

**GCE A LEVEL**

1100U80-1



S25-1100U80-1

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2025 – AFTERNOON**HISTORY – A2 unit 4****DEPTH STUDY 8****Germany: Democracy and dictatorship c.1918–1945****Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933–1945**

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

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

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the consolidation and extension of Nazi control during the period from 1933 to 1936. [30]

Source A Horace Rumbold, the British Ambassador to Germany, in a confidential dispatch to the British government (26 April 1933)

The Chancellor has been busy gathering all the strings of power into his hands, and he may now be said to be in a position of unchallenged supremacy. The parliamentary regime has been replaced by a regime of brute force, and the political parties have, with the exception of the Nazis and Nationalists, disappeared from the arena. For that matter, Parliament [the Reichstag] has ceased to have any reason for existence. The Nazi leader has only to express a wish to have it fulfilled by his followers. ...

The new regime is confident it has come to stay. It has embarked on a programme of political propaganda on a scale for which there is no comparison in history. Dr Goebbels is engaged on a two-fold task: to uproot every political creed in Germany except Hitlerism, and to prepare the soil for the revival of militarism. The press has been delivered into his hands. ...

A campaign of terror instituted by the authorities has not failed to have its effect on Democrats, Socialists and Communists alike. ...

Hitlerism has spread with extraordinary rapidity since 5 March, and those who witnessed the celebration of Hitler's birthday a few days ago must have been impressed by the astonishing popularity of the new leader with the masses.

Source B William Shirer, an American journalist and broadcaster, writing in his diary (14 July 1934 and 3 August 1934). This diary was published in 1941 as *Berlin Diary – The Journal of a Foreign Correspondent 1934–41*.

14 Jul. 1934 It now develops that Hitler's purge was more drastic than first reported. Röhm did not kill himself but was shot on the orders of Hitler. Other dead: Heines, notorious Nazi boss of Silesia; Doctor Erich Klausener, leader of the "Catholic action" in Germany; Fritz von Bose and Edgar Jung, two of Papen's secretaries (Papen himself narrowly escaped with his life); Gregor Strasser, who used to be second in importance to Hitler in the Nazi Party; and General Schleicher and his wife, the latter two murdered in cold blood. I see von Kahr is on the list, the man who failed to support Hitler's Beer House Putsch in 1923. Hitler has thus taken his personal revenge. Yesterday, on Friday the 13th, Hitler got away with his explanation in the Reichstag when he screamed: "The Supreme Court of the German people during these twenty-four hours consisted of myself!". The deputies rose and cheered.

3 Aug. 1934 Hitler did what no one expected. He made himself both President and Chancellor. Any doubts about the loyalty of the army were done away with before Hindenburg's body was cold. Hitler had the army swear an oath of unconditional obedience to him personally. The man is resourceful.

Source C A message to all Gestapo Offices and to the Political Police of the State (SD) from Gestapo headquarters, Berlin (22 April 1936)

A list must be sent in by return of post of those people in your area who were prominent in opposing and slandering the National Socialist movement before the takeover of power. The following details are requested concerning the prominent leaders in politics and business from the camp of the former DNVP [the German National People's Party], the DVP [the German People's Party] and the DDP [the German Democratic Party]: the first name and surname, the date and place of birth, whether or not a Jew, present domicile [place of residence], profession, including all posts held by the person concerned, whether the person is in receipt of a pension etc., and whether the person had his citizenship revoked or whether an application has been made for the revocation of his citizenship. Furthermore, a detailed report must be made about the incidents in which the individual was involved, particularly any hostile activity towards the NSDAP, and whether or not the person in question is still a clandestine opponent of the National Socialist State.

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

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 To what extent did Nazi economic policy achieve its aims between 1933 and 1945? [30]

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 How successful was Hitler's conduct of foreign policy during the period from 1933 to 1941? [30]

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