



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

History

HIS2M

Unit 2M Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

Tuesday 22 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.

Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A

- It was in 1934 that I came to live and work in the Third Reich. The overwhelming majority of Germans did not seem to mind that their personal freedom had been taken away. In the background, to be sure, there lurked the terror of the Gestapo and the concentration camp for those who got out of line. Yet the Nazi terror in the early years affected the lives of relatively few Germans. I was surprised that the Germans did not seem to feel that they were being held down by a brutal dictatorship. On the contrary, they supported it with genuine enthusiasm, new hope and an astonishing faith in the future.

Adapted from W L SHIRER, *The Rise and Fall of The Third Reich*, 1960

Source B

- After 30 January 1933, the question for Hitler was how to convert his position into a dictatorship in a one-party state. A huge apparatus of surveillance and control was rapidly brought into being to track down, arrest and punish anyone who opposed the Nazi regime. The 'Night of the Long Knives' was a lesson to opponents within the Nazi movement and politicians in many other parties were arrested, threatened, even murdered, as a warning to others to fall into line. From 1934, however, terror was highly selective, concentrating on small, marginal groups. Nevertheless, the truth is, the threat of arrest loomed over everyone. The regime intimidated Germans into conformity.

Adapted from R J EVANS, *The Third Reich in Power*, 2005

Source C

- In June 1936, Hitler amalgamated the separate police forces into one body and placed it under Himmler's control. This decision created a formidable power structure which was the very core of the totalitarian system. Himmler had at his disposal a vast security network stretching out over the whole of Germany; soon no one was immune from the surveillance of some branch of the SS, SD and Gestapo. Those arrested for the slightest sign of opposition to the regime usually passed from Gestapo cells to one of the eighteen concentration camps manned by the SS. By 1939, Himmler's SS exerted enormous influence over the whole apparatus of government.

Adapted from W CARR (ed.), *A History of Germany, 1815–1990*, 1991

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

How far do the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the use of terror in the years 1933 and 1934?
(12 marks)

and

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

How important was the use of the security services for the removal of opposition to the Nazi regime in the years 1934 to 1939?
(24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Hitler Myth was promoted in the 1930s. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'The use of propaganda by the Nazis in the 1930s failed as a means of mass indoctrination.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the Nazi regime proclaimed 'Total War' in February 1943. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'Civilian opposition presented the most serious challenge to Nazi rule within Germany in the years 1939 to 1945.'
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 B: From *The Third Reich in Power* by RICHARD EVANS (Penguin Books 2005). Copyright © Richard Evans 2005.

Question 1 Source C: W. CARR (ed.), *A History of Germany, 1815–1990*, Bloomsbury Academic, 1991. © WILLIAM CARR (ed.), 1991, Bloomsbury Academic, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing PLC.

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