



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

History

HIS2N

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

Tuesday 22 May 2012 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.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A Parliamentary democracy survived in Germany for little more than a decade, a time which witnessed the seemingly irresistible rise of the Nazis, the growth of anti-Semitic associations and societies and of anti-Semitic publications. Anti-Semitic bills were proposed with shameless regularity in state and national legislatures. The youth of the country, especially the students, were overwhelmingly anti-Semitic. Violence often ruled the streets, and by 1926 even the strictest law-abiding German Jews were learning to defend themselves. There was plenty of anti-Semitic propaganda which linked Jews with communism.

Adapted from L DAWIDOWICZ, *The War against the Jews 1933–1945*, 1975

Source B In the 1920s many Germans, young and old alike, declared openly and proudly that they were anti-Semitic and accepted the idea of a joint conspiracy by Jewish international capitalists and Jewish Bolsheviks. The Nazis were the most enthusiastic promoters of anti-Semitism, but it is hard to say how important the issue was, even for Nazi supporters. In any case, anti-Semitic propoganda did not help before 1930 (they won less than 3% of the vote in 1928). Anti-Semitism in Germany varied from place to place. For example, examination of public opinion in Lower Saxony in 1930 suggests that most people were far more interested in economic matters than in anti-Semitism.

Adapted from A FARMER, *Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust*, 1998

Source C According to Hitler, there were higher and lower races, whose interbreeding allegedly engendered cultural, political and racial decline. This process, Hitler believed, was being promoted by the Jews. Hitler believed that Jews were engaged in a conspiracy to achieve global domination. Marxism was seen by Hitler as a specifically Jewish attempt to gain power. According to Hitler, this lay at the heart of the Bolshevik Revolution. Hitler's anti-Semitic obsessions had combined with strong anti-Marxism to produce the image of the 'Jewish Bolshevik', a nightmare figure.

Adapted from M BURLEIGH, *The Third Reich: A New History*, 2000

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

How far do the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to anti-Semitism in Weimar Germany? (12 marks)

and

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

How important was the idea that Jews were communists to anti-Semitism in Nazi Germany? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Nuremburg Laws were passed in 1935. *(12 marks)*

and

0	4
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 'Films were the most important means of spreading hatred of the Jews in Germany in the years 1933 to 1942.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the persecution of Jews in German-controlled lands intensified from 1942. *(12 marks)*

and

0	6
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 'The German people as a whole were responsible for the fate of Europe's Jews by 1945.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source C: Adapted from M BURLEIGH, *The Third Reich: A New History*, Macmillan, 2000.

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