



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2N

Unit 2N Anti-Semitism, Hitler and the German People, 1919–1945

Thursday 19 May 2011 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 HIS2N.
- 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

Attacks on Jews in Germany in 1933 were largely spontaneous, initiated at local or regional level and not co-ordinated from the top. Although Hitler sympathised with the sentiments of his rank and file, such attacks on Jewish businesses and on foreign Jews threatened to get out of hand, thereby jeopardising his alliance with the conservative elites. He decided, therefore, to give the Party radicals a controlled outlet for their energies by getting the Party to organise a nation-wide boycott of Jewish business and professionals. The boycott would be justified on the grounds that the Jews had allegedly organised a propaganda campaign abroad, accusing the Nazis of atrocities.

Adapted from J NOAKES and G PRIDHAM (eds.), *Nazism 1919–1945*, Vol.2, 'State, Economy and Society 1933–1939', 1984

Source B

In 1933, Göring stated that policemen using firearms would, whatever the consequences, be backed by him; those failing in their duty out of a 'false sense of consideration' had, on the contrary, to expect disciplinary action. Unsurprisingly in such a climate, the violence unleashed by Nazi terror bands against their opponents and Jewish victims was uncontrolled. Individuals were brutally beaten, tortured, seriously wounded, or killed. During this first orgy of state violence, Hitler played the moderate. His acting ability was undiminished. He gave the Cabinet the impression that radical elements in the movement were disobeying his orders but that he would bring them under control. He asked for patience to allow him to discipline the sections of the Party that had got out of hand.

Adapted from I KERSHAW, *Hitler, 1889–1936: Hubris*, 1998

Source C

In the immediate aftermath of Hitler becoming Chancellor, there was an outpouring of violence against the Jews, orchestrated to a large extent by Nazi stormtroopers. There was also a boycott of Jewish businesses (supported by Goebbels), but this only lasted for one day. The Nazi leadership was concerned about public opinion both at home and abroad. Two more anti-Semitic upsurges – one in 1935, with the Nuremburg Laws withdrawing citizenship from German Jews, and the second in 1938, with the burning of synagogues and imprisonment of tens of thousands of Jews on Kristallnacht – marked the other significant pre-war moments in the Nazi persecution of the Jews.

Adapted from L REES, *Auschwitz: the Nazis and the Final Solution*, 2005

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 anti-Semitic violence in 1933? *(12 marks)*

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

How far was the escalation in anti-Semitic policy in Nazi Germany in the years 1933 to 1939 driven by rank and file Nazi activists? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0	3
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Explain why Nazis blamed the Jews for the Great Depression in Germany. *(12 marks)*

0	4
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‘Assimilation not discrimination was the experience of the majority of Jews in Germany in the years 1919 to 1929.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0	5
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Explain why the Nazis set up Jewish ghettos in the occupied territories in the years 1939 to 1940. *(12 marks)*

0	6
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‘It was only because of the problems of using the Einsatzgruppen that the death camps were set up from 1942.’
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: J NOAKES and G PRIDHAM (eds.), *Nazism 1919–1945*, Vol.2, 'State, Economy and Society 1933–1939', University of Exeter Press, 1984.

Question 1 Source B: *Hitler 1889–1936: Hubris* by IAN KERSHAW (Allen Lane The Penguin Press, 1998) copyright © Ian Kershaw, 1998.

Question 1 Source C: From *Auschwitz: the Nazis and the Final Solution*, by LAURENCE REES, published by BBC Books. Used by permission of the Random House Group Ltd.

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