Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Weimar Constitution.

(4 marks)

Source A
From a speech to the new Constituent Assembly by Hugo Pruess, head of the Commission that drew up the Weimar Constitution in 1919. He was talking about the new constitution.

I have often listened to the debates with real concern, glancing timidly to the gentlemen of the Right, fearful lest they say to me: ‘Do you hope to give a parliamentary system to a nation like this, one that resists it with every sinew in its body?’ One finds suspicion everything; Germans cannot shake off their old political timidity and their deference to the authoritarian state.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles. (4 marks)

Source A – From a German newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung, 28 June 1919
Vengeance! German nation! Today in the Hall of Mirrors [Versailles] the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will, with unceasing work, press forward to reconquer the place among nations which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.
Q1 – Give two things that you can infer from Source A about the Spartacists.

Source A – From an article in a government newspaper, 1919.
The despicable actions of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg soil the revolution and endanger all its achievements. The masses must not sit quiet for one minute longer while these brutal beasts and their followers paralyse the activities of the republican government and incite the people more and more to civil war.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Freikorps.

(4 marks)

Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about German recovery. (4 marks)

Source A – From a German journalist, written in 1930
In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up to shoulder the terrific burden of this peace in a way we would never have thought possible. So that today after ten years we may say with certainty ‘Even so, it might have been worse’. The stage of convalescence from Versailles is a very long road to go and we have travelled it surprisingly quickly.
Q1 – Give two thing you can infer from source A about how well Germany was being governed in November 1918. (4 marks)

Source A – From the papers of Jan Smuts, a South African politician who visited Germany in 1918.
Motherland of our civilisations [Germany] lies in ruins, exhausted by the most terrible struggle in history, with its peoples broke, starving, despairing, from sheer nervous exhaustion, mechanically struggling forward along the paths of anarchy [disorder with no strong authority] and war.
Q2 - Explain why there were challenges to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-1923. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- The Treaty of Versailles
- The Kapp Putsch

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why the Weimar Republic recovered in the years 1924-29. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- The Dawes Plan
- Achievements abroad

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why 1924-29 was a golden age in the Weimar Republic. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Women
- Culture

You must also use your own information.
Q2 – Explain why there were economic problems in the Weimar Republic from 1919 to 1923. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Reparations
- The French occupation of the Ruhr

You must also use your own information.
Q2 – Explain why there were opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles (1919). (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Article 231
- Stab in the back

You must also use your own information.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into attitudes in Germany towards the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B – From a German newspaper, Deutsche Zeitung, 28 June 1919**

Vengeance! German nation! Today in the Hall of Mirrors [Versailles] the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will, with unceasing work, press forward to reconquer the place among nations which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.

**Source C - A cartoon entitled ‘Clemenceau the Vampire’. From the German right-wing satirical magazine Kladdertatsch, July 1919.**
Q3 (a) – How useful are source B and C for an enquiry into the effects of hyperinflation on Germany? Explain your answer using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B – A cartoon published in Germany by the left-wing magazine Simplicissimus in 1923. It had the caption ‘paper money’ at the top and ‘bread’ at the bottom

Source C – A German woman in 1923, burning currency notes, which burn longer than the amount of firewood they can buy
Q3 (a) – How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into German recovery in the years 1924-29? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B – From a German journalist, written in 1930**
In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up to shoulder the terrific burden of this peace in a way we would never have thought possible. So that today after ten years we may say with certainty ‘Even so, it might have been worse’. The stage of convalescence from Versailles is a very long road to go and we have travelled it surprisingly quickly.

**Source C – From a speech by Stresemann, 1929**
The economic position is only flourishing on the surface. Germany is in fact dancing on a volcano. If the short-term loans are called in by America, a large section of our economy would collapse.
Q3 (a) How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the recovery of the Weimar Republic between 1923 and 1929? Explain your answer using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B – From a right-wing cartoon published in 1923. The figure behind the curtain represents the USA. Wall Street was the US financial centre. The caption says here is your enemy.

Source C – A German journalist, writing in 1929
In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up. It now shoulders the terrific burden of that peace in a way we should never have thought possible. The bed feeling of Versailles has been conquered.
Q3 (b) – Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

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Q3 (b) – Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the extent of German recovery in the years 1924-29. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

| Interpretation One – From Weimar and Nazi Germany, F. Reynoldson, published in 1996 |
| From 1924 to 1929 the Weimar Republic was much stronger than it had been just after the war. Led by Stresemann in the Reichstag, the different parties managed to work together. The extreme parties such as the Nazis gained fewer seats in the elections. The German people were better off and more contented. The Weimar Republic looked safe. |

| Interpretation Two – From Weimar and Nazi Germany, E. Wilmott, published in 1997. |
| German prosperity was built on quicksand foundations. The Weimar economy was dependant upon high-interest American loans, which usually had to be repaid or renewed within three months. In times of depression, US moneylenders could demand rapid repayment. Moreover, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million. Although big business grew in the 1920s, small firms struggled and many went bankrupt. |
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Q1 – Give two things that you can infer from Source A about Hitler’s early career. (4 marks)

Source A – From Mein Kampf, written by Hitler in 1924. Here he is explaining his time in Vienna.

My life was a continuous struggle with hunger ... I had but one pleasure – my books. At the time I read enormously and thoroughly ... In this way I forged in a few years time the foundation of this knowledge from which I still draw nourishment from today ... In this period there took shape within me a world picture and a philosophy which became the granite foundation of all my acts. In addition to what I then created, I have had to learn little and I have had to alter nothing.
Q1 - Give two things you can infer from Source A about Hitler’s political ideas.

