

Annotated Scripts

Level 2 History 2006

AS 90470 Examine individual or group identity in an historical setting, in an essay

Merit (GP.B, M3)

The script explains a range of factors that contributed to the formation of the group identity of the 'Nazi Party' in the historical setting 'Nazi Germany'. These include 'attitudes,' caused by the 'loss of WW1' and the 'failure of democratic government', 'beliefs' of 'superiority' and 'anti- Semitism' and the 'shared experience' of the 'Versailles treaty consequences'. The difference between these factors, i.e. personal and contextual factors, constitutes a range. The factors are explained in several paragraphs that make links between the factors and the identity.

The script explains a range of ways that the 'Nazi' group identity was expressed. These include 'the 'Nuremberg rallies', 'signs and salutes' and the 'promotion' of ideas in the 'Hitler Youth' as ways of expressing the Nazi identity aspect of 'propaganda'. The 'Munich Putsch' is explained as a way of expressing the identity aspect of 'aggressive,' 'hardline' politics. The Nazi '3 steps to power' is explained as a way of expressing the identity aspect of 'anti democratic'.

The script identifies and explains within the body of the text the 'Nazi' characteristics of 'dictatorial leadership', 'autocratic', 'anti-democratic' and 'aggressive' government.

The script satisfies the structural and organisational criterion to merit standard. Indicators include the provision of an introduction and conclusion that clearly address the components of the question, along with the organisation of the information and ideas to demonstrate cause and effect. The sum of these factors constitutes an appropriate essay format.

ESSAY TOPIC:

What factors contributed to the formation of a distinctive sense of identity that was expressed by a significant individual or group in one of the topics you have studied this year?

What were the characteristics of this identity, and what actions did this significant individual or group take to express their identity?

Plan your essay here:

Selected topic or setting Nazi Germany	Selected individual or group Hitler Nazi Party
Characteristics of the individual's or group's identity Fascism - dictatorial leader - autocratic govt. - strong social highly controlled social policies - aggressive form of nationalism - anti-democratic / communist	
Factors that enabled an individual or group to develop a sense of identity Attitudes - German people towards loss of WWI T.O.V Beliefs - Superior Aryan race - anti-semitism Shared experiences: T.O.V	
Actions the individual or group took to show their distinctive sense of identity - Munich Putsch - Propaganda - Nuremberg Rallies - Hitler Youth, Aryan race. - 3 steps to power	

Begin your essay here:

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There were many factors that contributed to the formation of ~~the~~ Hitler and the Nazi Party, who expressed their distinctive identity of ~~the~~ fascism. The characteristics of fascism were seen put into action in events such as the Munich Putsch, the 3 steps to power, and was seen in their use of propaganda.

Fascism was a force in many European countries including Nazi Germany. It can appear with many different characteristics, not all of which have to be present at one time. ~~Fascism~~ Fascist powers have a dictatorial leader and an autocratic government, which is what Hitler wanted to be and achieve with the Nazi Party. Like ~~Hitlers~~ the Party's aggressive ideas, fascism contains a very aggressive form of nationalism, and ~~is strongly~~ in the case of Hitler, is strongly anti-democratic and communist.

The formation of the Nazi Party's fascist ideas, was a result of many factors in Germany. One of these was the attitude of German people. After the loss of World War I, many German people had lost faith in the democratic

government Weimar, which seemed to be facing an ongoing struggle in leading Germany. Many people ~~had been~~ ~~democratic~~ ~~movements~~ were looking to support a new and effective government unlike Weimar had been. This ~~saw~~ attitude Germany had, saw the formation of the Nazis fascist ideas, because its strongly anti-democratic beliefs appealed to Germans. Its aggressive form of nationalism gave an image of a strong ~~and~~ group, passionate about the welfare of Germany.

Shared experiences was another factor which saw the ~~formation of~~ fascism ^{as the base of} ~~within~~ the Nazi Party. ~~Germans~~ The treaty of Versailles which had been forced upon Germany after the loss of World War I, had left Germany deeply scarred. With its huge reparations, drastic cuts to military, immense loss of land to foreign countries and the war guilt, Germany was weak. The people felt betrayed and backstabbed, and wanted justice from the harsh punishments forced upon them. This saw the formation of fascism, because ~~it~~ of its strong nationalistic want for justice. ~~It~~ Fascism, being ~~an~~ an aggressive form of Nationalism seemed to be

The base of the Nazi Party, as they too felt betrayed by the T.O.U, and wanted justice on for Germany's ~~unfair~~ harsh and unfair treatment. They felt they could relate to the German people's experience with ~~propaganda~~ with the T.O.U and loss of the world war. The factor of shared experiences saw the formation of fascism in the Nazi Party, because German people could relate to the strong nationalistic ideas it contained.

