



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2015

History

HIS2M

Unit 2M Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

Wednesday 20 May 2015 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 **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** The first thousand bomber raid in May 1942 gave us a taste of what was to come. But in spite of the devastation, we were producing more, not less. Any loss of production was balanced out by increased effort. From my visits to armament plants and contacts with ordinary Germans, I had the impression of growing toughness amongst the population. Neither did the bombings and the hardships weaken morale or increase opposition. Hitler's concern to avoid discontent was shown by the money spent on supplies of consumer goods, military pensions and compensation for losses. However, what saved us from defeat within months was the enemy's decision to continue its indiscriminate attacks upon our cities instead of concentrating on a few key industries. 5
- 10
- Adapted from Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich*, 1970
- Source B** There is little evidence that bombing strengthened the resolve of the urban population to hold out longer or fight harder. Accounts of the bombed populations show growing apathy and demoralisation, not active resistance. By July 1944, there was pessimism everywhere. This did not mean that the will to stand firm had gone, simply that there was widespread doubt that such action would be of any use. However, against all expectations, German war output grew dramatically, even as the bombing became heavier and more damaging. The RAF favoured mass bombing of cities, believing that killing workers and destroying their houses would, in the long run, reduce German war production in many, rather than a few, factories. However, no such reduction occurred. 5
- 10
- Adapted from Richard Overy, *The Bombing War: Europe 1939-1945*, 2013
- Source C** Despite increasing disillusionment with the regime, the German people did not revolt in 1945. One important factor was the machinery of terror, which expanded tremendously during the war, reaching a new level of ruthlessness during its final phase. Nazi fanatics lashed out at those whom they believed would welcome the collapse of the regime. In this atmosphere of terror, there were powerful reasons for people not to draw attention to themselves. As one worker put it: 'Rather than let them string me up, I'll be glad to believe in victory.' Moreover, the extreme situation caused by heavy bombing created an atmosphere in which people thought only of day-to-day survival. 5
- 10
- Adapted from Jeremy Noakes (ed.), *Nazism 1919-1945, Volume 4, The German Home Front in World War II*, 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 mass bombing.

[12 marks]

and

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

How important was mass bombing in weakening the German war effort?

[24 marks]

Either

Question 2

0 3 Explain why the Roman Catholic Church was prepared to make a Concordat with the Nazi regime in July 1933.

[12 marks]

and

0 4 'Hitler established a dictatorship between January 1933 and August 1934 by using legal means.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

or

Question 3

0 5 Explain why Goebbels regarded the radio as a powerful way of conveying propaganda.

[12 marks]

and

0 6 'There was no "economic miracle" in the years 1933 to 1939.'
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 Bombing War: Europe 1939-1945* by Richard Overy (Allen Lane, 2013). Copyright © Richard Overy 2013.

Question 1 Source C: Jeremy Noakes (ed.), *Nazism 1919-1945, Volume 4, The German Home Front in World War II*, University of Exeter Press, 1998.

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