

A round up of all published questions (from the exam board and textbooks) as of Jan 2018 for

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Paper 3

Questions 1—3a

- **The Weimar Republic 1918 -1929**
- **Hitler's Rise to Power 1919 -1933**
- **Nazi Control and Dictatorship 1933—1939**
- **Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939**

Exam Questions—Weimar and Nazi Germany

Q1) Give two things you can infer from source A..... (4 marks) - 2 things you can work out/puzzle out from a source without it saying so directly, supported by quotes/details from the source.

The exam paper will say:

- i) What I can infer (Recommended start: *The source suggests that.....*)**
- ii) Details in the source that tell me this (Recommended start: *I can tell this because...*)**

DO THIS TWICE



A cartoon from a German magazine pub. June 1919

Give two things you can infer from the Source about German reactions to the Treaty of Versailles.

From a speech by the head of the German Versailles delegation to the allied powers, 7th May 1919

We shall be made to pay and, as the guilty, we shall be punished. We are required to admit that we alone are to blame for the war. Such an admission on my lips would be a lie. We emphatically deny that Germany, whose people were convinced that they were waging a war of defence, should be burdened with the sole responsibility for the war.

Give two things you can infer from the Source about German reactions to the Versailles peace treaty.

From an article in a government newspaper, 1919

The despicable actions of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg soil the revolution and endanger all its achievements. The masses must not sit quiet for one minute longer while these brutal beasts and their followers paralyse the activities of the republican government and incite more and more to civil war.

Give two things you can infer from the Source about the Spartacists.

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DO THIS TWICE

A member of the Nazi Party describing one of Hitler's speeches in 1922

My critical faculty was swept away. Leaning forward as if he were trying to force his inner self into a consciousness of all these thousands, he was holding the masses, and me with them, under a hypnotic spell by the sheer force of his belief..I forgot everything but the man; then glancing around, I saw that his magnetism was holding these thousands as one.

Give two things you can infer from the Source about Hitler's speeches.

Comments made by Hitler whilst a prisoner. He was speaking to a fellow Nazi prisoner.

On my release it will be necessary to follow a new policy. Instead of working to achieve power by armed conspiracy, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag (parliament).....If out voting them takes longer than out-shooting them, at least the results will be guaranteed. Sooner or later, we shall have a majority in parliament.

Give two things you can infer from this source about Hitler's views on politics.

From police reports from Bavaria (southern Germany) in 1937 and 1938

The influence of the Catholic Church on the population is so strong that the Nazi spirit cannot penetrate. The local population is ever under the strong influence of the priests. These people prefer to believe what the priests say from the pulpit than the words of the best Nazi speakers.

Give two things you can infer from this source about the Catholic Church in Germany.

From a speech by Gertrude Scholtz-Klink, after she became Head of the Nazi Women's Organisation in 1933

Woman is entrusted in the life of the nation with a great task, the care of man—soul, body and mind. It is the mission of woman to minister in the home and in her profession to the needs of life from the first to the last moment's of man's existence. Her mission is comrade, helper, and womanly complement of man—this is the right of woman in the new Germany.

Give two things you can infer from this source about the role of women in Nazi Germany.

Exam Questions—Weimar and Nazi Germany

Explain (12 marks) Exam paper will give 2 bullet points of information that can be included (but you don't have to). Candidates must include knowledge of their own as well. Aim for three paragraphs of different information.

