5.9 The 25-Point Programme and Early Nazi Ideology, 1920: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 Name the city where the 25-Point Programme was proclaimed in February 1920.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Give one way the 25-Point Programme tied national identity to racial criteria.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

3 Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about how radical the 25-Point Programme was in 1920.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about how radical the 25-Point Programme was in 1920. What is the main difference between these views?

Interpretation 1: From Klaus Meier, A Short History of the Early Nazi Movement, 2015. 'The 25-Point Programme was an extreme manifesto. Its racial clauses and demand to overturn Versailles set it well outside mainstream politics in 1920. The Programme's radical social measures were designed to attract the desperate, but its core was a violent and exclusionary nationalism that marked it as a dangerous fringe radicalism.'

Interpretation 2: From Anna Becker, Popular Politics in Postwar Germany, 2018. 'The 25-Point Programme combined nationalist rhetoric with concrete social policies aimed at workers and small proprietors. Many of its demands were familiar to other populist parties of the period. In 1920 the Programme can be seen as a competitive attempt to win mass support rather than as purely radical, since it mixed exclusionary ideas with promises of social relief.'

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 5.9 The 25-Point Programme and Early Nazi Ideology, 1920: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Munchen (Munich) **B1**

Answer: Munchen (Munich)

Question 2

citizenship restricted to those of 'German blood' and exclusion of Jews and other non-Germans **B1**

Answer: By restricting citizenship to those of 'German blood' and excluding Jews and other non-Germans.

Question 3

Level 1 Offers a basic plausible reason with limited explanation. **1-2**

Level 2 Offers a plausible reason and explains how it could lead the authors to different conclusions, with some supporting detail. **3-4**

Indicative content:

- They may use different sources: Interpretation 1 may rely on official texts and radical slogans emphasising racial clauses, while Interpretation 2 may draw on meeting reports and letters showing social appeals, leading to different emphases.
- They may prioritise different aspects: one historian focuses on ideology and long-term danger, the other on immediate political strategy and social measures that appealed to voters.
- Different authors' aims and backgrounds can shape emphasis: a historian concerned with radicalisation highlights exclusionary elements, while a social historian studying mass politics emphasises promises aimed at workers and small proprietors.

Question 4

Level 1 Identifies a basic difference between the interpretations, with little supporting detail. **1-2**

Level 2 Clearly states the main difference and supports it with reference to both interpretations and some contextual knowledge. **3-4**

Indicative content:

- Interpretation 1 emphasises the Programme's radical, exclusionary, and violent nationalist core, seeing it as outside mainstream politics in 1920.
- Interpretation 2 emphasises the Programme's populist, mass-appeal elements and its similarity to other contemporary social-populist demands, portraying it as a competitive attempt to win support rather than only an extreme fringe manifesto.
- A clear answer states that the main difference is whether the Programme should be seen primarily as radical ideology aimed at marginal politics (Interpretation 1) or as a pragmatic populist platform seeking broad support (Interpretation 2).

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk