



GCE A LEVEL – NEW

1100U80-1



**HISTORY – A2 unit 4
DEPTH STUDY 8
Germany: Democracy and Dictatorship
c.1918-1945**

Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933-1945

FRIDAY, 16 JUNE 2017 – MORNING

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or 3**.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.
You are advised to spend up to 60 minutes on Question 1 and up to 45 minutes on either Question 2 or 3.
The sources and quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.
In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

UNIT 4

DEPTH STUDY 8

Germany: Democracy and Dictatorship c.1918-1945

Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933-1945

Answer question 1 and either question 2 or 3.

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Study the following sources and answer the question that follows.

Source A

Wales and Germany have one serious problem in common – how to tackle unemployment. In Germany the fight has been carried on with energy. The Weimar government encouraged a Voluntary Labour Service of public works, which set up thousands of labour camps throughout Germany. The members of the camps are all volunteers. They work about six hours a day, some on roads, some in draining marshes, others in clearing the results of floods, some in building sports grounds. These young men do not work for profit, for they only receive pocket-money. They are given, however, plain but good food, work-clothes, exercise, health and comradeship, and work from four to nine months in the camp. All the work done is for the public good and not for the benefit of an individual. Perhaps by these labour camps Germany may be leading the way to a method of rescuing the youth of Europe from the effects of unemployment. The new National Socialist Government wishes to carry this on but to make it compulsory and turn it into a kind of national conscription scheme. The German Trade Unions however, have always opposed the Voluntary Labour Service, which they see as a menace to the wage agreements they have struggled for.

[Gareth Jones, a Welsh newspaper reporter, writing in an article in the *Western Mail* newspaper entitled *How Germany Tackles Unemployment*. The article was published following his visit to Germany in February 1933]

Source B

Under the lash of dictatorship, the exploitation of labour has been greatly increased by the abolition of the eight hour day, which has been gained over generations, and by the extraordinary increase in work rate. A fascist system which makes marriage and the procreation of as many children as possible the highest duty of a subject, cannot afford in the long run continually to reduce housing capacity for the expanding and increasing number of households. 12-13 billions of Reich marks are squeezed from the national income for rearmament, but even then one cannot do everything at once with the extorted billions. One cannot simultaneously increase armaments for land and air, build up a massive fleet, build gigantic installations and construct grandiose buildings. On the basis of the living standards of the German people, one can either do one or the other or a bit of everything, but not everything at the same time and in unlimited dimensions.

[A secret report for the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party in exile (SOPADE). The report assesses the economic situation in Germany and was circulated abroad in July 1938]

Source C

Total war is the demand of this hour. We face a serious military challenge in Russia. The danger facing us is enormous. The efforts we take to meet it must be just as enormous. We can no longer make only partial and careless use of the war potential at home and in the significant parts of Europe that we control. We must use our full resources, as quickly and thoroughly as it is organisationally and practically possible. The total war effort has become a matter of the entire German people. No one has any excuse for ignoring its demands. We must bear any burden, even the heaviest, to make any sacrifice, if it leads to the great goal of victory. Everyone must learn to pay heed to war morale, and pay attention to the just demands of working and fighting people. The problem is freeing soldiers for the front, and freeing workers for the armaments industry. The reason for our current measures is to mobilise the necessary workers. The duty for women to work is vital. The more who join the war effort, the more soldiers we can free for the front. I am convinced that the German woman is determined to fill the spot left by the man leaving for the front, and to do so as soon as possible.

[Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, speaking in a radio broadcast to the German people entitled *Nation Rise Up, And Let the Storm Break Loose* (1943)]

With reference to the sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying Nazi economic policy between 1933 and 1943. [30]

Answer either question 2 or question 3

Either,

2. How effective were social, religious and racial policies in maintaining support for the Nazi regime in the period 1933-1945? [30]

Or,

3. How far do you agree that Hitler's leadership was mainly responsible for Germany's defeat in the Second World War? [30]

END OF PAPER