

JAN 2010

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: From the front cover of *Women's Viewpoint*, the official Nazi magazine for women. This issue was published on Mother's Day in 1939.



1 What can you learn from Source A about Nazi views of women?

(4)

2 The boxes below show two events.

Choose **one** and explain its importance in challenging the government of the Weimar Republic.

(9)

The Spartacist Revolt, 1919

The Kapp Putsch, 1920



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 Why was control of education so important to the Nazi government?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 97% of teachers joined the Nazi Teachers' League
- Lessons on 'Race Studies' were introduced in all schools
- 1937: The first special 'Adolf Hitler School' opened

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 In what ways did the Nazis' treatment of the Jews change in the years 1938–45?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- November 1938: German Jews and property were attacked during Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)
- 1939: The beginning of the Second World War
- 1942: The use of Zyklon B gas at Auschwitz

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the effects of hyper-inflation on Germany in 1923. (9)

*(b) 'The Wall Street Crash was the most important reason for the increase in support for the Nazis in the years 1928–32.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1928: The Nazis had less than 3% of the vote
- 1932: A Nazi election poster had the caption 'Hitler – Our Last Hope!'
- 1932: Unemployment in Germany reached 6 million

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the effects of the Reichstag Fire in February 1933 on Hitler's rise to power. (9)

*(b) 'The use of propaganda was the main reason for the lack of opposition to Nazi rule.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Cheap radios were made available
- 1933: Dachau concentration camp opened
- The 'Strength Through Joy' organisation arranged holidays for workers

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



JUNE 2010

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: A Nazi poster from 1935 showing a Volkswagen car and a savings book. The slogan says 'Your Strength Through Joy Car.'



1 What can you learn from Source A about the work of the 'Strength Through Joy' organisation?

(4)

2 The boxes below show two groups.

Choose **one** and explain how they opposed the Nazi government.

(9)

Pastor Niemöller and Protestant Churches

Students and the White Rose Group



N 3 7 0 6 2 A 0 2 1 6

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 Why was the Treaty of Versailles so unpopular in Germany?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hitler called the Treaty of Versailles 'The Dictated Peace'
- The Treaty of Versailles reduced the German Army to 100,000 men
- Germany had to pay reparations

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 Why were the Nazis able to persecute the Jews and other minority groups in Germany in the years 1933–39?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1935: Nuremberg Laws were passed
- Goebbels' Ministry for Propaganda gave daily orders to newspapers on what they could write
- By 1939 the SS had more than 240,000 members

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe why the Munich Putsch failed in 1923. (9)

*(b) 'The Enabling Act in March 1933 was the most important factor helping Hitler to gain total power in Germany.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- February 1933: The Reichstag Fire was blamed on the Communists
- June 1934: The Night of the Long Knives
- August 1934: The death of President Hindenburg

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the work of Stresemann in helping Germany to recover in the years 1924–29. (9)

*(b) 'The main role of education in Nazi Germany was to prepare boys and girls for different roles.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Girls studied Domestic Science
- Boxing was compulsory in school for boys
- All pupils had lessons in Race Studies

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



JAN 2011

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: A page from a children's book published in Nazi Germany in the 1930s. The caption reads 'The Jewish nose is crooked and looks like the number 6'.



Die Judennase ist an ihrer Spitze gebogen. Sie sieht aus wie ein Sechser...

1 What can you learn from Source A about how the Nazis spread their ideas?

(4)

2 The boxes below show two actions taken against German Jews.

Choose **one** and explain how it affected the lives of Jews living in Germany.

(9)

The passing of the Nuremberg Laws,
1935

Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken
Glass), 1938

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 In what ways were the Nazis able to control the Churches in Germany?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1933: The Reich Church was set up.
- July 1933: The Concordat was signed.
- 1937: Pastor Niemöller was sent to a concentration camp.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 In what ways did the lives of women change in Nazi Germany in the years 1933–39?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1933: Law for the Encouragement of Marriage.
- Domestic science was taught to girls in schools.
- 1936: There was a shortage of workers in Germany.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) In what ways did the Nazi Party try to increase its popularity in the years 1924–29? (9)

***(b)** 'The problems facing the Weimar government in 1923 were caused by the Treaty of Versailles'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Weimar Constitution used proportional representation.
- 1922: Germany fell behind with reparations payments.
- 1923: A loaf of bread cost 100,000 million marks.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe Goebbels' role as Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda. (9)

***(b)** 'The use of terror was the most important reason for Hitler's rise to total power in the years 1933–34'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- January 1933: Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany.
- March 1933: The first Nazi concentration camp opened at Dachau.
- August 1934: Death of President Hindenburg.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



JUNE 2011

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: A Nazi poster from the 1930s. The caption reads 'All of Germany hears the Führer on the People's Radio.'



