



GCE A LEVEL

1100U80-1



Z22-1100U80-1

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 8

Germany: Democracy and dictatorship c.1918–1945

Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933–1945

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

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

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

0	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answer, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

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

Question 1 (compulsory)

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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying foreign policy developments in Nazi Germany during the period from 1933 to 1941.

[30]

Source A Brigadier Temperley, chief military adviser to the British delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, in a memorandum to the British Government (May 1933)

Within weeks of his arrival, Hitler has carried out a revolution and made himself the complete master of Germany. The country has given itself up to a delirium of reawakened nationalism and of the most blatant and dangerous militarism. Can we afford to ignore what is going on behind the scenes in Germany? The intensification of military preparations under the Hitler regime, coupled with the strident appeals to force of the Nazi leaders, not only means a secret German rearmament, but creates an entirely new situation. France, the United States and ourselves should address a stern warning to Germany that there can be no disarmament or equality of status and no relaxation of the Treaty of Versailles unless a complete reversion of present military preparations and tendencies takes place in Germany. Admittedly, this will provoke a crisis and the danger of war will be brought nearer. But Germany knows that she cannot fight at present and we must call her bluff. She is powerless before the French army and our fleet. Hitler for all his bombast must give way. There is a mad dog abroad once more and we must resolutely combine either to ensure its destruction or at least its confinement until the disease has run its course.

Source B An extract from a secret speech made by Hitler to representatives of the German press in Munich (November 1938)

We have set ourselves several tasks this year which we want to achieve through our propaganda, and I consider the press present here among the main instruments of our propaganda. The first task is the gradual preparation of the German people themselves. For years, circumstances have compelled me to talk about almost nothing but peace. Only by continually stressing Germany's desire for peace and her peaceful intentions could I achieve freedom for the German people bit by bit and provide armaments which were always necessary before the next step could be taken. It is obvious that such peace propaganda also has its doubtful aspects, for it can only too easily give people the idea that the present regime really identifies itself with the determination to preserve peace at all costs. It is only out of necessity that for years I talked of peace. It is now necessary to re-educate the German people psychologically and to make clear that there are things which must be achieved by force if peaceful means fail. To do this, it will be necessary to depict to the German people certain diplomatic events in such a light that the inner voice of the nation itself gradually begins to call for the use of force.

Source C Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, in a press release published in *The New York Times* (June 1941)

Contrary to all engagements which they have undertaken, the Soviet Government have turned against Germany. They have not only continued but, even since the outbreak of war, intensified subversive activities against Germany and Europe; they have in continually increasing measure, developed their foreign policy in a tendency hostile to Germany; and they have massed their entire forces on the German frontier ready for action. The Soviet Government has violated treaties and broken their agreements with Germany. Bolshevist Moscow's hatred of National Socialism was stronger than its political wisdom. Bolshevism is opposed to National Socialism in deadly enmity. Bolshevist Moscow is about to stab National Socialist Germany in the back while she is engaged in a struggle for her existence. Germany has no intention of remaining inactive in the face of this grave threat to her eastern frontier. The Führer has, therefore, ordered German forces to oppose this menace with all the might at their disposal. In the coming struggle the German people are fully aware that they are called upon not only to defend their native land but to save the entire civilized world from the deadly dangers of Bolshevism and clear the way for true social progress in Europe.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

0	2
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To what extent did the Nazi regime maintain control over the German people during the period from 1933 to 1945?

[30]

Or,

0	3
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“The Nuremberg Laws were the most significant development in Nazi racial policy during the period from 1933 to 1941.” Discuss.

[30]

END OF PAPER