From Source A, taken from Mein Kampf, 1923.

During the Communist attempt to take over Munich, I remained in the army ... in my talks as an education officer, I attacked the bloodthirsty Red dictatorship ... In 1919, I joined the German Worker’s Party, which then had seven members, and I believed that I had found a political movement in keeping with my own ideas.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about Hitler’s views on politics. (4 marks)

From Source A, Comments made by Hitler as a prisoner in Landsberg. He was speaking to a fellow Nazi inmate

When I resume active work, it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about the effects of unemployment. (4 marks)

Source A – From ‘A fairytale of Christmas’, a short story written in 1931 by Rudolf Leonhard, a member of the Communist Party (KPD). Leonhard was writing about unemployment in Germany.

No one knew how many of them there were. They completely filled the streets ... They stood or lay about in the streets as if they had taken root there. The streets were grey, their faces were grey, and even the hair on their heads and the stubble on the cheeks of the youngest there was grey with dust and their adversity.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about Hitler and propaganda (4 marks)

Source A – An extract from Mein Kampf, Hitler’s autobiography
Propaganda must confine itself to a very few points and repeat them endlessly. Here, as with so many things in this world, persistence is the first and foremost condition of success.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about support for Hitler in the 1930’s


(4 marks)
Q1 – Give two things that you can infer from Source A about the NSDAP in the 1920’s.

Source A – Extracts from the Twenty-Five Point Plan, originally produced by the DAP in February 1920
1. We demand the union of all Germans in a Greater Germany.
2. We demand equality of rights for the German people in its dealings with other nations.
3. We demand land and colonies to feed our people and settle our surplus population
4. Only those of German blood ... are members of the nation. No Jew may be a member of the nation.
7. We demand that the State’s primary duty must be to promote work and the livelihood of its citizens.
9. All citizens shall have equal rights and equal duties.
17. We demand ... a law to that from the owners of any land needed for the common good of the people.
22 We demand ... the creation of a people’s army.
25 We demand the creation of a strong central state power for the Reich
Q2 – Explain why Hitler carried out the Munich Putsch. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Ludendorff
- French occupation of the Ruhr

You must also use your own information.
Q2 – Explain the effects of the Munich Putsch on the Nazi Party. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Hitler goes to jail
- Wilderness Years

You must also use your own information.
Q2 – Explain why there was increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Unemployment
- Goebbels

You must also use your own information.
Q2 – Explain why the Munich Putsch (1923) failed. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Unemployment
- Goebbels

You must also use your own information.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the early Nazi Party? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B** – The pledge of loyalty and obedience taken by members of the SA

As a member of the NSDAP, I pledge myself by its storm flag to:

- Be always ready to stake life and limb in the struggle for the aims of the movement
- Give absolute military obedience to my military superiors and leaders
- Bear myself honourably in and out of service

**Source C** – A member of the Nazi Party describing one of Hitler’s speeches in 1922.

My critical faculty was swept away. Leaning forward as if he were trying to force his inner self into the consciousness of all these thousands, he was holding the masses, and me with them, under a hypnotic spell by the sheer force of his belief ... I forgot everything but the man; then glancing around, I saw that his magnetism was holding these thousands as one.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the development of the Nazi Party, 1924-29? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your own knowledge of historical context. (8 marks)

Source B – Comments made by Hitler as a prisoner in Landsberg. He was speaking to a fellow Nazi inmate
When I resume active work, it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter parliament against the Catholic and Communist members. If out-voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed by their own constitution. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.

Source C – Hitler at a Nazi Party rally, Weimar, July 1926. Hitler is standing in the car on the left of the photo with his arm raised.
Q3(a) - How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the role of Hitler in increasing support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32? Explain your answer using sources B and C and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B – Adopted from the diary of Luise Solmitz, 23 March 1932. A schoolteacher, Solmitz was writing about attending a meeting in Hamburg at which Hitler spoke. There stood Hitler in a simple black coat, looking over the crowd of 120,000 people of all classes and ages ... a forest of swastika flags unfurled, the joy of this moment showed itself in roaring salute. The crowd looked up to show Hitler with touching faith, as their helper, their saviour, their deliverer from unbearable distress. He is the rescuer of the scholar, the farmer, the worker and the unemployed.

Source C – A portrait of Hitler painted in 1933 by B. von Jacobs.
Q3 (a) - Sources B and C. How useful are source B and C for an enquiry into the way Hitler came to power? Explain your answer using sources B and C and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: A 1933 cartoon from the British political magazine Punch. It shows Hindenburg (on the left) and von Papen (on the right) lifting Hitler to power.

Source C: From Berlin Stories, by Christopher Isherwood, published in 1945. Isherwood was a British Journalist living in Berlin at the time Hitler came into power in Germany.

Each week there were new emergency decrees. Bruning’s weary episcopal voice issued commands ... and was not obeyed ... Berlin was in a state of civil war. Hate exploded ... out of nowhere; at street corners, in restaurants, cinemas ... at midnight ... in the middle of the afternoon. Knives were whipped out, blows were dealt with spiked rings ... chair-legs, or leaded clubs; bullets slashed the advertisements ... In the middle of a crowded street a young man would be attacked ... thrashed, and left bleeding on the pavement. “Bruning is weak” they said. “What these swine need is a man with hair on his chest.” ... People said that the Nazis would be in power by Christmas.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the strength of democracy in Germany by 1932? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8 marks)

Source B: A campaign poster in the presidential elections of 1932. It says that Germany would be on the road to self-destruction unless Hindenburg was re-elected.

