

Question Part

		feel
	2	
	a.	
		One of the largest cause of tension between east and west Germany was the Berlin Blockade.
	v	This was used by east Germany in an attempt to control resources inside of west Berlin and encourage the allied nations to give up Berlin. The reason this raised tensions so much was due to many of the people in west Berlin not accessing the necessary resources to survive, it angered western powers as it was an open move by the Soviet Union to go against the 'capitalist' threat. However it could be argued that this was not the largest threat as other cause of rising tensions as other events such as the creation of the Berlin wall could be seen as more impactful to tensions as it created a clear division between Berlin and showed a clear divide in ideologies.
	SEEN	



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It could also be argued that the formation of Bizonia was also the most important cause of tension. This was a merging of the two western parts of Germany controlled by Britain and France. This raised tension because the Soviets feared Western control and saw this act as clear opposition to them, they saw a need for them to act in order for them to maintain their presence in Germany, therefore it could be seen as most important to tensions as it created a domino effect for the Soviets to respond which would further raise tensions.

Overall, it should be argued that the creation of Bizonia was more important in causing tensions because it was a catalyst for more events which further raised tensions. Furthermore, the Berlin Blockade, although it did have impact on tensions due to ^{helps on} open more against the West, did not was more limited than the effect Bizonia had because it should be seen



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		that tensions spread from Bizania
		not from the Berlin Blockade, Therefore
		the Berlin Blockade was less ^{important} factor
	V	Case of tensions than Bizania was
	b.	From 1919-1923 the Weimar Republic
		faced many challenges that questioned
		its stability and strength; the threat
		of left parties was an insidious
		threat as it was open rebellion against
		them; the threat of the right was
		just as it was not more of a challenge
	V	due to the Munich Beer hall Putsch
		in 1923 and the Kapp Putsch in 1920.
		One of the most important challenges were
		from within the Constitution itself, multiple
		parties having opposing views meant no progress.
		Overall, the combination of these challenges
		led to the Republic being undermined
		and led to its eventual collapse in the
		long term.
	F	One of the greatest challenges to
		the Weimar Republic was the lack
		of clear ^{proportional representation} decision ⁱⁿ the Constitution.
		due to their being so many parties
	III	such as the SPD, KPD and DAP

Peel



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as well as more, they all had opposing views that meant they could and did limit the effectiveness of the government itself. It meant that the Republic itself could be undermined by extremist parties that could control the decisions and acts passed by the Reichstag. As a whole the challenge had the greatest influence on government itself, it was undertaken from within and created a bank of support when it was a critical time for recovery after WWI. However, someone may argue its less important than other events as it did not show open opposition and was never really dealt with by the government so how could it have been a challenge. Overall, it should be seen as more important than Communist revolt as it could never have been dealt with, making it more of a challenge therefore I disagree with the statement.

Another reason I disagree with the statement is due to the threat challenge of the right being more authentic.

The Kapp Putsch in 1920 was the first open opposition that the Republic



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		and although it was dealt with
		when that broke control of the military
		and left Wolfgang Kapp in the
		city with no way of achieving his
		goal, it still undermined the
		government as it showed they were
		not seen by many people as optimum
		for managing Germany Furthermore the
	ILL	Munich Putsch in 1923 also presented
		a more significant threat when Hitler
		and 2 other leaders of the NSDAP
	EXP	NSDAP stormed a Beer hall in Munich
		and demanded control of Germany, the
		army opened fire and ended the Putsch
		with Hitler in prison. This showed further
		opposition to the Weimar republic but
		was dealt with with relative ease.
		Overall, I disagree with the statement
		as the right posed a larger threat
		as they had multiple open rebellions
		against the government.
		However one may agree that the
		Communist rebels were the greatest
		challenge. Communist parties had great influence
	V	due to large amount of support for
		the KPD, furthermore the Spartacist



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		result in law was also a threat
	EXP	to the stability of Western, but was dealt with easily. It could be argued they had more influence than the rights attempts and was an actual threat exposed to the stability of the Constitution. However, it should be considered that the effect of the Communist were limited, they were identified as a threat by the government early on and were essentially silenced as a result. Therefore the threat challenge posed by Communist should not be seen as the greatest as their impact was limited
	AN	although someone could argue that they were the greatest challenge with enough evidence.
		Overall, I disagree with the statement, I believe that although the Communist challenge was evident and did undermine the government, they were dealt with easily and did not have the lasting effect of either the right or the stability from within. The threat of right was more of a challenge as they had presented open rebellion multiple
	JU	



Off Page Comments

Item Name	Comment
2a	Minimal explanations of either factors. L3
2b	This was focused and there was some argument. L3