



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

9769/59

Paper 5i Special Subject: Germany, 1919–1945

May/June 2018

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A**Nominated topic: The creation of the Nazi Dictatorship and Hitler's role as dictator**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting on the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

A *In this declaration, a section of the middle class expresses a view of the changes of 1933.*

A feeling of national and German emotion has seized the people. The status quo has been overthrown and new objectives have been set for a new developing German nation and a new German state. Regrettably, the Catholic leaders and Catholic elements have been little involved in this. Thanks to the warnings of Adolf Hitler we have succeeded in breaking through the un-German spirit which prevailed in the revolution of 1918. Now the whole German nation has been summoned to work together to create a new German order. We must lend a hand with the construction of a new Reich and a new nation. We have a duty to participate in the reorientation towards a new rebirth. We must put aside anything that divides us to become a nation that believes in honour, cleanliness and loyalty.

Catholic Teachers' Association of the Third Reich, 1 April 1933.

B *The leader of the SA writes about the on-going revolution.*

A tremendous victory has been won. But not an *absolute* victory. Anyone who wanted to be a fellow traveller only during the shining torchlight processions and the impressive parades with rumbling drums and blaring trumpets and under waving flags and now believes he has taken part in the German Revolution, can now go home! He has confused a national uprising with the German Revolution! He has intoxicated himself with outward appearances. For a few hours he has felt the breath of our spirit, but he is not one of us!! The SA and the SS will not tolerate the German Revolution going to sleep or being betrayed at the half-way stage. If the German Revolution is wrecked by reactionary opposition, incompetence or indolence, the German people will fall into despair and will be an easy prey for the bloodstained Marxist frenzy coming from the depths of Asia. For this reason, the fantasy of some 'coordinated' people and even some calling themselves National Socialists, that to keep calm is the first duty of a citizen, is a betrayal of the German Revolution. If those middle-class simpletons think it is enough that the State apparatus has received a new sign, that the 'national' revolution has lasted too long, for once we agree with them. It is, in fact, high time that the 'national' revolution stopped and became the National Socialist Revolution. We will continue our struggle.

Ernst Röhm, *newspaper article*, June 1933.

C *A local SA leader describes the situation in his area.*

Every NSBO [the Nazi trade union organisation] functionary, every party cell leader, political branch leader, political district leader is giving orders which interfere with the authority of the State ministries at the lower levels, that is to say the authority of regional government, the district officers, down to the local police stations. Everybody is arresting everybody else, avoiding the established authorities, threatening people with protective custody or Dachau concentration camp. Businesses are being forced to dismiss any number of employees and take on other employees for political reasons. Every little street cleaner today believes he is responsible for matters which he does not understand.

Letter of complaint to the Nazi Party leadership, June 1933.

D *A journalist who lived in Germany in 1933–1934 comments on Hitler's policy in July 1933.*

Hitler assembled the SA leaders on 2 July 1933. He declared, as if he had never so much as mentioned a continuation of the revolution, 'I shall proceed ruthlessly against a so-called second revolution'. The mass of this armed rabble had grounds for bitterness. With giant steps, the Leader was passing over his most loyal followers, those uprooted and disinherited people whose sole remaining hope in life had been the party. The new policy of July 1933 was a counter-revolution as far reaching as the revolution of the previous months had supposedly been. As Hindenburg had said, the most urgent task was to solve unemployment. The shortest road to this was to get capitalism in motion again. With all the strength of his changeable nature, Hitler led the campaign for the protection of the economic system he had so despised.

Konrad Heiden, *Der Fuehrer*, 1944.

E *The Vice-Chancellor in Hitler's government speaks about the need for stability.*

To survive, no nation can afford a state of permanent uprising from below. At some stage the movement must come to an end; at some point there must emerge a firm social structure held together by a legal system secure against pressure and by a state power that is unchallenged. A ceaseless dynamic creates nothing. Germany cannot be allowed to be a train hurtling into the blue with no one knowing where it will stop. History flows of its own accord, it does not need to be constantly driven forward. If a second wave of new life is to sweep through the German Revolution, then it must do so not as social revolution, but as the creative completion of work already begun.

Franz von Papen, *Speech at the University of Marburg*, 17 June 1934.

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- (a) How far does Document E corroborate the views in Document D about the need of the Nazi leadership to curb the pace of change in Germany? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the changes made in Germany between January 1933 and June 1934 did not amount to a revolution? In making your evaluation you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 What best accounts for the limited electoral progress of the NSDAP before 1929? [30]
- 3 What were the main obstacles to effective resistance within Germany against the Nazi regime in the years 1933 to 1945? [30]
- 4 'More propaganda than reality.' Assess this view of the Nazi Volksgemeinschaft (racial policy). [30]

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