Surname

Centre Number Candidate Number

Other Names



GCSE

4271/04



516-4271-0

HISTORY UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH Germany in Transition, 1919-1947

A.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

| For Exa | For Examiner's use only | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Question | Maximum Mark | Mark Awarded | |
| 1. | 18 | | |
| 2. | 20 | | |
| 3. | 12 | | |
| SPaG | 3 | | |
| Total | 53 | | |

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

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

[18]

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

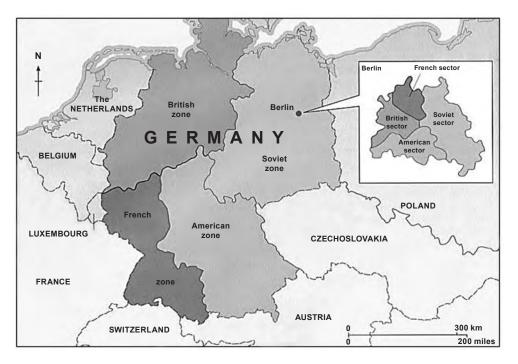
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

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]

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

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]

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

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

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]

 (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.

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END OF QUESTION 1

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Source F

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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.

| (C) | One interpretation is that the Reichstag Fire was the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power. | Examiner only |
|----------|--|------------------|
| | How far do you agree with this interpretation? [10] | |
| | In your answer you should use the evidence opposite and your own knowledge of how and why there are different interpretations of Hitler's consolidation of power. | |
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END OF QUESTION 2

QUESTION 3

13

| QUEUMONU |
|--|
| 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] |
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SPaG 3

END OF PAPER

END OF QUESTION 3

| For continuation only. | E |
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| If you use this space, indicate clearly which question(s) you are continuing to answer. | |
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