

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A)
HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A)(SHORT COURSE)
Schools History Project
Paper 2 Option D
Germany, 1919–1945

3041/6/2D

Wednesday 11 June 2008 9.00 am to 10.45 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book
- a Sources Booklet (enclosed).

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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 3041/6/2D.
- Answer **two** questions.
- Answer Question 1 from **Section A**, and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 from **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The sources for use in answering Question 1 are printed in the separate Sources Booklet.
- The sources in this question paper have been simplified to make them easier to understand.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. All questions should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in all answers.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 65 minutes on Section A and about 40 minutes on Section B.

SECTION A

You **must** answer Question 1.

You are advised to spend about 65 minutes on this section.

There are 45 marks for this question.

Life in Nazi Germany

- 1 Study **Sources A to D** in the Sources Booklet and then answer **all** parts of Question 1 which follow. In your answers you should refer to the sources by their letters.
- (a) Read **Source A**.
What does **Source A** suggest about the Hitler Youth? *(4 marks)*
- (b) Read **Sources A and B**.
What different view of the Hitler Youth is suggested by **Source B**?
Refer to **both** sources in your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Why do you think **Sources A and B** give different views?
Explain your answer using **Sources A and B and your own knowledge**. *(7 marks)*
- (d) Study **Source C**.
How useful is **Source C** for understanding family life under the Nazis?
Explain your answer using **Source C and your own knowledge**. *(8 marks)*
- (e) Read **Source D**.
Source D is an interpretation of the opposition threat to Hitler and the Nazis.
Do you agree or disagree with this interpretation?
Explain your answer using **Source D and your own knowledge**. *(8 marks)*
- (f) Why were Hitler and the Nazis able to persecute the Jews and carry out the Final Solution?
Explain your answer using **the sources and your own knowledge**. *(12 marks)*

SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

There are 30 marks for each question.

EITHER**Weimar Germany 1919–1929**

- 2 (a) What was the Weimar Constitution? *(6 marks)*
- (b) **Source E** An appeal to the German workers
From a public statement made by the Social Democrat government in
Germany in March 1920.

We refuse to give in to this military pressure. We did not bring about the revolution to make this bloody Freikorps regiment legal. Workers! Comrades! Go on strike, put down your work and stop the military dictatorship. There is only one way to prevent the return of Kaiser Wilhelm II: shut down the economy.

Using **Source E and your own knowledge**, explain why attempts to overthrow the Weimar government failed between 1919 and 1923. *(9 marks)*

- (c) How important was the role of Gustav Stresemann in strengthening the Weimar government between the years 1924 and 1929? *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

OR

The Rise of Hitler and the Nazi Party 1929–1934

3 (a) What was the Depression? *(6 marks)*

(b) **Source F** The actions of the Nazis
From the diary of Count Kessler, 13 October 1930.

The Reichstag opened today. There were mass demonstrations by the Nazis during the whole afternoon and evening. They smashed windows of shops. This mischief was organised. Only businesses with Jewish names suffered.

Using **Source F and your own knowledge**, explain why Germany was difficult to govern between 1930 and 1932. *(9 marks)*

(c) How important was Hitler's leadership in making him dictator of Germany after 1933? *(15 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future if notified.

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A)
HISTORY (SPECIFICATION A)(SHORT COURSE)
Schools History Project
Paper 2 Option D
Germany, 1919–1945

3041/6/2D

SOURCES BOOKLET

Sources A to D for use in answering Question 1

Source A A view of the Hitler Youth movement

From a Social Democrat account of the Hitler Youth movement in 1934.

Youth adores the drill, the uniform, the comradeship, the fact that school and parental home take a back seat compared to the Hitler Youth. The parents cannot forbid the child to do what all children are doing, cannot refuse him the uniform. Young people follow the instructions of the Hitler Youth. They demand from
5 their parents that they become good Nazis and give up Socialism and any links with Jews.

Source B A different view of the Hitler Youth movement

From an account by a young German remembering his time in the Hitler Youth during 1940.

Later on, when I was older, I became a Hitler Youth leader. I found the need for absolute obedience unpleasant. The Nazis preferred people not to have a mind of their own. In our troop the activities consisted almost entirely of endless military drill. Even if sport or shooting practice or a sing song was planned, we always
5 had to drill first.

Source C A picture of an ideal German family
A painting called *Family*, by Wolfgang Willrich, 1934.

A painting called *Family*, by Wolfgang Willrich, 1934 of an ideal German family. It shows a happy couple, in their garden, with their four children. All of them have typical Aryan features. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

Turn over for Source D

Turn over for Source D

Turn over ►

Source D An interpretation of the strength of the opposition threat to Hitler and the Nazis
From *Nazi Germany*, by J Laver, 1991.

A combination of censorship and terror makes it difficult to know how much discontent with the Nazis existed amongst the German population. However, it seems that, despite the failure of the regime to win the hearts of the entire population, it was not in serious danger of being overthrown from inside Germany.

5 This was despite Germany's declining military fortunes and an increasing 'negative' attitude by the population as a whole.

END OF SOURCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future if notified.

Question Source D: Adapted from *Nazi Germany 1933-1945*, J LAVER, Hodder and Stoughton, 1991. Reproduced by permission of Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.