles, and economic difficulties. Despite Even though appeal of Hitler and the Nazis was important, this essay will argue that economic difficulties were the most important reason for the Nazis achieving power in 1933.</p> <p>One reason the Nazis achieved power in 1933 was the Treaty of Versailles.</p>	

Many Germans resented the Treaty due to the lack of power they had over its signing and contents.

Often referred to as 'dictated' 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 a navy, air force or to have any troops in the Rhineland. Germany also had to pay reparations of £6,600 million ~~bares~~ 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. ~~and 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 1920s where people did not back the Nazis suggesting limited treaty importance.

~~the ^{most important} 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 ~~taxes~~ 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~~1922~~, many Germans were paid twice a day and many made do.

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 ~~was~~ 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 crest-falling that the Nazis ~~had~~ 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 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 unemployment rose and so did their economic struggles which allowed Hitler to present ~~himself~~ himself as Germany's Hero, offering hope to people who had lost everything.

Another ^{important} 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 the papers. This is ~~is~~ important because Hitler gained a lot of support from Germans due to ^{them} 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 vote - only 37.3% of 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 wide 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 Nazis~~ 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 the rise of Hitler and the Nazis

was important due to the extreme amount of Nazi propaganda Germans were exposed to, turning many in favour of them. Nazi popularity is doubted ~~as~~ due to the fact they never received more than ~~40%~~^{40%} of the vote before 1933. Economic difficulties on the other hand ~~as~~ saw the Wall Street crash destroy all of Germany's progress since the war leaving people disheartened and ~~the~~ ~~young~~ ~~adults~~ 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~~ ~~adults~~. Consequently, it was ~~the~~ economic difficulties more than any other factor which allowed the Nazis to achieve power in 1933.