



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2010

## History

## HIS2M

**Unit 2M Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945**

**Thursday 10 June 2010 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 black ink or black 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 HIS2M.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### **Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### **Advice**

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

HIS2M

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

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** If other people rave about their time in the Hitler Youth, I cannot share their enthusiasm. I have oppressive memories. In our troop, the *Jungvolk* activities consisted almost entirely of boring military drill. Perhaps there was a method in the madness: from childhood onwards we were drilled in toughness and blind obedience. But how did we  
5 put up with it? My only explanation is that we were all in the grip of ambition. For those who did well, they were promoted and could give orders. ‘Youth must be youth’ was the motto. In practice, it meant that those on top put the boot in.

Adapted from the recollections of A KLONNE, in his book *Youth in the Third Reich*, 1982

**Source B** Erna Kranz was a teenager in the 1930s and remembers the early years of Nazi rule, in 1933 and 1934, as offering a ‘glimmer of hope, not just for the unemployed, but for everyone’. She looked at the effect of Nazi policies on her own family and approved. Erna spoke fondly of the amusements, such as parades and celebrations that the Nazis  
5 organised for young people. ‘I can only speak for myself,’ she emphasised a number of times, aware no doubt that her views were not politically correct. ‘I thought it was a good time. I liked it. We weren’t living in affluence like today but there was order and discipline.’

Adapted from the recollections of Erna Kranz, described by L REES, in *The Nazis: A Warning from History*, 2000

**Source C** Teachers knew within a few months of the Nazi seizure of power the basic outlines of what they had to teach. A directive issued in January 1934 made it compulsory for schools to educate their pupils ‘in the spirit of National Socialism’. In every school, libraries were checked for non-Nazi literature and Nazi books were stocked instead. By  
5 1936, 97 per cent of all schoolteachers were members of the National Socialist Teachers’ League. By 1938, central directives, which dealt with the teaching of different subjects in different years, covered every school year and most subjects, even those without any ideological content.

Adapted from R EVANS, *The Third Reich in Power*, 2005

0	1
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Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the experiences of young people in Nazi Germany in the 1930s. (12 marks)

0	2
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Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How successful was the Nazi regime in indoctrinating German youth in the years 1933 to 1939? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why Hitler introduced the Enabling Law in March 1933. *(12 marks)*

0	4
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 'Hitler established a dictatorship by August 1934 by legal means.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the SS established control over Germany's police organisations. *(12 marks)*

0	6
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 'In the late 1930s, there was considerable opposition within Germany to the Nazi regime.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: Reproduced in J NOAKES and G PRIDHAM, *Nazism 1919–1945 Volume 2 State, Economy and Society 1933–39*, new edition, 2000, University of Exeter Press

Question 1 Source B: From L REES, *The Nazis: A Warning From History*, 2000, published by BBC Books. Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

Question 1 Source C: From R EVANS, *The Third Reich in Power*, (Penguin Books 2003). Copyright © Richard Evans 2005.