



AS HISTORY

Democracy and Nazism: Germany, 1918–1933

Paper 20

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **20**.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Source A

Adapted from an account given by Kurt von Schroeder at the Nuremberg War Trials in 1946. In 1933, Schroeder was a Cologne banker, a financial contributor to the NSDAP and an influential 'insider' in political and business circles.

On 4 January 1933 Hitler, von Papen, Hess and Himmler arrived at my house in Cologne. Papen had requested a meeting on about 10 December 1932. Negotiations took place exclusively between Hitler and Papen. Papen proposed a new government led by Hitler and himself together. However, Hitler made it clear that he would accept only if he was Chancellor and if Papen's followers supported his policy of removing all Social Democrats, Communists and Jews from leading positions in Germany and of restoring order in public life. Papen and Hitler reached agreement in principle. Before arranging this meeting I talked to a number of businessmen who told me of their desire to see a strong man come to power in Germany.

Source B

Adapted from a letter sent by industrialists to President Hindenburg in November 1932, signed by Bosch, Schacht, Thyssen, Krupp and twenty others.

Your Excellency! We believe it is necessary to create a government independent of the parliamentary parties. The outcome of the Reichstag elections of 6 November has demonstrated that the present cabinet has failed to find sufficient support among the German people. We declare ourselves to be free from any specific party-political interests. But we recognise in the nationalist movement, which is sweeping through our people, the beginning of an era of rebirth for the German economy, which can only be achieved by overcoming class conflict. The transfer of responsibility for leading a Presidential cabinet to the leader of the largest nationalist group would sweep millions of people, who at present still stand on the sidelines, into active participation.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why Hitler was appointed Chancellor in January 1933?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

EITHER

0 2

‘The greatest threat to the political stability of the Weimar Republic in the years 1919 to 1923 came from right-wing groups.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

OR

0 3

‘Changes in German society in the years 1924 to 1928 did much to heal post-war social discontent.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Question 1 Source A: J Noakes and G Pridham, *Nazism 1919–1945 Volume 1: The Rise to Power 1919–1934*, Liverpool University Press 1998

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