

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 9 June 2020

Morning (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes)

Paper Reference **1HI0/31**

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

You must have:

Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From an interview published in a British newspaper, November 1938. The Jewish woman interviewed was from England and had recently visited Germany. Here she is describing her experience of Kristallnacht.

At 2:30 in the morning Nazis in uniform broke down the door of the house where I was staying. We were ordered to get dressed quickly with the bedroom door open.

We were marched through the streets. Nazis were knocking down the synagogue and all the Jewish shops had been broken into.

In the town square, Jewish people were lined up and were made to stand for over three hours. Two old men had their walking sticks broken by Nazis. The Nazis had a register to check that all the Jews in the town were there.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the treatment of the Jews during Kristallnacht.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 Explain why the German economy recovered in the years 1924–29.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Gustav Stresemann
- Dawes Plan

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C.

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the extent of support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933–39?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the extent of support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933–39.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the extent of support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933–39.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the extent of support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933–39?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from https://uploads.guim.co.uk/2018/10/25/12_Nov_1938.jpg

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Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/Interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a secret account written by an opponent of the Nazi regime in December 1936. Here he is commenting on the workers in a car factory in Munich.

The workers in this factory will never be won over by Nazi policies. Even though the workers are better paid than in other factories, they show very little interest in all of Hitler's nonsense.

When Hitler made a recent speech, the workers were gathered together and ordered to listen to his radio broadcast. During the speech, they kept talking loudly amongst themselves until members of the SA forced them to be quiet. As soon as the workers thought the speech was over, they rushed to leave.

There are only a few Nazis working in the factory and even they think the broadcasting of these speeches does more harm than good for the Nazi regime.

Source C: A photograph published in a German magazine in 1936. The picture shows Hitler being greeted at a railway station.



Interpretation 1: From *Nazi Germany: confronting the myths* by C Epstein, published in 2015.

During the Third Reich, many Germans did not conform with the Nazi regime. This was shown by the fact that some people left the Nazi Party and others refused to give the 'Heil Hitler' greeting and salute. Other people protested against Nazi control of schools and churches. Some Germans told jokes about the Führer, while others listened to foreign radio stations or danced to American swing music.

Widespread complaining among the German people showed that they did not always fully support the Nazi regime.

Interpretation 2: From *Backing Hitler: Consent and Coercion in Nazi Germany* by R Gellately, published in 2001.

From 1933 onwards, the German people clearly conformed with the Nazi regime and became devoted to Hitler. Hundreds of thousands of Germans from different classes joined the Nazi Party. In fact, so many people tried to join in 1933 that the Party struggled to cope with the numbers. In the years 1933–39, the Nazi Party gained four million new members. A flood of people also joined other Nazi organisations.

The increase in support for the Nazis suggests that the majority of the German people found it easy to support the Nazi dictatorship.

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Acknowledgements

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