- 1 What can you learn from Source A about methods used by the Nazis to spread their ideas?

(4)



2 The boxes below show actions taken by Stresemann.

Choose **one** and explain how it helped Weimar Germany to recover in the 1920s.

(9)

The introduction of a new currency (Rentenmark) in 1923

The Dawes Plan (1924) and the Young Plan (1929)

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 In what ways did the Reichstag Fire in February 1933 help Hitler increase his control over Germany?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- January 1933: Hitler was appointed Chancellor.
- March 1933 election: The Nazis gained 288 seats.
- March 1933: The Enabling Act.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 In what ways did the Nazis make use of youth groups in the years 1933–45?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Girls aged 14–18 could join the BDM (League of German Maidens).
- 1936: Members of the Hitler Youth performed displays at the Berlin Olympics.
- 1943: Hitler Youth groups had military units.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



P 3 8 2 6 6 A 0 5 1 6

Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the Nazi party's beliefs on Aryan supremacy and the 'master race'. (9)

*(b) 'Germans benefited from rising living standards in the years 1933–39'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1933: Six million Germans were unemployed.
- During the 1930s 7,000 km of motorways were built.
- 1935: The Reich Labour Service was introduced.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the role of the SS in the years 1933–45. (9)

*(b) 'The Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch was a total failure for the Nazi Party'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 9 November 1923: Hitler marched into Munich with 3,000 Nazis.
- During his trial, Hitler was on the front page of many German newspapers.
- 1925: The Nazi Party was re-launched.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



JAN 2012.

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: A photograph taken in Berlin during the official boycott of Jewish shops, April 1933. The sign reads 'Germans Defend Yourself. Do not buy from the Jews.'



1 What can you learn from Source A about the Nazi government's treatment of Jews in Germany in 1933?

(4)

2 The boxes below show two ways in which the Nazi government controlled Germany. Choose **one** and explain how it helped the Nazi government to control Germany.

(9)

Propaganda

The removal of other political parties

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** In what ways did different groups oppose the Weimar Republic in the years 1919–22? (12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Rosa Luxemburg was a leader of the Spartacist League.
- The Freikorps was made up of ex-soldiers.
- 1921: The SA was set up.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** In what ways did the Nazi government prepare girls for their future roles? (12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Many girls aged 14–18 joined the League of German Maidens (BDM).
- In PE lessons girls were taught the importance of being healthy.
- 1933–38: The number of female university students fell from 150,000 to 50,000.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the importance of Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass), November 1938. (9)

***(b)** 'The Weimar Republic successfully recovered from its early problems in the years 1924–28'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1924: Stresemann agreed the Dawes Plan.
- 1926: Germany joined the League of Nations.
- 1928: The Nazis only had 12 seats in the Reichstag.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the ways in which hyperinflation affected Germany in 1923. (9)

***(b)** 'Many Germans voted for the Nazis in the years 1928–33 because they were afraid of communism'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1929: The Wall Street Crash.
- 1932: The SA had nearly 300,000 members.
- 1933: The Reichstag Fire.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



JUNE 2012

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: A photograph of a Jewish-owned shop in Berlin after Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass) in November 1938.



1 What can you learn from Source A about the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany?

2 The boxes below show two events in 1933.

Choose **one** and explain how it helped Hitler increase his power.

The Reichstag Fire (February 1933)

The Enabling Act (March 1933)



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** In what ways did the Nazi government reduce unemployment in Germany in the years 1933–39?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1933: Marriage loans were introduced.
- 1938: The German Army had 900,000 men.
- By 1939 Germany had 7,000 km of motorways.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** In what ways did the Nazi government use education to spread their ideas about race and minority groups?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

Most teachers in Nazi Germany were members of the Nazi Teachers' Association. School textbooks were rewritten and Race Studies was a compulsory part of the curriculum.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

EITHER

5 (a) Describe the reasons for the failure of the Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch in November 1923.

