GCSE

4271/04

HISTORY

UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH

Germany in Transition, 1919-1947

A.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

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Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces on the front cover.

Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 2(c) and question 3.

In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.

Answer ALL questions.

QUESTION 1

This question is focused on war and its impact on life in Germany, 1939-1947. [18]

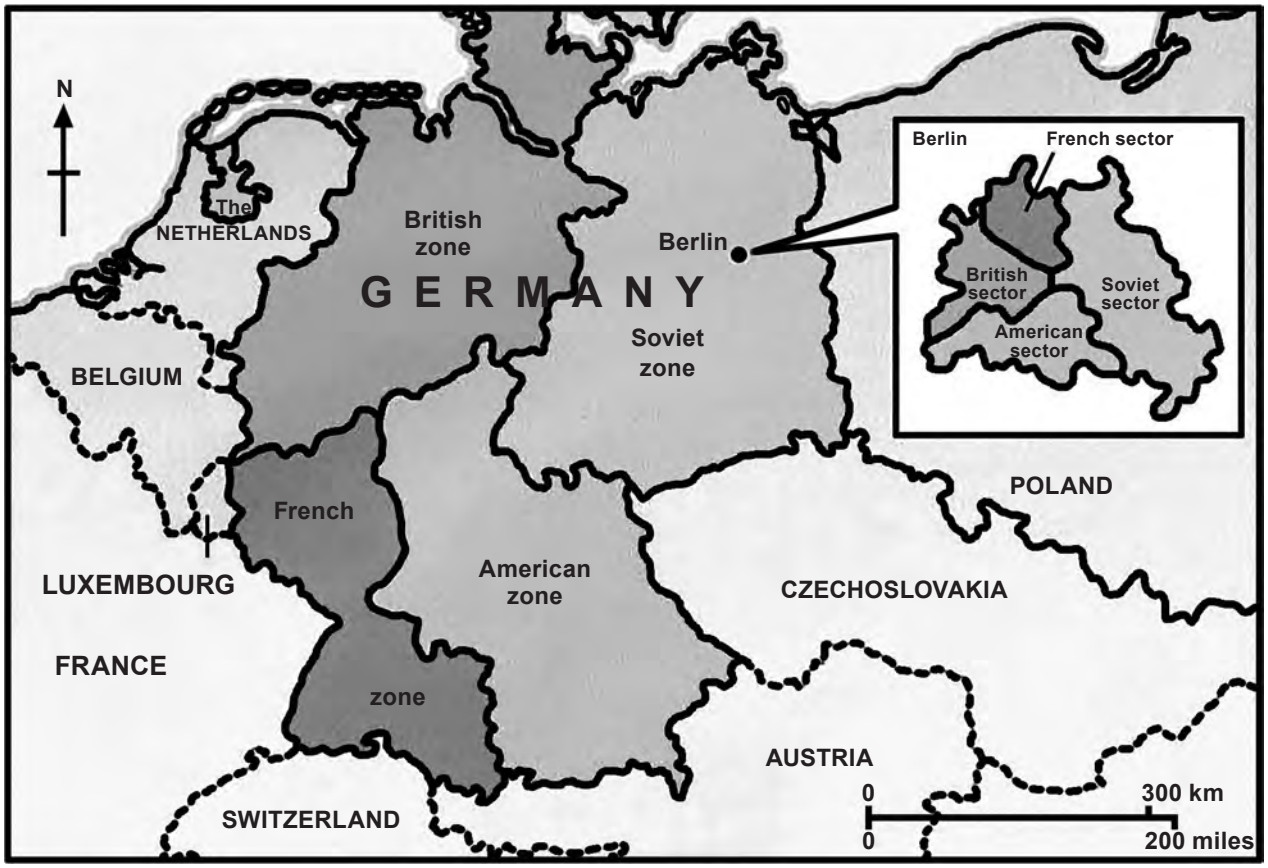
Study the following sources and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE A

In 1945, after defeating Germany, the Allies set about ridding the country of its Nazi past. Their aims were to destroy Nazi power and make sure Germany could never fight again. Nazi leaders were put on trial and the Nazi Party was banned. Germany was de-Nazified. Millions of school books containing Nazi ideas were destroyed.

