



GCE AS/A level

1232/09 – **LEGACY**



S16-1232-09-R1

HISTORY – HY2

UNIT 2

IN-DEPTH STUDY 9

Nazi Germany, c. 1933-1945

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 25 May 2016

1 hour 20 minutes

1232
09/0001

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **either** question 1 **or** question 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 2**IN-DEPTH STUDY 9****Nazi Germany, c. 1933-1945**

Answer either question 1 or question 2.

QUESTION 1

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

The Gestapo is an official machine on the lines of the familiar criminal police, whose special task is the prosecution of crimes and offences against the state and above all the prosecution of high treason and treason. The task of the Gestapo is to detect these crimes and offences, to ascertain the perpetrators and to bring them to judicial punishment. The Gestapo is a preventative instrument in the struggle against all dangers threatening the Reich.

[From an article in a Nazi newspaper, *Volkischer Beobachter*, which sets out the role of the Gestapo (January 27th 1936)]

Source B

The Gestapo made silent arrests. Late at night and early morning they took man after man. Other members of the household behaved as if hypnotised. They had no faith that he would have any chance of freeing himself by legal means. Their minds were filled with memories of what they knew of others who had been taken in this way, disappearing forever. Yet they did nothing. Family and friends simply let their men go.

[Nora Waln, an American journalist and author, writing about her experiences of living in Germany between 1934 and 1938 in her book, *Reaching for the Stars* (1939)]

Source C

Marianus van der Lubbe, arrived in Berlin on February 18th 1933. He was 24 years old, intelligent, a solitary individual, unconnected with any political group. He possessed a strong sense of injustice at the miseries suffered by members of the working classes. His aim was to make a lone and spectacular act of defiant protest against the Nazi government. Three attempts at arson on February 25th in different buildings in Berlin failed. Two days later he succeeded.

[Ian Kershaw, an academic historian, writing in a specialist book on Nazi Germany, *Hitler: 1889-1936* (1998)]

Source D

[A Nazi propaganda leaflet, published prior to the election of March 5th 1933]

Source E

Since January 1933, the achievements of the New Reich in the economic sphere have been tremendous. How significant it was to take over a state, which stood on the brink of collapse, with an economy which should, realistically, have been declared bankrupt. Within the shortest space of time, the actions of the state have brought about recovery and secured bread for our people.

[Rudolph Hess, a leading Nazi, in a speech to German industrial workers,
(October 13th 1936)]

Source F

The whole of the social life which in the old days was very rich and varied has dwindled to the few organisations which have been co-ordinated by the Nazis. Pubs are as silent as the grave. The people feel that it is better to stay within their own four walls. They do not want to run the risk of being overheard. People creep away to their homes and are afraid that someone might speak to them. However, more people seem to go to Church on Sundays.

[From a report by the Social Democratic Party in exile, about everyday life in
Baden-Wurttemberg. It was based on intelligence provided by agents in
Germany (August 1937)]

- (a) What does the author of Source E mean by the phrase “Within the shortest space of time, the actions of the state have brought about recovery.”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the role of the Gestapo in preventing opposition to the Nazi regime? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that the Reichstag Fire was part of a communist plot to overthrow the Nazi regime? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources B, E and F in understanding Nazi Germany 1933-1939? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

BLANK PAGE

QUESTION 2

Study the sources below and answer the questions that follow.

Source A

Never since the foundation of the German Reichstag has the control of public affairs by elected members on behalf of the people been threatened to such an extent as now. The unrestricted power of the government becomes even more outrageous because of the complete lack of press freedom. The Social Democratic Party stands up for justice and freedom. No enabling law gives anyone the power to destroy ideas which are imperishable.

