GCSE – LEGACY

4271/04

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

TUESDAY, 8 JANUARY 2019 – AFTERNOON
1 hour 15 minutes

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 a continuation 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 the rise of the Nazi Party and its consolidation of power, c.1919-1934. [18]

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

Source A

The Depression created the political and economic problems that caused millions of Germans to vote for the Nazi Party in the elections of the early 1930s. People were worried about the worsening economic conditions and many feared a Communist revolution.

[From a school textbook]

Source B

[A graph showing the number of Germans unemployed between 1928 and 1933]
(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the impact of the Depression on Germany? [4]
Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

Source C

The Enabling Act of 1933 was the end of the Weimar constitution and democracy in Germany. It is regarded as the foundation stone of the Third Reich and allowed Hitler to secure tighter control of Germany.

[From a school textbook]

(b) Use Source C and your own knowledge to explain why the Enabling Act was important in Hitler’s consolidation of power. [6]
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

Source D

He is one of the greatest speakers of the century. Adolf Hitler enters a hall. He sniffs the air. For a minute he feels his way and senses the atmosphere. Suddenly he bursts forward. His words go like an arrow to his target. He reaches every individual listener’s personal emotions telling people what they most want to hear.

[Otto Strasser, a former Nazi, writing in his book *Hitler and I* (1940). He became a critic of Hitler and fled Germany soon after the Nazis came to power]

Source E

In 1932 my mother and father went to hear Adolf Hitler give a great speech at a rally in town. The next morning they told us how he wanted to be on the side of the unemployed. My mother wept for joy. And my parents prayed that God would give this man all the votes so that we would no longer be poor. There was no one else who promised that.

[Frau Mundt, a German woman interviewed for a BBC television programme on the rise of the Nazis (1990)]

(c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the reasons why people supported the Nazi Party? [8]

*Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.*
END OF QUESTION 1
QUESTION 2

This question is focused on changing life for the German people, 1933-1939. [20]

(a) Describe the role of Josef Goebbels. [4]
Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

**Source F**

[A Nazi poster from 1937. The Caption reads ‘Support the mother and child’]
(b) Why was Source F produced in 1937?
Historians have made different interpretations about life under the Nazis.

The following pieces of evidence refer to life in Nazi Germany during the 1930s.

Study these and answer the question that follows.

**Evidence 1**

This interpretation is written by Greg Lacey and Keith Shephard, historians writing in a school history textbook, *Germany 1918-1945* published in 1999.

They argue that life improved for many Germans between 1933 and 1939.

> The Nazis brought prosperity and improved living conditions after the harsh years of the Depression. Young men were given work building hospitals and motorways. The German people benefited from these changes.

**Evidence 2**

This evidence is from William Benson, in an interview in 2005 for a book on Nazi Germany, *What we knew – Terror, mass murder and everyday life in Nazi Germany*. He was a Jew and left Germany in 1937.

He argues that life was difficult for German Jews between 1933 and 1939.

> There were many times when I was beaten up coming from school. I remember one teacher who had something against me because I was a Jew in his class. He used to pull me to the front of the class and hit me with a stick. I remember stores with ‘Jew’ written on the windows. My father decided we should leave Germany.

**Evidence 3**

This evidence shows an SA guard outside a Jewish shop in April 1933. The notice orders Germans to keep away.
(c) One interpretation is that life improved for many Germans between 1933 and 1939. How far do you agree with this interpretation?

In your answer you should use the evidence opposite and your own knowledge of how and why there are different interpretations of the lives of the German people under the Nazis between 1933 and 1939.
QUESTION 3

This question is focused on war and its impact on life in Germany, 1939-1947. [12 + 3]

Was life on the Home Front in Germany always difficult during the war years? [12]

In your answer you should discuss how life was difficult for some Germans during the war years and how life was not difficult for some Germans during the war years.

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