

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

**GCSE**

4271/04



S17-4271-04

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

MONDAY, 5 JUNE 2017 – MORNING

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

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040001**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 pink 4-page continuation booklet. Write your name on the front of the continuation booklet and indicate clearly the number(s) of the questions you answer. Put the continuation booklet 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 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

America withdrew all its loans to Germany, which destroyed the Weimar Republic. Unemployment in Germany rose to 6 million. The government did not know what to do. This helped the Nazis to gain more support. Some workers turned to Communism. Fearing the Communists, many people decided that the country needed a strong government and by July 1932 the Nazis were the largest party.

[From a History Website]

Source B



[Unemployed Germans queuing for work in Hanover in 1932.
'Vote Hitler' is written on the wall in the background]

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(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about the impact of the Great Depression on Germany?
[4]

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

Source D

The biggest hall in town was packed with people. Tonight Adolf Hitler is speaking in person. No uniform. Just like one of the crowd. A normal man! He takes them into his confidence, then suddenly he talks about their fears and problems. They, their families, Germany all are in danger. The crowd listens carefully to his every word. He states the most astonishing lies. He roars, he begs but he never discusses or argues. This is what they all needed to hear. Only Adolf Hitler is their comforter.

[Edgar Mowrer, an American journalist, writing in his book 'Germany Puts the Clock Back' published in 1933. He lived in Germany and was forced to leave in 1933]

Source E

It was exciting! We gave all of our time to the SA and the Nazi Party. On weekends we marched through towns behind the Swastika flag. We had order. We used to break up and stop political meetings, especially Communist meetings. We used to fight them. We used to break up the chairs in the halls and fight with the chair legs. It was chaos! We used to stop some people from voting in elections.

[Wolfgang Teubert, a former Nazi Party and SA member, interviewed in 1997 for a book on the history of the Nazi Party by the historian Lawrence Rees]

- (c) How useful are Sources D and E to an historian studying the methods used by the Nazis to win votes? [8]

Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge.

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END OF QUESTION 1

18

QUESTION 2

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

(a) Describe the KdF (Strength Through Joy) organisation. [4]

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

Source F



[A Nazi poster from 1937. The caption reads 'Healthy Parents, Healthy Children']

Historians have made different interpretations about whether German people benefited from Nazi policies between 1933 and 1939.

The following pieces of evidence refer to life in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1939.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

Evidence 1

This interpretation is from Geoff Layton writing in an A Level textbook, *Germany: The Third Reich 1933-1945*, published in 1992.

He argues that not all German people benefited from Nazi policies.

Between 1933 and 1936 married women were barred from jobs in medicine, law and the Civil Service so were not counted as unemployed. The number of female teachers and university students reduced considerably. Other groups such as Jews were also persecuted.

Evidence 2

This interpretation is from Margrit Fischer, a German woman, discussing her life after 1933 in an interview in the 1980s for a television documentary on life in the Third Reich.

She argues that German people benefited from Nazi policies.

After 1933 things improved. There was order and there was work. We didn't have those horrible lines of unemployed anymore. We had good years. We had wonderful years. We lived positively throughout that time. We felt proud to be German again.

Evidence 3

This evidence shows an SA guard outside a Jewish shop in April 1933. The notice says "Germans, keep away."



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END OF QUESTION 2

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