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Q3 (b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the Nazi Party during the Wilderness Years. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**Interpretation One** John D Clare .net
During his time in prison Hitler became convinced that the German army would have to be used more carefully and subtly. Its opposition had meant certain failure for the Munich putsch. If the Nazis had any hope of gaining power, it would have to be with the support of the German army. Most important, Hitler perceived that he and the Nazis would have to seek power by legal means, within the framework of the Weimar political system. Once in power, the Nazis could dismantle the republic by using the agencies of the state itself. The Nazi national revolution could then be established.

William Shirer was an American journalist who lived in Germany from 1926 to 1941. Support for the Nazi Party had grown due to the country's problems of hyperinflation and the French invasion of the Ruhr. By 1928 Nazism appeared to be a dying cause. Now that Germany's outlook was suddenly bright, the Nazi Party was rapidly withering away. One scarcely heard of Hitler or the Nazis except as a joke.
Q3 (b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the effects of the Wall Street Crash on Germany. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4 marks)

**Interpretation 1** From a website describing the political and social effects of the Wall Street Crash on Germany

People demanded political action, but the Weimar government failed them. From 1930-1932, the Chancellor Heinrich Brüning proposed that the government raise taxes to pay the cost of unemployment benefit and reduce unemployment benefit to make payments more affordable.

**Interpretation 2** From the website www.theholocaustexplained.com

During the 1920s, the German economy had been supported by loans from American banks. After the Wall Street Crash, the Americans wanted their money back and called in the loans. America gave Germany just 90 days to start repayments. Germany could not pay. As in America, German businesses failed. Unemployment reached more than four million by 1931. Germany suspended payment of reparations to the Allies.
Q3 (b) – Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give two views about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. What is the main difference between the views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)


The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to Hitler. He was their greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful speaker and was years ahead of his time as a communicator. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. At the same time, he was able to appear to be the man of the people, someone who knew and understood the people and their problems. Nazi support rocketed.


The Depression was the main reason for increased support for the Nazis. The government was taken by surprise at the speed and extent of the Depression. It also had very few answers as to how to deal with it. The Depression brought out all the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic, which seemed to be incapable of doing anything to end it. It is not surprising that the German people began to listen to parties promising to do something. In particular, they began to look to and support the Nazis.
Q3 (b) - Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the way Hitler came to power. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer using, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

Interpretation One: From Weimar and Nazi Germany, by Stephen Lee (1996)

... between 1929 and 1933 crisis returned in full force. Germany experienced a serious depression. This caused the collapse of businesses and an increase in unemployment. The moderate parties of the Weimar Republic could not agree ... More use was made of Article 48. The Reichstag was bypassed. Democracy was replaced by a dictatorship. A larger part of the population showed interest in Hitler’s ideas. The result was that the Nazis became the biggest party in the Reichstag. [They] gave Hitler power, hoping he would use it as they wanted.

Interpretation Two: From Nazi Germany 1930-39, by Steve Waugh and John Wright (2007)

Von Papen was determined to regain power. He met Hitler and agreed that Hitler would lead a government with von Papen as the Vice-Chancellor. Intrigue took the place of open political debate. The landowners and leaders of industry were convinced that von Papen and Hitler would save Germany. Von Papen said that he could control Hitler. On 30th January, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.
Q3 (b) - Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the reasons for the appeal of the Nazi Party to the German people, 1929-33. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer using, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**Interpretation One:** From The Coming of the Third Reich, by Richard J. Evans, published in 2004

Nazi propaganda skilfully targeted specific groups in the German electorate providing topics for particular venues and picking the speaker to fit the occasion. The party recognised the growing divisions in German society into competing interest groups in the course of the Depression and tailored their message to their particular constituency. The Nazis adapted a whole range of posters and leaflets designed to win over different parts of the electorate.

**Interpretation Two:** From Adolf Hitler, by John Toland, published in 1976

In 1930, he was offering something new to Germans – unity. He welcomed all. There was no class distinction; the only demand was to follow him in his fight against Jews and Reds, in his struggle for Lebensraum and the glory and good of Germany.
Q3 (c) - Suggest 1 reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the effect of the Wall Street Crash on Germany. You may use sources B and C to help explain your answer. (4 marks)

**Interpretation 1** From a website describing the political and social effects of the Wall Street Crash on Germany

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**Source B** From the Memoirs of Heinrich Hauser describing the Berlin Municipal lodging house where young unemployed men had to stay

Long lines of men waiting against the wooden walls, waiting in silence and staring... More people were constantly pouring in the door, and we stood closely packed together. The Municipal lodging house means waiting, waiting, standing around...My impression is of the helplessness of the men. Eight out of every ten men are young fellows and about a third of these are mere boys.

**Source C** Unemployment in Germany, 1930-2

- **September 1930**: 3,000,000
- **September 1931**: 4,300,000
- **September 1932**: 5,000,000

If seasonal and casual workers are taken into account, the true figure was nearer 9,000,000 or over 1/3 of all Germany’s working population.
Q3 (c) – Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the reasons for increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32. You may use sources B and C to help you explain your answer.

(4 marks)

**Interpretation One**  
The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to Hitler. He was their greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful speaker and was years ahead of his time as a communicator. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. At the same time, he was able to appear to be the man of the people, someone who knew and understood the people and their problems. Nazi support rocketed.

