



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2014

## History

## HIS2M

### Unit 2M Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

Thursday 22 May 2014 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.

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

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

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** The extent of the breakdown in traditional loyalties to the Christian Churches has been overestimated. The decline in church attendance was trivial during the 1930s, while religious observance and attendance at services increased sharply during the war years. Defence of church traditions and institutions against Nazi attacks was extensive, and partly successful. The hold of the Church and clergy over the population, especially in country areas, was often strengthened rather than weakened by the 'Church struggle'. And, finally, the Churches as institutions recovered enormous social power and political influence in post-war West Germany. Everything points to the conclusion that Nazi policy failed categorically to break down religious allegiances. 5  
10

Adapted from Ian Kershaw, *The Nazi Dictatorship*, 1993

**Source B** The danger which threatens our parishes is of being ground down. The vast majority of the people will not voluntarily abandon their Christian beliefs, but they continue to believe that 'one cannot do anything' against the new forces and give up. Above all, youth is losing the habit of going to church regularly and the number of men who stay away from the church is very marked. Church attendance is satisfactory at present but, in the future, it will be a matter of life and death for the Church how far parents can provide children with Christian instruction. In comparison with the situation in 1932, the general trend is of a decline in church attendance, even in villages, not just in towns. 5

Adapted from a Protestant Church report on church-going in rural Bavaria in 1937–1938

**Source C** Although the plan for a Nazified 'National Church' was an obvious failure, it is also true that religious opposition was limited to scattered individual acts. As in the case of Protestantism, Catholic opposition remained selective and restricted to church-connected matters. However, church leaders were in contact with the political opposition. The Nazi rulers were greatly concerned about the actual or potential resistance of the Churches which, according to the 1940 census, still counted 95 per cent of the population as members. 5

Adapted from Karl Dietrich Bracher, *The German Dictatorship: Origins, Structure and Consequences of National Socialism*, 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 loyalty to the Christian Churches?

[12 marks]

and

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

How successful were the German Churches in resisting Nazi attempts to control them in the years 1933 to 1940?

[24 marks]

**Either**

**Question 2**

0	3
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Explain why the Reichstag Fire on 27 February 1933 benefited the Nazis.

[12 marks]

and

0	4
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'The main threat to Hitler's consolidation of power between March 1933 and August 1934 came from his own followers.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

**Or**

**Question 3**

0	5
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Explain why the German Labour Front was popular with many workers.

[12 marks]

and

0	6
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'German farmers and peasants benefited considerably from Nazi policies in the years 1933 to 1939.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source A: Adapted from Ian Kershaw, *Nazi Dictatorship* (3rd edition) Problems and Perspectives of Interpretation, Edward Arnold. Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education, 1993.

Question 1 Source B: Taken from Jeremy Noakes and Geoffrey Pridham, *Nazism 1919–1945, Volume Two: State, Economy and Society, 1933–1939 – A Documentary Reader: 2* (Exeter Studies in History), University of Exeter Press, 1994.

Question 1 Source C: Karl Dietrich Bracher, *The German Dictatorship: Origins, Structure and Consequences of National Socialism*, The Orion Publishing Group, London, 1991.

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