**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**



**Task 10:**

SOURCE ANALYSIS, FORTNIGHTLY TASK FIVE  **Weighting 2% (9 Marks)**

**Question 1**

1. Explain the historical context of **Source 1**.

***(4 marks)***

2. Compare and contrast the purpose of **Source 1** and **Source 2.**

***(5 marks)***

**Source Booklet:**

**Source 1:**

***“It was the greatest good fortune for us National Socialists that the Putsch collapsed because:***

1. ***Co-operation with General Ludendorff would have been absolutely impossible.***
2. ***The sudden takeover of power in the whole of Germany would have led to the greatest difficulties in 1923 because the essential preparations had not even been begun by the Nationalist Socialist Party.***
3. ***The events of 9th November 1923 with their blood sacrifice have proved the most effective propaganda for Nationalist Socialism”***

**The Source above is a comment made by Hitler in 1933 on the failed Munich Putsch.**

**Source 2:**

**NM**

***“Hitler proved singularly ineffective. Nothing had been properly planned, and when Hitler was forced to recognize that von Lossowand von Kahr had resumed their freedom of action and were taking measures to suppress the rising he suffered a nervous collapse in which passed through a whole sucession of moods-anger, despair, apathy, renewed hope, hesitation. He remained shut up in the Beer Hall, isolated from the crowds from which he had always drawn strength, and unable to make up his mind whether or not to risk a demonstration. It was Ludendorff who decided for him, and at noon next day led men, which… marched into the centre of the city. Eyewitness accounts strongly suggest that Hitler had already lost faith in what they were doing. When a police cordon opened fire, 14 in the procession and 3 policemen were killed, and many more were wounded. While Ludendorff marched on and pushed through the cordon, Hitler, after being pulled to the ground and dislocating his shoulder, scrambled to his feet and fled… The chances of bringing off a coup in 1923 comparable with Mussolini’s March on Rome the year before had never been more than marginal”***

1. **Bullock, Hitler and Stalin: Parallel Lives, 1992, p.100**