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



**Task 4:**

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

**Question 1**

1. **Explain** the historical context of Source 1. Include the relevant events, people and ideas depicted or represented in the source.

***(3 marks)***

1. **Identify** how and discusswhy **Source 1** and **2** are contestable. ***(6 marks)***

**Source Booklet:**

**Source 1:**

In the afternoon Hitler, Ludendorff and their supporters set off on a march through Munich. They had few weapons. 2000 rifles which had been secretly supplied by the German army had no firing pins. In the Odeonplatz they were met by a group of Bavarian state troopers. In the fight that followed 16 Nazis were killed along with four troopers. Hitler’s colleague Goering was seriously wounded. Ludendorff was arrested at the scene. Hitler stayed in the background and fled the scene but was arrested 48 hours later.

*Richard Radway, 2004*

**Source 2:**

***“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**