

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		0



GCSE

C100UG0-1



O20-C100UG0-1



WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER 2020 – AFTERNOON

HISTORY

COMPONENT 1: STUDIES IN DEPTH

Non-British Study in Depth

1G. Germany in Transition, 1919-1939

1 hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	5	
2.	8	
3.	10	
4.	11	
5.	16	
SPaG	3	
Total	53	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer all questions on the examination paper.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional pages at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

Question 5 will assess your ability to construct a balanced, reasoned and well-substantiated extended response.

In addition your answer to question 5 will assess your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately and use a wide range of specialist terms as appropriate.



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Answer all questions.

QUESTION 1

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

Source A



[A photograph of a Nazi Party rally, 1936]

Use Source A and your own knowledge to describe the Nazis' use of rallies.

[5]

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QUESTION 2

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

Source B



[A poster produced by the German authorities during the French occupation of the Ruhr, 1923.
It reads 'No! You cannot force me!']



QUESTION 3

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

Interpretation 1

The overwhelming popularity of the regime is demonstrated by the staggeringly successful results it achieved in elections, by later surveys of people’s memories of the regime and by people’s willingness to denounce to the authorities anyone who stepped out of line. Many felt their lives improved under the Nazis.

[Professor Richard Evans, an expert in German history, in a university lecture entitled *Coercion and Consent in Nazi Germany*, delivered in 2007]

Interpretation 2

Although Jews were the main target of Nazi hatred, the Nazis also persecuted many other groups. Hitler’s ruthless dictatorship in the 1930s also led to the arrest of political opponents, trade unionists and others whom the Nazis labelled “undesirables” and “enemies of the state”. Despite improvements for some, overall people’s lives worsened under the Nazis.

[From an article entitled *Nazi Germany 1933-1939: Early Stages of Persecution*, published on the website *myjewishlearning.com*]

Do the interpretations support the view that people’s lives worsened under the Nazis? [10]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why the interpretations may differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

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QUESTION 4

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

Source C

Tonight Adolf Hitler is speaking in person to a packed hall. No uniform. Just like one of the crowd. A normal man! He takes them into his confidence, then he talks about their fears and problems. They, their families, Germany are all in danger. The crowd listens to his every word. He states the most astonishing lies. This is what they all needed to hear. Only Adolf Hitler is their comforter.

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

Source D

[A Nazi election poster from 1933. It translates as “In the deepest need Hindenburg chose Adolf Hitler for Reich Chancellor. You too should vote for Hitler”]



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Which of the sources is more useful to an historian studying Hitler's electoral appeal? [11]

[You should refer to both sources in your answer and use your knowledge and understanding of the historical context.]

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QUESTION 5

Read the interpretation provided below and answer the question which follows.

'Hitler had come through a great danger – the Night of the Long Knives was the crucial factor in his consolidation of power.'

[Albert Speer writing in his book *Inside the Third Reich*, published in 1970. During the 1930s Speer became a leading Nazi, eventually serving as Minister for Armaments during the war]

To what extent do you agree with this interpretation?

[16]

[In your answer you should refer to how and why interpretations of this issue differ. Use your own knowledge and understanding of the wider historical debate over this issue to reach a well-supported judgement.]

Marks for spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar and specialist terms are allocated to this question.

[3]

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