

**Title: To what extent did the impoverishment of the Kleinrentners through the hyperinflation affect the political climate in Germany during the 1920s?**

**Criterion A: 3 marks**

A focused question for the investigation has been stated. One primary source – Dieter W Rockenmaier “*Verwaltungsbericht der Stadt Würzburg*”, an excerpt from a 1924 report from the council of the town of Würzburg is evaluated together with a secondary source “*The downfall of money: Germany’s hyperinflation and the destruction of the Middle Class*” by British historian Fred Taylor from 2015. The choice of both these sources were explained (relevance). There is a limited discussion about the value and limitations of the sources.

**Criterion B: 2 marks**

This is a well written quite fluent part, but it has one big problem. It connects a relatively small group, the “*Kleinrentners*” (small pensioners) and their situation after the 1923 hyperinflation with the growth of NSDAP after 1930. The candidate discusses the large percentage that vote for Hitler and NSDAP in 1933, without discussing the depression caused by the Wall Street Crash. To neglect the German economic recovery after 1924 and completely avoid the Wall Street Crash and the depression is a bit odd. The investigation is well organized, it has lots of interesting facts – but the investigation does not make sense.

**Criterion C: 2 marks**

The reflection brings up challenges for historians as well as the candidate. One problem faced though was not a common one among historians in the past – Covid-19. The connection between the investigation and the work of historians is often implied, but not discussed more in detail.

**Total: 7 marks**