



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2012

History

HIS2M

Unit 2M Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

Monday 23 January 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2M.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- 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 45 minutes on each question.

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

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from the diaries of Ursula von Karsdorff, writing in January 1944. Karsdorff was a young German woman of high social class.

I feel a growing sense of vitality within me which is mixed with defiance. I do not feel at all dispirited. The British attacks on the civilian population are not softening us up. Everyone is getting on with their own affairs. Is my block of flats still standing? Where can I get roof slates, cardboard for windows? Where is the best air raid
5 shelter? The catastrophes which are hitting the Nazis and the anti-Nazis equally are binding the nation together. It helps that after every raid special rations are issued: cigarettes, real coffee, meat. If the British think they are going to undermine our morale they are barking up the wrong tree.

Source B Adapted from a Security Service (SD) Report, July 1943

The reports which have come in from all over the Reich are unanimous in the view that the urban and rural populations are increasingly concerned about the latest terror raids by the British-American air force. This fear of air raids is spreading to even the most remote villages. After the attacks the population appears completely
5 exhausted, apathetic and helpless. There are numerous cases in which civilians who have lost their nerve on account of the bombing make negative comments about the State, the Party and the leadership. However, the bulk of the population in the affected areas remains calm and the special allocation of provisions has a beneficial effect.

Source C During the war, resistance, in the sense of active opposition to the regime, was very limited in size. It came from a wide range of groups and individuals: from army officers, from diplomats and civil servants, from clergy, academics and students, from workers and peasants, but not, with few exceptions, from businessmen.
5 Ideologically, resisters came from all directions. There were Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists, committed Christians and Communists. This made co-operation among them difficult though not impossible. By 1944, there were even links emerging between some resisters within the elites and the Communists.

Adapted from J NOAKES, *Nazism, 1919–1945*, 1998

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the impact of air raids on the German population. (12 marks)

0 2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How successful was the Nazi regime in retaining the loyalty of the German people in the years 1942 to 1945? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why the Decree for the Protection of People and State was issued in February 1933. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The elimination of the S.A. was the most important factor in Hitler's consolidation of power between March 1933 and August 1934.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why the Nazis introduced the German Labour Front. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'By 1939, the Nazis had failed to achieve an "economic miracle".'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: Quoted in J NOAKES (ed.), *Nazism, 1919–1945*, University of Exeter Press, 1998

Question 1 Source B: Quoted in J NOAKES (ed.), *Nazism, 1919–1945*, University of Exeter Press, 1998

Question 1 Source C: J NOAKES (ed.), *Nazism, 1919–1945*, University of Exeter Press, 1998

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