**Interpretation Two**  
The Depression was the main reason for increased support for the Nazis. The government was taken by surprise at the speed and extent of the Depression. It also had very few answers as to how to deal with it. The Depression brought out all the weaknesses of the Weimar Republic, which seemed to be incapable of doing anything to end it. It is not surprising that the German people began to listen to parties promising to do something. In particular, they began to look to and support the Nazis.

**Source B** – From ‘A fairytale of Christmas’, a short story written in 1931 by Rudolf Leonhard, a member of the Communist Party (KPD). Leonhard was writing about unemployment in Germany.  
No one knew how many of them there were. They completely filled the streets ... They stood or lay about in the streets as if they had taken root there. The streets were grey, their faces were grey, and even the hair on their heads and the stubble on the cheeks of the youngest there was grey with dust and their adversity.

**Source C** – Adopted from the diary of Luise Solmitz, 23 March 1932. A schoolteacher, Solmitz was writing about attending a meeting in Hamburg at which Hitler spoke.  
There stood Hitler in a simple black coat, looking over the crowd of 120,000 people of all classes and ages ... a forest of swastika flags unfurled, the joy of this moment showed itself in roaring salute. The crowd looked up to show Hitler with touching faith, as their helper, their saviour, their deliverer from unbearable distress. He is the rescuer of the scholar, the farmer, the worker and the unemployed.
Q3 (c) - Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about how Hitler came to power. You may use sources B and C to help explain your answer. (4 marks)

**Interpretation One: From Weimar and Nazi Germany, by Stephen Lee (1996)**

... between 1929 and 1933 crisis returned in full force. Germany experienced a serious depression. This caused the collapse of businesses and an increase in unemployment. The moderate parties of the Weimar Republic could not agree ... More use was made of Article 48. The Reichstag was by-passed. Democracy was replaced by a dictatorship. A larger part of the population showed interest in Hitler’s ideas. The result was that the Nazis became the biggest party in the Reichstag. [They] gave Hitler power, hoping he would use it as they wanted.

**Interpretation Two: From Nazi Germany 1930-39, by Steve Waugh and John Wright (2007)**

Von Papen was determined to regain power. He met Hitler and agreed that Hitler would lead a government with von Papen as the Vice-Chancellor. Intrigue took the place of open political debate. The landowners and leaders of industry were convinced that von Papen and Hitler would save Germany. Von Papen said that he could control Hitler. On 30th January, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.
Q3 (c) - Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the appeal if the Nazi Party to the German people, 1929-33. You may use sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4 marks)

**Interpretation One:** *From The Coming of the Third Reich,* by Richard J. Evans, published in 2004

Nazi propaganda skilfully targeted specific groups in the German electorate providing topics for particular venues and picking the speaker to fit the occasion. The party recognised the growing divisions in German society into competing interest groups in the course of the Depression and tailored their message to their particular constituency. The Nazis adapted a whole range of posters and leaflets designed to win over different parts of the electorate.

**Interpretation Two:** *From Adolf Hitler,* by John Toland, published in 1976

In 1930, he was offering something new to Germans – unity. He welcomed all. There was no class distinction; the only demand was to follow him in his fight against Jews and Reds, in his struggle for Lebensraum and the glory and good of Germany.
Q3 (d) – How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 the effects of the Wall Street Crash on Germany? Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your knowledge of the historical context.

Interpretation 1 From a website describing the political and social effects of the Wall Street Crash on Germany

People demanded political action, but the Weimar government failed them. From 1930-1932, the Chancellor Heinrich Brüning proposed that the government raise taxes to pay the cost of unemployment benefit and reduce unemployment benefit to make payments more affordable.

Interpretation 2 From the website www.theholocaustexplained.com

During the 1920s, the German economy had been supported by loans from American banks. After the Wall Street Crash, the Americans wanted their money back and called in the loans. America gave Germany just 90 days to start repayments. Germany could not pay. As in America, German businesses failed. Unemployment reached more than four million by 1931. Germany suspended payment of reparations to the Allies.
Q3 (d) – How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the reasons for the increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32? Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context. 

(16+4 SPAG)

**Interpretation One** From a history textbook, *GCSE Modern World History*, B. Walsh, published in 1996. The Nazis won increased support after 1929 due to Hitler. He was their greatest campaigning asset. He was a powerful speaker and was years ahead of his time as a communicator. He travelled by plane on a hectic tour of rallies all over Germany. He appeared as a dynamic man of the moment, the leader of a modern party with modern ideas. At the same time, he was able to appear to be the man of the people, someone who knew and understood the people and their problems. Nazi support rocketed.

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Q3 (d) - How far do you agree with Interpretation One about the Hitler came to power. Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your own knowledge of the historical context. 

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Q3 (d) – How far do you agree with Interpretation One about the Nazi Party during the Wilderness Years? Explain your answer, using both interpretations, and your own knowledge of the historical context. (16 + 4 SPAG)

**Interpretation One** John D Clare .net
During his time in prison Hitler became convinced that the German army would have to be used more carefully and subtly. Its opposition had meant certain failure for the Munich putsch. If the Nazis had any hope of gaining power, it would have to be with the support of the German army. Most important, Hitler perceived that he and the Nazis would have to seek power by legal means, within the framework of the Weimar political system. Once in power, the Nazis could dismantle the republic by using the agencies of the state itself. The Nazi national revolution could then be established.

