

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1J

**Alternative J: The Origins and Consolidation of
Totalitarian Regimes, 1918–1939**

Friday 12 January 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1J.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 **or** Question 4.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from Stalin's speech at the 15th Party Congress, 1927.

The opposition insisted that we do not have the dictatorship of the proletariat, that our economics and our politics are a failure, and that we are not going towards socialism. Why did the party expel Trotsky and Zinoviev? Because they were the organisers of the entire anti-Party faction
5 who broke the laws of the Party thinking that no-one would dare touch them. If the opposition wants to be in the Party, they should obey the laws of the Party, for we are united in our ideology. If they refuse to do that, let them go wherever they please.

Source B Adapted from a speech by Hitler, 1921.

Democracy is fundamentally not German. Democratic government signed the Treaty of Versailles that will hold us down for centuries. Our National Socialist movement must end this democratic government. 'National' means to have unlimited love for the German people and to be 'socialist'
5 means to build up the State and community of the people. German government needs power and strength, and that strength lies in passionate energy not in democratic numbers. It must, with brutal ruthlessness, press through the ideas it knows to be right.

Source C

A brief text extract from P HALSALL, *Modern History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/mussolini-fascism.html comprising an extract from Mussolini article, 'What is Fascism' (1932) - not reproduced here, due to third-party copyright constraints.

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- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the importance of ‘faction’ (line 4) in the context of Stalin’s accession to power in the years 1924 to 1929. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source A** and **either Source B or Source C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how **Source A** differs from **either Source B or Source C** in relation to the reasons why leaders demanded complete obedience. *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Source A** and **either Source B or Source C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of political ideology, in relation to other factors, in the coming to power of totalitarian regimes.
You should refer in your answer to the USSR, 1924–1929 and **either** Germany, 1928–1933 **or** Italy, 1918–1922. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Officially, Soviet citizens supported Communist policies and thought of Stalin as a god. From his fiftieth birthday celebrations in 1929, his image as genius and leader was continually enhanced.

Adapted from J GRANT, *Stalin and the Soviet Union*, 1998

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘a god’ (line 2) in the context of Stalin’s leadership in the years 1929 to 1939. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why there was support for Communist policies in the USSR in the years 1929 to 1939. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Stalin’s dictatorship gave him total control over all aspects of life.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement in relation to Stalin’s leadership of the USSR in the years 1929 to 1939. (15 marks)

OR 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

In theory Hitler was all-powerful. His position as ‘Führer’ gave him great power as there was no effective constitution that could restrain him. Yet, strangely, Hitler did not play a leading part in day-to-day government.

Adapted from D WILLIAMSON, *The Third Reich*, 1995

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Führer’ (line 1) in the context of the Nazi regime in the years 1934 to 1939. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Hitler ‘did not play a leading part in day-to-day government’ (line 3) in the years 1934 to 1939. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘After 1934 Hitler was an all-powerful dictator.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement in relation to Hitler’s leadership of Germany in the years 1934 to 1939. (15 marks)

OR **4** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Italy became a one-party state led by Mussolini who adopted the title ‘Il Duce’. His rule relied on the support of different interest groups that he feared might challenge his authority.

Adapted from F McDONOUGH, *Conflict, Communism and Fascism: Europe 1890–1945*, 2001

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Il Duce’ (line 1) in the context of Mussolini’s leadership in the years 1922 to 1939. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Mussolini ‘relied on the support of different interest groups’ (line 2) in the years 1922 to 1939. (7 marks)
- (c) ‘Mussolini’s dictatorship was strong in appearance but weak in action.’ Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement with reference to Mussolini’s leadership of Italy in the years 1922 to 1939. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 1 Source A: Adapted from J LAVER, *Russia, 1914–41*, Hodder & Stoughton, 1991. Reproduced by permission of Hodder & Stoughton.

Question 2: J GRANT, *Stalin and the Soviet Union*, Longman, 1998.

Question 3: D WILLIAMSON, *The Third Reich*, Longman, 1995.

Question 4: F McDONOUGH, *Conflict, Communism and Fascism: Europe 1890–1945*, Cambridge University Press, 2001.

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