The Nazi Party took many actions to express their fascist identity to Germany. One way they did this was through the use of propaganda.

The Nuremberg rallies were a significant use of propaganda, which expressed the fascist identity. These rallies were decorated with huge flags, held at ~~large~~ enormous locations, contained powerful speeches by leading figures and Hitler himself, and appealed to many German people because of this. This type of propaganda expressed their fascist identity because ~~it~~ it promoted the party to the German people. The rallies were seen as very

impressive, with strong and extremely nationalistic speeches by Hitler. ~~Thus~~ All of this appealed to the German people, and hence support for the Nazi Party grew.

Another use of propaganda was the adoption of certain signs and salutes. After the reformation of the Nazi Party in 1925, with Hitler now in total control, the party adopted things such as the swastika salute. These expressed the ~~Nazi~~ fascist identity, because they were symbolic of their nationalistic, anti-democratic ideas, which many Germans supported.

~~Another~~ Another way the Nazi Party expressed their fascist identity was through the promotion of the Hitler youth, and the Aryan race. Hitler believed strongly in a superior Aryan race, which would lead Germany to become a strong, united, superior country. He set up ~~numerous~~ numerous clubs and activities, which promoted the Aryan race. One of these were Hitler youth. This club ^{aimed at young children} ~~promoted~~ promoted the fascist ideas of the Nazi Party, and the ~~belief~~ belief that it was the way of the

Extra paper for continuation of answer if required.

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future. This expressed their want for a dictatorial and autocratic government, as well as their fascist ideas of a superior race. They implemented in these clubs the teaching of ~~the Nazi Party~~ ant-semitism and promoted discrimination against non-aryans. These people to Hitler, were seen as a waste to Germany, and "euthanasia and sterilising soon became implemented, in an attempt to "purify" Germany from the non-aryan, non-german people.

The Munich Putsch in 1923, clearly expressed the Nazi Parties fascist identity. As Otto Von Lossow and Gustav von Kahr addressed 2000 right wing supporters in a beer hall in Munich, Hitler and his storm troopers, invaded. With the use of guns, Hitler forced the right wing groups support for a March on Berlin, to see if a "national revolution" occur. Although in the end this failed, the action the Nazi Party took clearly expressed their strong nationalistic ideas. Their aggressive way of handling things,

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and their strong anti-democratic beliefs and passion to create a new Germany was expressed through the attempted March. Germans saw that unlike the failing Weimar, the Nazi Party was willing to make a stand, and take action for Germany.

in 1933

Finally, the 3 steps to power[^] were 3 actions taken by the Nazis, to express their identity. On 27 February, a week before the general elections, the Reichstag building burnt to the ground. The Nazi Party used this ~~as~~ to their advantage. Hitler, following their non-communist ideas, used the fear of a communist uprising to gain control. By doing this, he saw the implementation of the Enabling Act, which saw an end to all civil liberties. Police were able to tap phones, search homes and beat or even kill Nazi opposition. This action was used to express their identity, as they promoted anti-communism throughout Germany, allowing the killing of many through the decree.

The Elections held to gain support for

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Weimar was the second step taken. This was an attempt to gain political control, but instead failed, as the Nazis only received 44%, not enough to take over the government.

Finally the Enabling Act came into play. Hitler arrested all communist leaders and made deals with other parties to guarantee their needed $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote. With the aid of Article 48, Hitler was now able to take total control of Germany. Even though this control was only meant to be temporary, it was simply renewed, and Hitler had become unquestioned leader.

These 3 steps to power clearly expressed the Nazi Parties fascist identity, because they showed their determination to see an end to democracy rule in Germany, and promoted to the German people their aggressive form of Nationalism, which appealed to many people, sick of the failing Weimar government.

Many factors in Germany contributed to the formation of the Nazi Party, and

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their strong identity of fascism. The characteristics of the Party were seen in many actions the Party took, which ultimately led to their success in gaining political control in Germany.

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