**Interpretation Two** William Shirer, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich (1959).
William Shirer was an American journalist who lived in Germany from 1926 to 1941. Support for the Nazi Party had grown due to the country's problems of hyperinflation and the French invasion of the Ruhr. By 1928 Nazism appeared to be a dying cause. Now that Germany's outlook was suddenly bright, the Nazi Party was rapidly withering away. One scarcely heard of Hitler or the Nazis except as a joke.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about Hitler.

(4 marks)

Source A: From Hitler’s speech to the Reichstag on 13 July 1934, justifying his actions in the Night of the Long Knives concerning the SA.

In the circumstances I had to make but one decision. If disaster was to be prevented at all, action had to be taken with lightening speed. Only a ruthless and bloody intervention might still perhaps stifle the spread of revolt. If anyone reproaches me and asks why I did not resort to the regular courts of justice for conviction of the offenders, then all I can say is, ‘In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people and therefore I became the supreme judge of the German people.’
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about the Night of the Long Knives. (4 marks)

Source A: A cartoon from the London evening Standard, 3 July 1934. The caption reads: ‘They salute with both hands now’. Goering is standing to Hitler’s right dressed as a Viking hero and Goebbels is in his knees behind Hitler. The words ‘Hitler’s upkept promises’ appear on the paper in front of the SA and ‘the double cross’ above and below Hitler’s armband.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about life in Germany under the Nazis.

Source A: An incident reported in the Rhineland, July 1938.

In a café, a 64 year old woman remarked to her companion at the table: ‘Mussolini [leader of Italy] has more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his brain.’ The remark was overheard and five minutes later the woman was arrested by the Gestapo, who had been alerted by telephone.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about the treatment of prisoners in concentration camps. (4 marks)

Source A: Edward Adler, a survivor, describes his journey to and arrival at Sachsenhausen concentration camp in 1934.

One particular incident I recall like it was yesterday. An old gentleman with the name of Solomon, I’ll never forget. He must have been well into his seventies. He simply couldn’t run, and he laid in the road, and one of the storm troopers stepped on his throat. This is true. Unbelievable, but true, ‘til the man was dead. We had to pick up his body and throw him to the side of the road, and we continued on into the camp, where we were assembled in a courtyard and a strange incident happened at that time. We faced a barrack, a door to the right, a door on the left. People went into the left door – come out of the right door, entirely different people. Their hair was shaven off, they had a prisoner’s uniform on, a very wide, striped uniform. My number was 6199.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about Goebbels use of propaganda. (4 marks)

Source A: Goebbels explaining the use of propaganda
The finest kind of propaganda does not reveal itself. The best propaganda is that which works invisibly, penetrating every cell of life in such a way that the public has no idea of the aims of the propagandist.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Catholic Church in Nazi Germany. (4 marks)

Source A: From police reports in Bavaria in 1937 and 1938. The influence of the Catholic Church on the population is so strong that the Nazi spirit cannot penetrate. The local population is ever under the strong influence of the priests. These people prefer to believe what the priests say from the pulpit than the words of the best Nazi speakers.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about the Gestapo. (4 marks)

Source A: From Germany Reborn by Hermann Goering, written in 1934 explaining his role in setting up the Gestapo. Finally, I alone created, on my own initiative, the State Secret Police Department. This is the instrument which is so much feared by the enemies of the state, and which is chiefly responsible for the fact that in Germany and Prussia today there is no question of a Marxist or Communist danger.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about the Hitler Youth.  

Source A: Hitler youth member, private letter, 1936
How did we live in Camp S---, which is supposed to be an example to all the camps? We practically didn’t have a minute of the day to ourselves. This isn’t camp life, no sir! It’s military barrack life! Drill starts right after a meagre breakfast. We would like to have athletics but there isn’t any. Instead we have military exercises, down in the mud, till the tongue hangs out of your mouth. And we have only one wish: sleep, sleep ...
Q1 – Give two things that you can infer from source about Nazi propaganda. (4 marks)

Source A: Ministry of Propaganda order, March 1934.
Attention! On Wednesday 21 March, the Fuhrer is speaking on all German [radio] stations from 11 a.m. to 10,50 a.m. All factory owners, stores, offices, shops, pubs and flats must put up the speakers an hour before, so that the whole workforce can hear.
Q2 – Explain why the police state was a success in removing opposition to the Nazi regime.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Concentration Camps
- The Gestapo

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why the Nazis tried to control the Church in Germany.

(12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Roman Catholic Church
- German Faith Movement

You must also use information of your own
Q2 – Explain why sport changed under the Nazis in the years 1933-93. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Healthy nation
- Racial beliefs

You must also use information on your own.
Q2 – Explain why the Nazi Police State was successful between 1933-39. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- The Gestapo
- Concentration Camps

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why there was so little resistance and opposition to Hitler and the Nazis in Germany in the years 1933-39. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Nazi Propaganda
- The Gestapo

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why Hitler was able to increase his control over Germany between 1933 and 1939. (12 marks)

You may use the following in the answer:
- The Enabling Act
- Nazi Propaganda

You must also use information on your own.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the concerns Hitler had about the SA? Explain your answer, using Sources B and C, and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B: From a report by Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, 6th October 1933**

Despite repeated announcements by the Reich Chancellor [Hitler], and despite numerous circulars, new infringements by subordinate leaders and by members of the SA have been reported again and again during the past weeks. Above all, SA leaders and SA men have carried out police actions for which they had no authority whatever ... and which cannot be reconciled with the existing laws and regulations. These infringements must now stop.

