were being made. The economic restoration due to better foreign relations were critical in stabilising German economy and industry which also spurred the need for social appeasement as a series of social legislations were needed to be passed in order to placate the population (it could also be argued that some of this legislation was genuinely progressive). These social reforms allowed for social stability as little criticism for the government was made as Stresemann (remember Stresemann is Foreign Minister during this time) was sensitive to the potential threats of economic and foreign expansion. However, the years was golden in total for political stability, as there was no sense of centralization and rather disillusionment was apparent which served to create a chaotic government state as coalitions were near impossible. Thus, a new style of voting in terms of extremist party uprisings were occurring which led for polarisation in politics. Therefore, the years 1924 – 1929 were in majority, golden in areas but not for the whole of Germany.

Megan- this is a very good essay showing an excellent understanding of politics, the economy and social issues. It is a high L.4/5 essay and I would have given it L.5 if you had addressed gains Stresemann made in foreign policy in more detail- Locarno and League of Nations. Stresemann was Foreign Minister from 1924-1929 and as he is stated in the question, I think it’s important that you comment on how he improved relations with other countries as well as Germany’s economic situation (p. 50-p.51 of the support book is good for revision). 25/30