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**HISTORY – HI6**

**UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 9**

**NAZI GERMANY, c. 1933-1945**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 June 2007

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

**ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The sources or quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

**You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.**

## UNIT 6

## IN-DEPTH STUDY 9

## NAZI GERMANY, c. 1933-1945

*Answer one question.*

*Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question, and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.*

**1. The changing fortunes of the Nazi party, c. 1933-1945.**

*Study the two interpretations below and answer the question which follows.*

Source A

‘I have just returned from a visit to Germany. The people are most cheerful. There is a greater sense of general gaiety of spirit throughout the land. It is a happier Germany. As to Hitler and the Nazi Party’s popularity, especially among the youth of Germany, there can be no doubt. The old trust him; the young idolise him. It is the worship of a national hero who has saved his country from utter despondency and degradation.’

[From an article called ‘I talked to Hitler’, written by former British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, and published in the *Daily Express* newspaper (November 1936)]

Source B

‘Towards the end of the Second World War, the German people were left isolated and demoralised. Absenteeism at work increased during 1944-1945 when it was 25 per cent on any day of the year at the height of allied bombing. This can be partly explained by illness and the evacuation of some eight million. The social dislocation caused not only local labour shortages, but also local disturbances. The regime had to rely on terror which reached its highest point in 1945 when it was directed against the German people.’

[Jane Jenkins, an academic historian and teacher, writing in an Advanced Level student study guide, *Nazi Germany: Hitler and Nazism* (1998)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the changing fortunes of the Nazi Party, 1933-1945? [80]

## 2. Hitler's relations with the German military, c.1933-1945.

*Study the two interpretations below and answer the question which follows.*

### Source A

'Hitler took care to reassure the generals on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1934 that the Reichswehr was the only armed force in the state and would remain a 'non-political' instrument. In reality the Reichswehr was fatally compromised once Blomberg issued his order of the day on July 1<sup>st</sup> congratulating Hitler on his action and assuring him of the continued loyalty of the army. Blomberg publicly endorsed Hitler's gangster methods without a murmur of protest from the officer corps. No thought of resistance to Hitler entered the minds of the generals when Hindenburg died on of August 1<sup>st</sup>.'

[William Carr, an academic historian and specialist on Nazi Germany, writing in a specialist text-book, *A History of Germany 1815-1990* (1991)]

### Source B

'Great news! An assassination attempt has been made on Hitler's life by a German general who's not only a Count, but young as well. This is the best proof we've had so far that many officers and generals are fed up with the war and would like to see Hitler sink into a bottomless pit.'

[An extract from the diary written by Anne Frank a young Dutch Jew in hiding (July 21<sup>st</sup> 1944)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting Hitler's relationship with the German military, 1933-1945? [80]