[An historian writing in a school textbook]

SOURCE B



A map showing how the Allies divided Germany after the war. To the western side of Germany there are different areas labelled, 'British zone', 'French zone', 'American zone'. To the eastern side there is the 'Soviet zone'. Berlin, which is in the 'Soviet zone', has 'sectors' labelled 'French', 'British', 'American' and 'Soviet'.

1(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about how the Allies dealt with Germany after 1945? [4]

SOURCE C

Thousands of young people started to oppose the Nazis during the war years. They did not accept the attempt to convert them to Nazi ideas through education and youth movements. Some opposed the way the war was being fought. Many gangs emerged such as the Edelweiss Pirates who hated the way the Nazis tried to control all aspects of their lives. Other groups met in bars and nightclubs to listen to banned music.

[An historian writing in a school textbook]

Study the source opposite and then answer the question which follows.

1(b) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why some young people opposed the Nazis during the war. [6]

SOURCE D

Do you believe with the Führer and us in the final total victory of the German people? Are you and the German people willing to work, if the Führer orders, 10, 12 and if necessary 14 hours a day and to give everything for victory? Do you want total war? If necessary, do you want a war more total than anything that has been before?

[Dr Josef Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, speaking at a mass rally in February 1943, after the war had turned against Nazi Germany]

SOURCE E

The purpose of propaganda was to keep people's spirits up and maintain their support for the war. It was announced that Germans had contributed 1.5 million items of fur and 67 million items of wool to ensure a sufficient supply of warm clothes for the soldiers on the Eastern front. The propaganda played on the Germans' fear of Communism.

[An extract by an historian for BBC Bitesize. It is a revision website for GCSE history students written in 2014]

Study the sources opposite and then answer the question which follows.

1(c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying Nazi propaganda during the Second World War? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

18

END OF QUESTION 1

QUESTION 2

This question is focused on the rise of the Nazi Party and its consolidation of power, c.1919-1934. [20]

(a) Describe the role of the SA. [4]

SOURCE F

A Nazi election poster from 1932. The caption reads 'Work and Bread'. Hands of different people can be seen reaching out towards tools being held out by men wearing Nazi shirts.

Study the source opposite and then answer the question which follows.

2(b) Why was Source F produced in 1932? [6]

Historians have made different interpretations about the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the most important events in Hitler's consolidation of power.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

EVIDENCE 1

This interpretation is written by Noakes and Pridham, academic historians, writing in a university textbook, published in 1994.

They argue that the Reichstag Fire was the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.

The Reichstag Fire was crucial. The Emergency Laws that followed gave Hitler huge powers. It led to the arrest of many of the Nazi Party's main opponents, allowing the Nazis to shut down Communist newspapers and break up Communist meetings.

EVIDENCE 2

This interpretation is from Albert Speer, a leading Nazi, who met Hitler the day after the Night of the Long Knives. He wrote about the meeting in his book INSIDE THE THIRD REICH, published in 1970.

He argues that the Night of the Long Knives was the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.

After the Night of the Long Knives, Hitler was extremely excited. I believe to this day, he was convinced that he had dealt with the most serious threat to his power from Röhm and the SA. Hitler believed that this personal action had averted a disaster.

EVIDENCE 3

This evidence is an extract from a Nazi newspaper published soon after the Night of the Long Knives.

By dealing with the traitor Röhm, the Führer, Adolf Hitler, has saved the German people. He has shown greatness as a leader. This has awakened in the hearts of German people a promise of service and loyalty to him.

2(c) **One interpretation is that the Reichstag Fire was the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.**

How far do you agree with this interpretation? [10]

In your answer you should use the evidence and your own knowledge of how and why there are different interpretations of Hitler's consolidation of power.

20

END OF QUESTION 2

QUESTION 3

This question is focused on changing life for the German people, 1933-1939. [12 + 3]

Did all German people benefit from the changes introduced by the Nazis during the period 1933-1939? [12]

In your answer you should discuss those Germans who did benefit under Nazi rule and those who did not.

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar are allocated to this question. [3]

12

SPaG 3

END OF QUESTION 3

END OF PAPER

For continuation only.

If you use this space, indicate clearly which question(s) you are continuing to answer.