*(b) 'Nazi methods of control were effective in dealing with opposition in the years 1933–45'. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1933: The first Nazi concentration camp was set up at Dachau.
- Nazi Party block wardens wrote reports on local residents.
- 1941: The White Rose Group was set up.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

OR

6 (a) Describe the reasons for the growth of support for the Nazi Party after the Wall Street Crash in 1929.

*(b) 'Hyperinflation was the most difficult problem facing the Weimar government in 1923'. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- January 1923: The French invaded the Ruhr.
- November 1923: A loaf of bread cost 201,000 million marks.
- November 1923: Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)



JAN 2013

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: A photograph taken in 1937 of a Hitler Youth meeting. The boy is reading a newspaper published by the Nazi Party.



1 What can you learn from Source A about the Hitler Youth? (4)

(4)

2 The boxes below show two terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
Choose **one** and explain the effects of the term on Germany. (9)

(9)

Reparations

Loss of land



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 In what ways did people in Germany try to oppose the Nazi government in the years 1933–45?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1934: The German Confessional Church was set up by Pastor Niemöller.
- 1939: There were 2,000 members of the Edelweiss Pirates.
- 1944: The July Bomb Plot.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

4 In what ways did the Nazi persecution of Jews change in the years 1938–45?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1938: Jewish children were not allowed to attend non-Jewish German schools.
- 1939: Special identity cards had to be carried by all Jews in Nazi Germany.
- 1942: The start of the 'Final Solution'.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(b).

EITHER

- 5 (a) Describe the effects of the Wall Street Crash on the lives of German people in the years 1929–32. (9)

- *(b) 'Life improved for German workers in the years 1933–39'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Between 1933 and 1939 unemployment fell by over 5 million.
- 'Strength Through Joy' provided leisure activities for workers.
- By 1939 many Germans worked for 47 hours a week.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 29 marks)

OR

- 6 (a) Describe the Nazi Party's beliefs on the role of women. (9)

- *(b) 'Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933 because he had so much support from the German people'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (16)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- By 1932 the SA had over 500,000 members.
- July 1932 elections: The Nazis won 230 seats in the Reichstag.
- 30 January 1933: President Hindenburg asked Hitler to become Chancellor.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 6 = 29 marks)



JUNE 2013

Answer Question 1 AND Question 2.

Question 1

Study Source A.

Source A: The burning of books by members of the SA in Berlin, May 1933.



1 What can you learn from Source A about the role of the SA?

(2)

2 The boxes below show two different Nazi ideas.

Choose **one** and explain how these ideas were spread to young people.

(2)

Ideas about the 'Master Race'

Ideas about the roles of boys
and girls



Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** In what ways was Stresemann important for the recovery of Weimar Germany in the years 1924–29?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1924: The Dawes Plan.
- In the years 1924–28 Nazi seats in the Reichstag reduced from 32 to 12.
- 1929: The Young Plan.

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

OR

- 4** In what ways did the Nazi government control the Churches in the years 1933–45?

(12)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- 1933: The Concordat was signed.
- 1933: The Reich Church was set up.
- Pastor Niemöller spent seven years in concentration camps.

(Total for Question 4 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 5 OR Question 6.

You must answer both parts of the question you choose.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar will be assessed in *(b).

EITHER

- 5 (a) Describe the ways in which the Labour Service and the New Plan reduced unemployment in Nazi Germany. (9)

- *(b) 'The Treaty of Versailles was the main reason for the problems facing Weimar Germany in the years 1919–23'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (10)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- The Weimar Constitution used a system of proportional representation.
- 1920: The Kapp Putsch.
- January 1923: French troops marched into the Ruhr.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 5 = 29 marks)

OR

- 6 (a) Describe the ways in which the Nazi Party grew in the years 1928–32. (9)

- *(b) 'Fear was the most important way in which the Nazi government controlled the German people in the years 1934–39'. Do you agree? Explain your answer. (10)

You may use the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- August 1934 onwards: The German Army swore loyalty to Hitler as Führer.
- 1934–39: Unemployment fell from six million to one million.
- Block Wardens were members of the Nazi Party.

(Total for spelling, punctuation and grammar = 4 marks)

(Total for Question 6 = 29 marks)