**Source C: From comments made by Ernest Rohm to Kurt Ludecke in January 1934. Ludecke was a fundraiser for the Nazi Party and a close friend of Rohm.**

Hitler can’t walk all over me as he might have done a year ago; I’ve seen to that. Don’t forget that I have three million men, with every key position in the hands of my own people, Hitler knows that I have friends in the Reichswehr [Germany’s armed forces], you know! If Hitler is reasonable I shall settle the matter quietly; if he isn’t I must be prepared to use force – not for my sake but for the sake of our revolution.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into Night of the Long Knives? Explain your answer, using Sources B and C, and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: From Hitler’s speech to the Reichstag on 13 July 1934, justifying his actions in the Night of the Long Knives concerning the SA.
In the circumstances I had to make but one decision. If disaster was to be prevented at all, action had to be taken with lightening speed. Only a ruthless and bloody intervention might still perhaps stifle the spread of revolt. If anyone reproaches me and asks why I did not resort to the regular courts of justice for conviction of the offenders, then all I can say is, ‘In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people and therefore I became the supreme judge of the German people.’

Source C: From a report of the Reich cabinet meeting about the Night of the Long Knives, printed in the Volkischer Beobachter (the official Nazi newspaper), 5 July 1934.
Defence Minister General von Blomberg thanked the Fuhrer in the name of the Reich Cabinet and the army for his determined and courageous action, by which he saved the German people from a civil war. The Fuhrer had shown greatness as a statesman and a soldier. This had aroused in the hearts of the German people a vow of service, devotion and loyalty in this grave hour.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the Reichstag fire? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: From the memoirs of Rudolf Diels, Head of the Prussian police in 1933. He was writing about Hitler’s reaction to the Reichstag fire. Diels arrived at the Reichstag soon after it had been set on fire on 27 February 1933. He wrote his memoirs in 1950.

Shortly after my arrival at the burning Reichstag, the National Socialist leader arrived. Hitler was standing on a balcony gazing at the red ocean of fire. As I entered, Goering came towards me. His voice was heavy with emotion: ‘This is the beginning of the Communist revolt, they will start their attack now! Not a moment must be lost.’ Hitler turned to the assembled company. Now I saw that his face was purple with agitation and with the heat. He shouted uncontrollably, as I had never seen him do before, as if he was going to burst: ‘There will be no mercy now. Anyone who stands in our way will be cut down. Every communist official will be shot when he is found. Everyone in league with the Communists must be arrested. There will also no longer be leniency for Social Democrats.’

Source C: From My Part in Hitler’s Fight by Joseph Goebbels, written in 1935.

Hitler came to supper at 9 p.m. Suddenly, the telephone rang. The Reichstag is burning! I thought the news was pure fantasy and, at first, did not inform the Fuhrer. After a few more calls, I was able to confirm that the terrible news is true. We raced to the scene at top speed. Goering met us and soon Papen arrived. It had already been established that the fire was due to arson. There could be no doubt that the Communists had made a final attempt to seize power by creating an atmosphere of panic and terror.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into life in Germany under the Gestapo? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: An incident reported in the Rhineland, July 1938.

In a café, a 64 year old woman remarked to her companion at the table: ‘Mussolini [leader of Italy] has more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his brain.’ The remark was overheard and five minutes later the woman was arrested by the Gestapo, who had been alerted by telephone.

Source C: Herman Goering Germany Reborn, written in 1934, explaining his role in setting up the Gestapo

Finally, I alone created, on my own initiative, the State Secret Police Department. This is the instrument which is so much feared by the enemies of the state, and which is chiefly responsible for the fact that in Germany and Prussia today there is no question of a Marxist or Communist danger.
Q3 (a) - How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the attitudes of the Nazi to the Christian Church? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: A Protestant pastor speaking in ‘German Christian’ church in 1937
We all know that if the Third Reich were to collapse today, communism would come in its place. Therefore we must show loyalty to the Fuhrer who has saved us from communism and given us a better future. Support the ‘German Christian’ church.

Source C: A protest poster by John Heartfield, a communist artist who opposed the Nazis. The words translate to “The cross wasn’t heavy enough”
Q3 (a) - How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the success of Nazi control in the years 1933-39? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Source B: From a speech by David Lloyd George, an ex-prime minister of Britain, speaking to the British press in 1937.</th>
</tr>
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<td>Whatever one may think about Hitler’s methods there can be little doubt that he has achieved a marvellous transformation in the spirit of their people ... and in their social and economic outlook. As to his popularity, especially amongst the youth of Germany, there can be no manner of doubt. The old trust him; the young idolise him. It is not the admiration accorded to a popular leader. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter despondency and degradation.</td>
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<th>Source C: From a report of 1937 by the German Socialist Party in exile (SOPADE)</th>
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<td>It becomes increasingly clear that the majority of people have two faces; one which they show to their good and reliable acquaintances, and the other for the authorities, the Party officers, keen Nazis and for strangers. The private face shows the sharpest criticism of everything that is going on now; the official one shows optimism and contentment</td>
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Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the Hitler Youth? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B: From a British magazine, 2938**
There seems little enthusiasm for the Hitler Youth, with membership falling. Many no longer want to be commanded, but wish to do as they like. Usually only a third of the group appears for role-call. At evening meetings it is a great evening if 20 turn up out of 80, but usually there are only about 10 or 12.