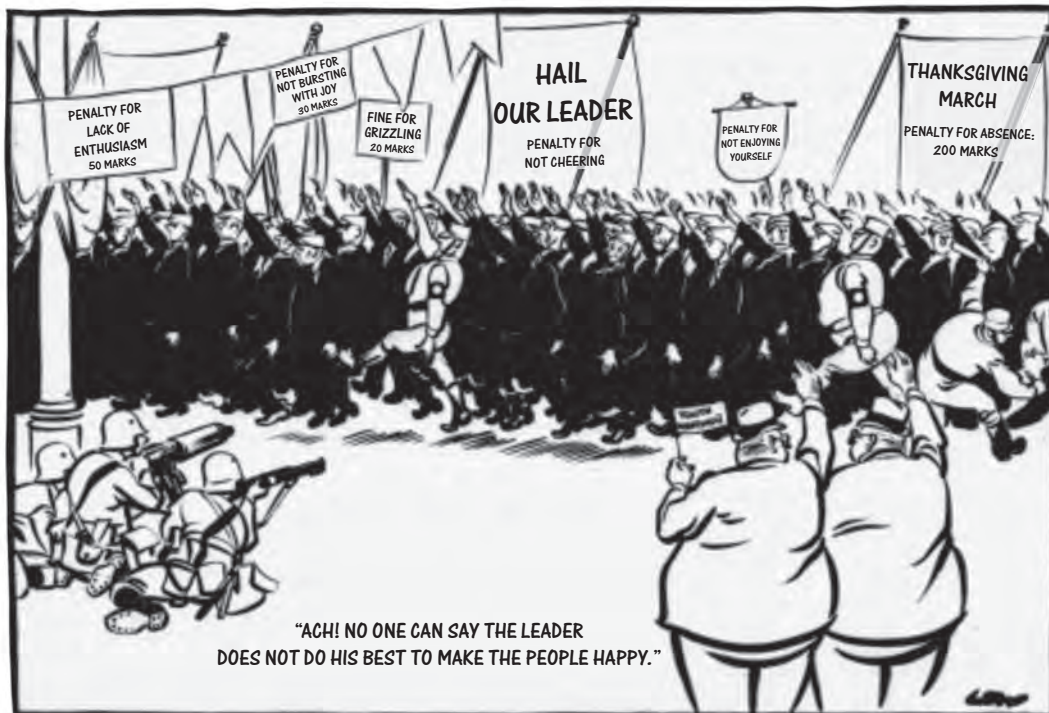
[Otto Wels, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, speaking in the Reichstag against the Enabling Law (March 24th 1933)]

Source B

The leader delivers an address to the German Reichstag. He is in good form. The Catholic Centre Party votes for the proposed law. Only the Socialists vote against it. Through the Enabling Act we are now constitutionally masters of the Reich. Now the discussions with the trade unions begin. We shall not have any peace before we have entirely captured these.

[Joseph Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda writing an entry in his diary, later published under the title, *My Part in Germany's Fight*, (March 24th 1933)]

Source C



[A satirical cartoon about Germany published in a London newspaper, *The Evening Standard* on May 1st 1934.]

Source D

In order to manufacture a consensus where one did not previously exist, the Nazi propaganda machine would constantly urge the population to put the 'national community' first. Propaganda was intended to be the active force, cementing this national community, and the mass media would be used to instruct the people about the government's activities and the need for total support.

[David Welch, an academic historian, writing in an article entitled, *Nazi Propaganda*, in a magazine for A Level students, *Modern History Review* (September 1992)]

Source E

For years circumstances have compelled me to talk about almost nothing but peace. Only by continually stressing Germany's desire for peace could I achieve freedom for the German people bit by bit and provide armaments which were always necessary before the next step could be taken. But it is now necessary to re-educate the German people psychologically and to make it clear that there are things which must be achieved by force.

[Adolf Hitler, in a secret speech to representatives of the German press at Munich (November 10th 1938)]

Source F

Huge marriage loans are floated every year whereby contracting parties can borrow substantial sums from the government to be repaid slowly or to be written off entirely upon the birth of enough children. Despite the fact that the Nazis are always ranting about needing more space, they command their men and women to have more children. Women have been deprived of their rights. They are not permitted to participate in political life and careers and professions are closed to them.

[Martha Dodd, the daughter of the American ambassador to Germany, writing about her experiences in Germany between 1933 and 1937 in her memoirs, *My years in Germany* (1939)]

- (a) What does the author of Source F mean by the phrase “the Nazis are always ranting about needing more space”? [8]

In your answer you are advised to discuss the content and authorship of the source and to use your own knowledge.

- (b) How important was the passing of the Enabling Act for the Nazi consolidation of power? [16]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources A and B and using your own knowledge.

- (c) Do you agree with the interpretation that Nazi propaganda was mainly responsible for maintaining the support of the German people? [24]

Explain your answer analysing and evaluating the content and authorship of Sources C and D and using your own knowledge.

- (d) How useful are Sources C, E and F in understanding Nazi Germany, 1933-1939? [32]

In your answer you are advised to analyse and evaluate the content and authorship of these sources and to use your own knowledge.

END OF PAPER