

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Tuesday 11 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes)

Paper Reference **1HI0/31**

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

You must have:

Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

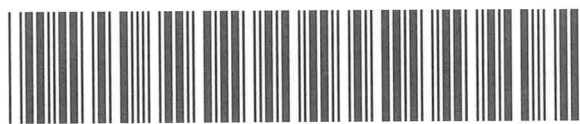
- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From *The Memoirs of Ernst Röhm*, published in 1928.

I introduced all my army friends to the German Workers' Party. This was how we built up the movement in the early days.

In February 1920, the Party presented its policies to the public for the first time in the Twenty-Five Point Programme. From that day on, the Party membership began to increase so much that we had to move the meetings to much larger venues.

After overcoming his opponents within the Party in 1921, Adolf Hitler was elected the first leader of the renamed National Socialist German Workers' Party*.

*National Socialist German Workers' Party – the formal name of the Nazi Party

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the early development of the Nazi Party.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

.....
.....
.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....
.....
.....

(ii) What I can infer:

.....
.....
.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....
.....
.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 Explain why the Nazis were able to create a police state in the years 1933–39.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- concentration camps
- law courts

You **must** also use information of your own.

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about Nazi policies towards women.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about Nazi policies towards women?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)

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Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/Interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a speech made by Joseph Goebbels in March 1933.

German women! German men!

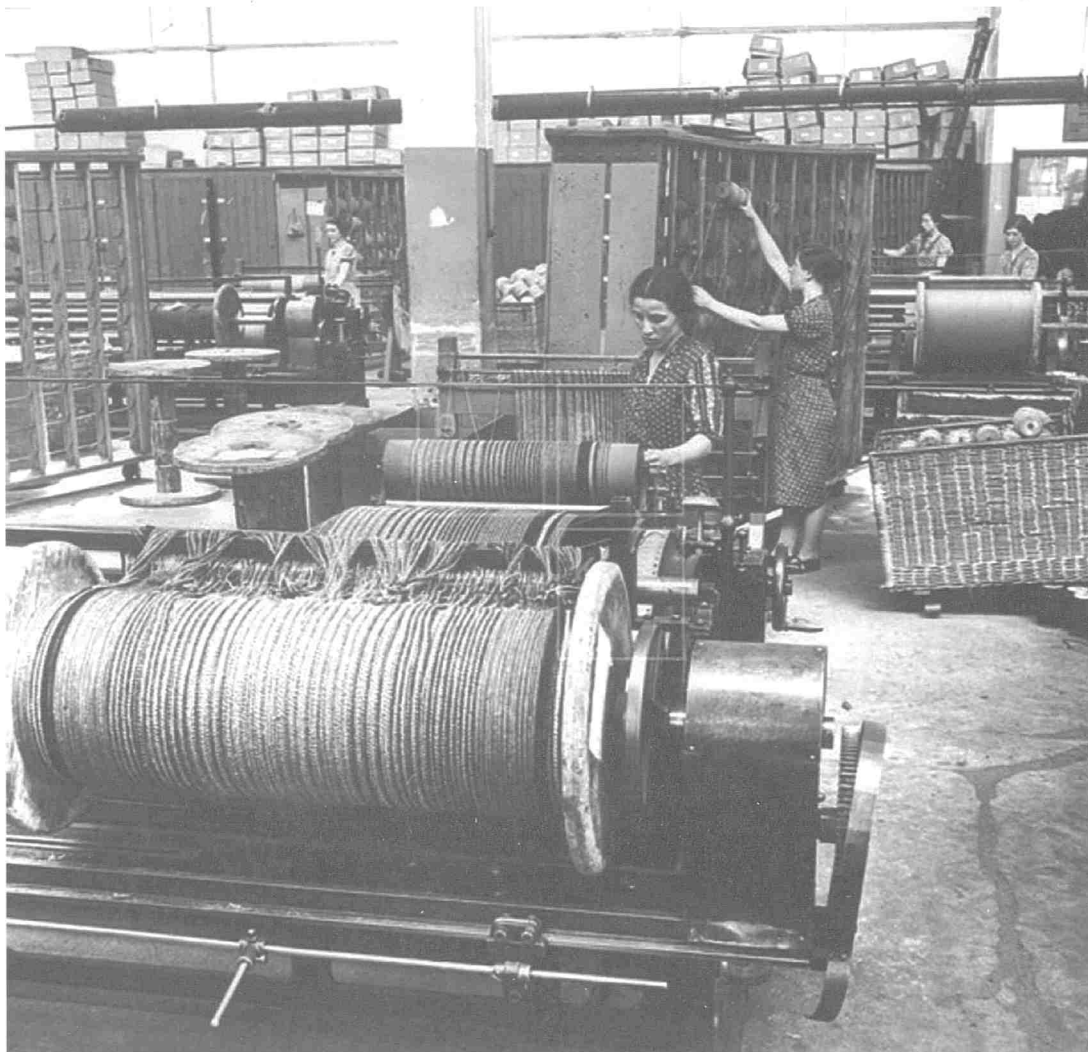
The birth rate in Germany is rapidly declining so a major change is needed.

We believe that German women must use their strength and abilities in different areas from men. Let me say this clearly: the first, best, and most suitable place for the woman is in the family. It is her most glorious duty to give children to her people and nation.

The woman is the teacher of the youth, and therefore the builder of the foundation of the future. If the family is the nation's source of strength, the woman is at its centre.

The best place for the woman to serve her people is in her marriage, in the family, in motherhood.

Source C: A photograph from 1938. The photograph shows women working in a textile factory in a large industrial city.



Interpretation 1: From *Weimar and Nazi Germany* by J Hite and C Hinton, published in 2000.

The Nazis' attempts to drive women back into the home were not particularly successful. In fact, the number of women in all types of jobs increased, mainly due to the work opportunities created by the economic recovery. By 1936, more workers were needed in agriculture and industry in Germany and by 1939 this shortage of workers was a serious problem. This led to more women returning to work.

Overall, the Nazis took a cautious approach to the employment of women and only a few women were actually forced out of jobs.

Interpretation 2: From *The History Learning Site*, a history website.

Hitler was very clear that women should bring up children at home while their husbands worked. Schools taught girls from a young age that all good German women should get married and have children. 800,000 couples accepted loans offered as part of the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage.

Women were not expected to work in Nazi Germany. Within months of Hitler coming to power, many female doctors and civil servants were sacked, followed by female teachers and lawyers.

By 1939, very few women were in full-time work.