



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2010

## History

## HIS2N

**Unit 2N Anti-semitism, Hitler and the German People, 1919–1945**

**Thursday 10 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 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 HIS2N.
- 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

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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** The views of Petras Zelionka, a Lithuanian involved with the Einsatzgruppen

During the killing of Jews the murderers were allowed to drink vodka. With vodka 'everyone becomes braver' said Zelionka. 'When you are drunk, it is different.' Sometimes, after the murders, the Germans would thank the Lithuanians for their help. In his statement to the Russians after the war, Zelionka revealed what he and his

5 comrades did after murdering up to five hundred people in Vikja: 'When we had finished the shooting, we had lunch at a restaurant in Krakes. Strong alcohol was consumed.' Murder did not diminish Zelionka's appetite. The murderers were all volunteers. There was no record of anyone being shot or imprisoned for refusing to murder. This is a reality that Zelionka finds hard to accept today. 'You could have refused,' I told him.

10 He replied: 'Yes, you could. But you pressed the trigger and shot and that was it; it was not a big deal.'

**Source B** The views of Juozas Aleksynas, a member of a Lithuanian police battalion under the control of the Einsatzgruppen in June 1941

When the Jews were gathered in this large area, they were taken to the pits in which they lay down and were shot. Some soldiers stood on the bank to shoot. We shot them after they had climbed down and lay down, then others would lie on top of the dead and we shot them and so on. At the end bleach was put on the dead bodies. We

5 could not refuse to shoot. If somebody couldn't shoot because they felt ill, the Germans always checked their pulse or temperature. If somebody said, 'I cannot shoot', the Germans ordered, 'Get in line with the others,' and that's it. Germans used to take pictures of all these shooting procedures. We felt bad and cursed them.

**Source C** After September 1939, there were millions of Jews under German control. Where in the midst of a war could the Jews be forcibly encouraged to emigrate to? Then, in the autumn of 1939, Adolf Eichmann thought he had the answer: the Jews should be made to emigrate not to another country, but to the least hospitable part of the Nazis' own

5 empire. Moreover, he thought he had found the ideal place—the Lublin district of Poland. This remote area at the far eastern extreme of Nazi territory seemed to him the perfect location for a 'Jewish reservation'.

Adapted from LAURENCE REES, *Auschwitz: The Nazis and the 'Final Solution'*, 2005

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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 killing of Jews. (12 marks)

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

How successful were Nazi policies in dealing with 'the Jewish problem' between September 1939 and the end of 1941? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why anti-semitism increased in Germany in the years 1929 to 1932. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'Hitler's anti-semitic views were entirely based on the racial theories of the Social Darwinists.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why Kristallnacht took place in November 1938. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'In the years 1933 to 1938, the most important method by which Jews were persecuted in Germany was anti-semitic legislation.'  
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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