

A-level HISTORY

Component 20 Democracy and Nazism: Germany, 1918–1945

Wednesday 5 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/20.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

 Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a pamphlet by Harro Schulze-Boysen, a low-ranking officer in the German Air Ministry, who helped lead the resistance activities of the communist 'Red Orchestra', February 1942.

What should happen? The German people need a Socialist government of workers, soldiers and intelligentsia. What can the individual do? Everybody must make sure that he does the opposite of the present regime's demands. We demand a people's court to try those who have driven us into the Russian campaign and so into a two-front war with completely inadequate preparations. The regime is guilty of the senseless deaths of hundreds of thousands in ice and snow. It is not enough to grumble or to make stupid jokes; remember that the Nazis are doing everything to paint a distorted picture. Oppose the general fear! Protest more and more loudly if you have to keep standing in queues everywhere! Stop putting up with everything! Don't let yourselves be intimidated any more. Let the regime feel that the people despise murderers from the depths of their hearts. Pass this on to friends and workmates! You're not alone! Fight the government at first yourself and then in groups. Tomorrow Germany belongs to us!

5

10

Source B

From the final leaflet of the White Rose movement, written after the surrender of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, 31 January 1943.

Fellow Students!

Our people are deeply shaken by the fall of our men at Stalingrad. Three hundred and thirty thousand German men were senselessly and irresponsibly driven to their deaths by the brilliant strategy of our First World War corporal. Führer, we thank you! The German people are in ferment. The day of reckoning for German youth has come with the most abominable tyrant our people have ever been forced to endure. In the name of German youth, we demand Hitler's state restore our personal freedom, the most precious treasure that we have, out of which he has swindled us in the most wretched way.

5

The Hitler Youth and SS have tried to drug us and regiment us in the most promising years of our lives to become godless, arrogant and conscienceless exploiters and executioners.

10

The name of Germany will remain forever stained with shame if German youth do not finally arise, fight back and smash our tormentors. The German people look to us; the dead of Stalingrad beseech us!

Source C

From a broadcast speech by Robert Ley, leader of the German Labour Front, to workers in a Berlin factory on 22 July 1944, two days after an attempt to assassinate Hitler.

My German compatriots! Workers! Women! You have lived through this nightmare, sharing the same feelings as the rest of us. I realised immediately what would have become of Germany if this murderous attempt on the Führer had succeeded. It is too terrible to comprehend. At one stroke, all our efforts destroyed! At one stroke, all prospects of victory shattered! Above all, however, millions of Germans cast into indescribable misery, slavery, destruction, poverty and starvation. Our nation would have been helpless. 5

'The Führer lives!' We took in that sentence, we drank it in. The Führer unharmed; as if by a miracle, despite being the nearest to the bomb. A worker said to me yesterday, 'Thank God the assassin wasn't a worker'. Yes, all Germans in every walk of life are ashamed to be connected with such murderers. These creatures must be destroyed. I believe I am speaking for you all in saying that we are possessed by a sacred anger, which rises from the depths of the nation. 10

0	1
---	---

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying resistance to the Nazis in the years 1941 to 1944.

[30 marks]

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 'German society was overwhelmingly conservative and traditional in the years 1924 to 1929.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3 To what extent was Franz von Papen responsible for Hitler's rise to the Chancellorship of Germany in the years 1932/33?

[25 marks]

0 4 'Hitler's policies towards both Jews and other minority groups, in the years 1933 to 1941, were consistent.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2019 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