**Source C: Hitler youth member, private letter, 1936**
How did we live in Camp S---, which is supposed to be an example to all the camps? We practically didn’t have a minute of the day to ourselves. This isn’t camp life, no sir! It’s military barrack life! Drill starts right after a meagre breakfast. We would like to have athletics but there isn’t any. Instead we have military exercises, down in the mud, till the tongue hangs out of your mouth. And we have only one wish: sleep, sleep ...
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the causes of the Reichstag fire? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: From the book Hitler Speaks, published in 1940, by Hermann Rauschning, a Nazi official who emigrated from Germany in 1936. Here he is quoting words directly from Ernst Rohm, when he was drunk in 1934.

Adolf is a swine. His old friends are not good enough for him. Adolf is turning into a gentleman. He wants to sit on a hilltop and pretend he is God.

Source C: From Hitler’s speech to the Reichstag on 13th July 1934, justifying his actions in the Night of the Long Knives concerning the SA.

In the circumstances I had to make but one decision. If disaster was to be prevented at all, action had to be taken with lightning speed. Only a ruthless and bloody intervention might still perhaps stifle the spread of revolt. If anyone reproaches me and asks me why I did not resort to the regular courts of justice for conviction of the offenders, then all I can say is, ‘In this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German people and therefore I became the supreme judge of the German people’.
Q3 (b) – Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the role of the SS in the Nazi police state. What is the main difference between both of these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

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Q3 (b) – Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the threat which Rohm posed to Hitler in 1934. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

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Q3 (c) – Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the role of the SS in the Nazi police state. You may use sources B and C to help explain your answer. (4 marks)

**Interpretation 1:** An extract from *Documents on Nazism 1919-1945* by J. Noakes and G. Pridham, written in 1974.
Hitler needed an organisation which would not feel restrained by the law. It would act with utter ruthlessness and would be dedicated to expressing his will and ideas of the Nazi movement. He found what he needed in the SS.

**Interpretation 2:** An extract from *Years of the Weimar and the Third Reich* by D. Evans and J. Jenkins, published in 1999.
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Finally, I alone created, on my own initiative, the State Secret Police Department. This is the instrument which is so much feared by the enemies of the state, and which is chiefly responsible for the fact that in Germany and Prussia today there is no question of a Marxist or Communist danger.
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Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about the role of women in Nazi Germany. 

Source A: From a speech by Gertrude Scholtz-Klink, after she became Head of the Nazi Women’s Organisation in 1933. 
Woman is entrusted in the life of the nation with a great task, the care of man – soul, body and mind. It is the mission of woman to minister in the home and in her profession to the needs of life from the first to the last moment of the man’s existence. Her mission is comrade, helper, and womanly complement of man – this the right of woman in the new Germany.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from source A about education in Nazi Germany. (4 marks)

Source A: From the memoirs, written in 1960’s, of a German who was a student in the 1930’s.

No one in our class ever read Mein Kampf. I myself only used the book for quotations. In general we didn’t do much about Nazi ideas. Anti-Semitism wasn’t mentioned much by our teachers except through Richard Wagner’s essay, ‘The Jews in Music.’ We did, however, do a lot of physical education and cookery.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about Hitler’s attitudes to the Jews. (4 marks)

Source A: From a speech given by Hitler in 1922.
There can be no compromise. There are only two possibilities: either victory of the Aryan master race, or the wiping out of the Aryan and the victory of the Jews.
Q1 – Give two things you can infer from Source A about the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany.

(4 marks)

Only a national of Germany or similar blood, who proves by his behaviour that he is willing and able loyalty to serve the German people and Reich is a citizen of the Reich. A Jew may not be a citizen of the Reich. He has no vote. He may not hold any public office.
Q1 – Give two things that you can infer from Source A about the Hitler Youth.

What I liked about the Hitler Youth was the comradeship. I was full of enthusiasm. What boy isn’t fired by ideals such as comradeship, loyalty and sport? Later negative aspects became obvious. The compulsion and obedience were pleasant. I preferred people to have a will of their own. In our troop, the activity was almost entirely boring military drill.
Q1 – Give two things that you can infer from Source A about how Hitler kept power.

Source A: From a speech by David Lloyd George, an ex-prime minister of Britain, speaking to the British press in 1937.
Whatever one may think of his (Hitler’s) methods. There can be no doubt that he has achieved a marvellous transformation in the spirit of the people and in their social and economic outlook. As to his popularity, especially among the youth of Germany, there can be no manner of doubt. The old trust him; the young idolise him. It is not the admiration accorded to a popular leader. It is not the admiration accorded to a popular leader. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter despondency and degradation.
Q2 – Explain why there were changes to the lives of young people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933-39. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Nazi ideals
- Education

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why the Hitler Youth had only mixed success among the young German people. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Comradeship
- Compulsory membership

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why there was a great reduction in unemployment in Germany in the years 1933-39. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- Rearmament
- The Reich Labour Service

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why there were changes to the lives of Jewish people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933-39. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:
- The Nuremberg Laws, 1935
- Kristallnacht, 1938

You must also use information of your own.
Q2 – Explain why unemployment fell in Germany between 1933 and 1939. (12 marks)

You may use the following in your answer:

- National Labour Service (RAD)
- Autobahns

You must also use information of your own.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the life for women in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: German cartoon from the 1930s. The caption reads ‘Introducing Frau Muller who up to now has brought 12 children into the world’

