



GCE A LEVEL

1100U80-1



S18-1100U80-1

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 8

Germany: Democracy and Dictatorship c.1918-1945

Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933-1945

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 2018 – AFTERNOON

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.

The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4**DEPTH STUDY 8****Germany: Democracy and Dictatorship c.1918-1945****Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933-1945****Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.****QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)**

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows:

Source A

The political opponents of National Socialism have not been removed by the prohibition of their organisations and their newspapers, but have withdrawn to other forms of struggle against the State. Therefore, the National Socialist State has to trace out, to watch over and to render harmless the underground opponents fighting against it in illegal organisations, in camouflaged associations and in their foreign headquarters. The preventative activity of the Secret State Police consists primarily in the thorough observation of all enemies of the State in the Reich Territory. The Secret State Police takes the necessary preventive measures against the enemies of the State on the basis of the results of the observation. The most effective preventive measure is without doubt the withdrawal of freedom, which is masked in the form of protective custody. The use of protective custody is organised by the directions of the Reich and the Minister of the Interior and by a special arrest procedure of the Secret State Police. The number of criminal proceedings continually being dealt with in the People's Court on account of high treasonable actions is the result of this tireless work.

[Taken from an article in *Volkischer Beobachter*, (People's Observer), the main official Nazi daily newspaper (January 1934)]

Source B

The National Socialists seek to rid Germany of the influence of the Catholic Church and declare it to be a body foreign to our country and its people. In 1933, a Concordat was signed between the Holy Father and the German Reich. However, instead of the much wished for friendship, there has developed an ever-growing struggle against the Papacy, a struggle carried out in writings and speeches, in books and study courses, in organisations and in school camps. A hate for Rome has been cultivated. Under the Concordat, Catholic organisations and societies were promised protection for their continued existence. But instead of this protection the exact reverse has taken place. The Fuhrer can be certain that we Bishops are prepared to give all moral support to his struggle against Bolshevism. We will not criticise things which are purely political. What we ask is that our holy Catholic Church is permitted to enjoy her God given rights and her freedom to worship.

[A letter written by the Catholic Bavarian Bishops and circulated to their clergy, expressing their disillusionment with aspects of the Nazi regime (December 1936)]

Source C

Germans! Monstrous things have taken place under our eyes in the years past. Against the advice of his experts, Hitler has unscrupulously sacrificed whole armies for his desire for glory, his presumption of power, his blasphemous delusion of being chosen as the inspired instrument of what he calls 'providence'. To maintain his power he has established an unbridled reign of terror, destroying justice, banishing decency, mocking the divine commands of pure humanity and destroying the happiness of millions. We must not continue on that course! Having examined our conscience before God, we have assumed executive power. Our brave forces will guarantee security and order. The police will do their duty. Without hatred we will attempt the act of domestic reconciliation. With dignity we will attempt foreign conciliation. Our first task will be to purge the war of its atrocities, and to put a stop to the disastrous destruction of human life.

[General Beck, writing in a pamphlet in which he set out a plan for a post-Nazi Germany. The pamphlet was never published but found in his private papers following his death in July 1944]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying opposition to the Nazis in the period 1934-1944. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3

Either,

2. 'Young people were the group most affected by Nazi social and racial policies in the period 1933-1939.' Discuss. [30]

Or,

3. To what extent was Nazi economic policy mainly responsible for Hitler's defeat in the Second World War? [30]

END OF PAPER