

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4279/01

HISTORY**UNIT 1/UNIT 2: Germany in Transition, c.1929-1947**

P.M. TUESDAY, 12 June 2012

1 hour

Questions answered	Office use
Q.1 (Compulsory)	25
Q.	25
TOTAL	50

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010001**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 Question 1 (Section A) and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 (Section B).

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Use supplementary sheets when there is insufficient room in this booklet. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this 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 questions 1(*e*) and either 2(*d*) or 3(*d*).

SECTION A
(COMPULSORY)

1. This question is an enquiry into the changing life of the German people, 1933-1939. [25]

Study the sources below and then answer the questions which follow each source.

Source A



[A photograph of the altar inside a National Reich Church which was set up in 1933.]

- (a) What does Source A show you about the National Reich Church? [2]

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Source B

Once in power, the Nazis made widespread use of propaganda. Poster campaigns and mass rallies were common methods of persuasion. The radio and the cinema were also used to control public opinion. All forms of culture such as art, literature and music were controlled.

[From a school textbook]

- (b) Use the information in Source B and your own knowledge to explain why propaganda was used by the Nazis after they gained power. [4]

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Source C



[A photograph showing a member of the SA standing outside a Jewish shop during the boycott of April 1933. The bottom sign reads 'Germans! Beware! Do not buy from Jewish shops']

- (c) How far does Source C support the view that the Jews were treated harshly in Nazi Germany between 1933-1939? [5]

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Source D

In 1933 I was ten years old and our entire class, with the exception of one girl, decided to be in the BdM [League of German Girls]. Twice a week in the afternoons we got together for activities. There was singing, storytelling, and needlework. We did sports, dancing, folk dancing, and we went to the cinema and saw cultural films. And I must say we did not regret that time.

[Frau Schmidt, a German woman who grew up in Germany in the 1930s, remembers her experiences in the girls' section of the Hitler Youth Movement. Her interview was published in a history book in the 1980s.]

- (d) How useful is Source D to an historian studying the reasons why many Germans joined the Hitler Youth Movement? [6]

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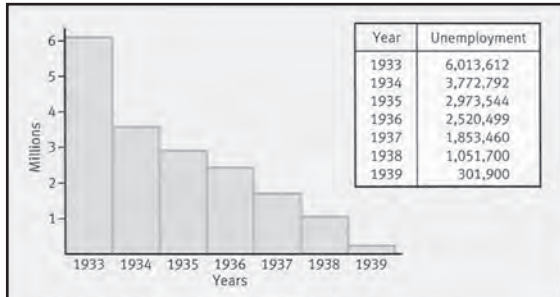
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These two sources say different things about unemployment in Germany between 1933-1939.

Source E



[Official Nazi Government statistics showing the fall in unemployment in Germany between 1933 and 1939]

Source F

Under the Nazis there has been much ‘invisible’ unemployment. The number of unemployed Jews is great and is increasing: but these are not counted as being unemployed. Another source of ‘invisible’ unemployment has been the sacking of women from their jobs. None of these people are included among the unemployed in the official statistics. Part-time workers are counted as fully employed.

[Norman Thomas, an American journalist, writing in an article called *Work under the Nazis*. It was published in an American magazine called *Foreign Affairs* in April 1936]

(e) Why do Sources E and F have different views about unemployment in Germany between 1933-1939? [8]

[In your answer you should refer to both the content of the sources and to the authors]

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SECTION B

Answer **either** Question 2 or Question 3.

2. This question is about the rise of the Nazi Party and its consolidation of power, 1929-1934. [25]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A photograph of Hitler arriving at a mass rally at Nuremberg in 1934]

- (a) What does this photograph show you about Nazi Party rallies? [2]

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(b) Describe the Night of the Long Knives.

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(c) (i) Explain why the Weimar Governments of 1929-1932 were weak. [4]

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(ii) Explain why the Reichstag Fire helped the Nazi Party. [4]

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(d) Was the impact of the Great Depression the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933? [10]
Explain your answer fully.

In your answer you should:
- *discuss the impact of the Great Depression on Nazi support*
- *discuss other factors that helped Hitler to become Chancellor*

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3. This question is about war and its impact on life in Germany, 1939-1947.

[25]

Study the photograph below and then answer the questions which follow.



[A photograph of the city of Hamburg after a RAF bombing raid in early 1945]

(a) What does this photograph show you about the Allied bombing raids on German cities? [2]

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(b) Describe what happened to Germany between 1945 and 1947.

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(c) (i) Explain why the Nazis carried out the Final Solution.

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(ii) Explain why there was opposition to Nazi rule from some young people.

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- (d) Was life on the Home Front always hard for the German people during the war, 1939-1945? [10]
Explain your answer fully.

In your answer you should:

- *discuss periods of hardship during the war for the German people*
- *discuss periods during the war when life for the German people was less hard*

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