Source C: Marianne Gartner was a member of the League of German Girls and remembers one of its meetings in 1936.
At one meeting the team leader raised her voice. ‘There is no greater honour for a German woman than to bear children for the Fuhrer and for the Fatherland! The Fuhrer has ruled that no family will be complete without at least four children. A German woman does not use make-up! A German woman does not smoke! She has a duty to keep herself fit and healthy! Any questions?’ ‘Why isn’t the Fuhrer married and a father himself?’ I asked.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the Hitler Youth? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

**Source B: The memoirs of a Hitler Youth leader.**
What I liked about the Hitler Youth was the comradeship. I was full of enthusiasm when I joined the Young People at the age of ten. I can still remember how deeply moved I was when I heard the club mottoes: ‘Young People are hard. They can keep a secret. They are loyal. They are comrades.’ And then there were the trips! Is anything nicer than enjoying the splendours of the homeland in the company of one’s comrades?

**Source C: From a British magazine, 1938**
There seems little enthusiasm for the Hitler Youth, with membership falling. Many no longer want to be commanded, but wish to do as they like. Usually only a third of a group appears for roll-call. At evening meetings it is a great event if 20 turn up out of 80, but usually there are only about 10 or 12.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the Reich Labour Service? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your own historical knowledge of the context. (8 marks)

Source A: An Australian visitor describes a Labour Service camp in 1938. The camps are organised on thoroughly military lines. The youths wear uniforms like soldiers. The only difference is that they carry spades instead of rifles and work in the fields.

Source B: Young men in the Labour Service carrying out a military drill in 1933.
Q3 (a) - How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: The SA-enforced boycott of Jewish shops in April 1933.

Source C: The Reich Citizenship Law, 1935.
Only a national of Germany or similar blood, who proves by his behaviour that he is willing and able loyalty to serve the German people and Reich is a citizen of the Reich. A Jew may not be a citizen of the Reich. He has no vote. He may not hold any public office.
Q3 (a) – How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the attitudes of Germans towards Nazi policies towards women? Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

Source B: From an interview with Gertrud Draber in 2001, in which she is remembering what it was like to be a young woman in Nazi Germany. Young girls from the age of ten onwards were taught to take care of their bodies, so they could bear as many children as the state needed. Birth control information is frowned on and practically forbidden. My aim as a woman was above all to become a mother. I wanted to be a perfect housewife. I wanted to do something different with my life, not just be a working girl in an office.

Source C: A poster showing women as servants of the Nazi state. It was circulated by the Social Democratic Party – until the party was banned in 1933.
Q3 (b) – Study interpretations One and Two. They give different views about the events of Kristallnacht in 1938? What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**Interpretation One: From the Third Reich in Power, by Richard J. Evans published in 2006.**

The violence [during Kristallnacht] was familiar from the behaviour of the Brownshirts in 1933. But this time it went much further. It was clearly more widespread and more destructive. It demonstrated the hatred of the Jews now gripped not only the stormtroopers and [Nazi] party activists but was spreading to other parts of the population – above all to the young, upon whom five years of Nazism in schools and the Hitler Youth has clearly had an effect.

**Interpretation Two: From Life in Germany, by Steve Waugh, published in 2009.**

This led to Kristallnacht, so called because of the thousands of Jewish shop windows which were smashed. Many Germans watched the events with alarm and concern. However, the Nazi-controlled press presented it as a reaction of ordinary Germans against Jews. Most Germans did not believe this, but hardly anyone protested for fear of arrest and death.
Q3 (b) – Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the events of Kristallnacht in 1938. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

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Q3 (b) – Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth Movement. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)

**Interpretation One: From Germany 1918-45 by J Cloake, published in 1997.**

Many young people were attracted by the exciting and interesting activities of the youth movements. There were many outdoor events such as camping and hiking, as well as sports. Some enjoyed the military aspects of the youth movements, the uniforms, the marching and the discipline. Other young people liked the music that was a frequent part of the cultural activities or the military parades. There was a great comradeship among the Hitler Youth.

**Interpretation Two: From Germany 1858 – 1990: Hope, Terror and Revival by A Kitson, published in 2001.**

The movement became less popular towards the late 1930s as the activities became increasingly focused on preparations for war and the discipline became more strict when membership became compulsory. There was a growing resentment at the way Hitler Youth leaders acted as if they were better than members who were barely younger than they were. Some youngsters began to kick against the restrictions of the Hitler Youth.
Q3 (c) – Suggest one reason why Interpretation One and Two give different views about the standard of living of German workers in Nazi Germany. You may use sources B and C to help explain your answer. (4 marks)

From 1936 to 1939 wages increased, but this was due to a longer working day rather than an increase in hourly wage rates. In addition, the cost of living rose in the 1930’s, which meant that real wages (how much workers could buy) actually fell. There were also food shortages, because the government reduced agricultural production to keep up prices [to help farmers].

For Germans who conformed to Nazi expectations, living standards went up. Unemployment dropped. Nazi statistics show that real wages rose though only if a worker worked overtime. The ‘Strength Through Joy’ programme provided many extras. Some (benefits), such as loans [and] medical care were real enough.

Source B: A photograph of Hitler greeting men in the Labour Service (RAD) at a Nazi Party rally in Nuremberg in 1938.


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<tr>
<th>Type of event</th>
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<th>No. of people involved</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturers</td>
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<td>1,000,000</td>
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<td>Theatre performances</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
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<td>Museum tours</td>
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<td>Sports events</td>
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<td>Hikes</td>
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