

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 1

HS1J

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

Wednesday 6 June 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 a speech by Stalin, November 1924

What is the danger of Trotskyism? Trotskyism is now trying to discredit Lenin and Bolshevism. It is the duty of the Party to bury Trotskyism as an ideological trend.

5 Trotskyism is the theory of 'permanent revolution' but this theory fails to take the peasantry into account as a revolutionary force. Why is this dangerous? Because such a revolution would separate the Russian proletariat from its ally, the peasantry. Lenin supported the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.

10 What is to be done now? Our Party is strong and mighty. It will not allow any splits. We need an ideological struggle against Trotskyism.

Source B Adapted from the Nazi Party election manifesto, 1930

The victory of the National Socialist movement will allow the nation once more to rise up. It will train the nation to have an iron determination. It will overcome democracy and reassert the authority of personality.

5 With its victory the National Socialist movement will strengthen and unite the nation. It will fight for the German worker and protect the German peasant. We will emphasise our national honour and national pride by avoiding all that is foreign and preferring what is produced by our own hard work.

Source C Adapted from a speech by Mussolini, September 1922

Our programme is simple: we wish to govern Italy. Our opponents ask us for programmes but there are already too many. Italy does not need programmes but men and willpower.

5 Our political system has failed. The crisis of the Liberal State has proved it. We must have a State that will simply say 'the State does not represent a party, it represents the nation as a whole, it includes all, is over all, protects all'.

10 The State must recognise that the strongest power is always right, unlike the Liberal State that could not even set up a printing press when there was a general strike among printers. The State must remove the power of the Socialists.

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

Explain briefly the importance of ‘permanent revolution’ (line 4) in the context of the struggle to succeed Lenin. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how the views expressed in **Source A** about the reasons for removing political opposition differ from those given in **either Source B or Source C**. *(7 marks)*

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

Explain the importance of the appeal for unity, in relation to other factors, in explaining the coming to power of Stalin and **either Hitler or Mussolini**.

You should refer in your answer to the USSR, 1924–1929 and to **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.

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- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘unlikely crimes’ in the context of the Soviet Union in the years 1936 to 1938. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Explain why the Show Trials took place in the years 1936 to 1938. *(7 marks)*
- (c) ‘Stalin’s popularity was more important than terror in sustaining his dictatorship in the years 1929 to 1939.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

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

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- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Nazi revolution’ in the context of Germany in the years 1933 to 1934. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Explain why the Nazi regime used violence against its opponents in the years 1933 to 1934. *(7 marks)*
- (c) ‘Hitler’s popularity was more important than repression in sustaining his dictatorship in the years 1933 to 1939.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

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

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- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by ‘Fascist secret police’ in the context of Italy in the years 1922 to 1926. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Explain why Mussolini created a police state in Italy in the years 1922 to 1926. *(7 marks)*
- (c) ‘Mussolini’s popularity was more important than repression in sustaining his dictatorship in the years 1925 to 1939.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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