- Explain why there was opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 (Bullet points: war guilt and loss of military force)
- Explain why there were economic problems in the Weimar Republic from 1919 –1923. (Bullet points: reparations & the French Occupation of the Ruhr.)
- Explain why the Weimar Republic recovered in the years 1924—1929 (bullet points: The Dawes Plan & Achievements Abroad)
- Explain why 1924—1929 was a Golden Age in the Weimar Republic (bullet points: Women & Culture)
- Explain why Hitler carried out the Munich Putsch (bullet points: Ludendorff & French Occupation of the Ruhr)
- Explain why the Nazi Party failed to increase support in the years 1923-1929. (Bullet points: The Munich Putsch & Stresemann)
- Explain why there was increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929-32 (Bullet points: Unemployment & Goebbels)
- Explain why the Nazi Party was able to establish a dictatorship in Germany from 1933. (Bullet points: The SS & Censorship)
- Explain why sport changed under the Nazis in the years 1933—1939 (bullet points: healthy nation & racial beliefs)
- Explain why the Nazi police state was successful between 1933—1939 (bullet points: the Gestapo & Concentration camps)
- Explain why there was opposition to the Nazi regime in the years 1933-1939 (Bullet points Catholic Church & Edelweiss Pirates)
- Explain why there was relatively little resistance and opposition to Hitler and the Nazis in Germany in the years 1933-1939. (Bullet points: Nazi Propaganda and The Gestapo)
- Explain why the position of women changed in Nazi Germany in the years 1933—1939 (Bullet points Employment & Appearance)
- Explain why there were changes to the lives of Jewish people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933—1939 (Bullet points: The Nuremburg Laws & Kristallnacht)
- Explain why the Nazis were able to reduce unemployment in the years 1933—1939 (Bullet points: The RAD & Job creation schemes)

Exam Questions—Weimar and Nazi Germany

Question 3a—How useful are these two sources for an enquiry into(8 marks) Remember consider content and NOP and your own contextual knowledge as well when discussing their use. There may be limitations to their use as well.

- How useful are these sources for an enquiry into the effects of hyperinflation on Germany? Explain your answer, using the sources and your own knowledge of the historical context.



A German woman in 1923, burning bank notes



A cartoon published in Germany in 1923

From the memoirs of Rudolf Diels, Head of the Police in 1933. He was writing about Hitler's reaction to the Reichstag Fire. Diels arrived at the Reichstag soon after it was set on fire on 27th February 1933. He wrote in his memoirs in 1950.

Shortly after my arrival at the burning Reichstag, the National Socialist (Nazi) leaders arrived. Hitler was standing on a balcony gazing at the red ocean of fire. As I entered, Goering came towards me. His voice was heavy with emotion: 'This is the beginning of the Communist revolt; they will start their attack now! Not a moment must be lost.' Hitler turned to the assembled company. Now I saw that his face was purple with agitation and with the heat. He shouted uncontrollably, as I had never seen him do before, as if he was going to burst: 'There will be no mercy now. Anyone who stands in our way will be cut down. Every communist official will be shot where he is found. Everybody in league with the Communists must be arrested. There will also no longer be leniency for Social Democrats.'

From My Part in Hitler's Fight by Joseph Goebbels, written in 1935

Hitler came to supper at 9pm. Suddenly, the telephone rang. The Reichstag is burning! I thought the news was pure fantasy and, at first, did not inform the Fuhrer. After a few more calls, I was able to confirm that the terrible news was true...We raced to the scene at top speed. Goering met us and soon von Papen arrived. It had already been established that the fire was due to arson. There could be no doubt that the Communists had made a final attempt to seize power by creating an atmosphere of panic and terror.

How useful are these sources for an enquiry into the Reichstag fire? Explain your answer, using the sources and your knowledge of the historical context.

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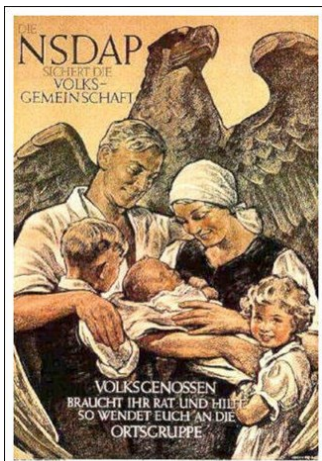
A German woman in 1923, burning bank notes



A cartoon published in Germany in 1923

From Judith Grunfeld, an American journalist 1937

How many women workers did the Fuhrer send home? According to the statistics of the German Department of Labour, there were in June 1936, 5,470,000 employed women, or 1,200,000 more than in January 1933. The Nazi campaign has not been in reducing the numbers of women employed. It has simply squeezed them out of better paid positions into the sweated trades. This type of labour with its miserable wages and long hours is extremely dangerous to the health of women and degrades the family.



How useful are these sources for an enquiry into Nazi policies towards women in Germany in the years 1933 – 1939?