

A-level HISTORY

Component 20 Democracy and Nazism: Germany, 1918–1945

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/20.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- 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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a speech at the Berlin Sportpalast, broadcast live on radio to the German nation, by Josef Goebbels, 18 February 1943.

I am convinced that the German Volk has been deeply moved by the blow of fate at Stalingrad. The people now know the awful truth and are resolved to follow the Führer through thick and thin. There is a cross-section of the German people here – wounded soldiers from the Eastern front, armament workers from Berlin tank factories, party officials, doctors, scientists, teachers as well as thousands of German women and youth. No class, no occupation uninvited. You, at this moment, represent the whole German nation. 5

Do you believe, with the Führer, in the final, total victory of the German people? The English claim that the Germans are resisting the government's total war measures, that the people don't want total war but surrender. Do you want total war? If necessary, do you want a war more total and radical than anything we can even imagine today? The nation is ready for anything. The Führer has commanded and we will follow him! Now, people, rise up and let the storm break loose! 10

Source B

From a recording made in London and broadcast to Germany on BBC radio, by Thomas Mann, 23 February 1943. Mann was an anti-Nazi German novelist who fled Germany in 1933.

German Listeners!

History will be divided over which was the more repulsive, the Nazis' words or their deeds. And it will be difficult to decide at what point this riff-raff was the more offensive to humanity, when they were lying or when they were telling the truth – because in their mouths, even truth becomes a lie, an instrument of deception. The heartfelt openness with which Goebbels, at the Sportpalast, recently reported the disaster in Russia, was indeed monumental and overwhelming. He spared none of the gruesome details about Stalingrad – except perhaps that he had neglected to mention that Hitler alone was personally responsible for this particular catastrophe. The nauseating aftertaste of this apparent honesty came from the fact that it was used as a means to an end, to provide a distraction to deceive and mobilise the masses. It also portrayed Russian victories and Nazi losses in a way that would emphasise the 'Red Menace'; the fear of the European continent being flooded by Bolshevism. 5 10

Source C

From a confidential internal intelligence agency (SD) report on the effects of mass bombing on cities in western Germany, 17 June 1943. Mass daylight raids had begun in March.

Reports from all over Germany are unanimous in the view that the people are increasingly concerned about the state of the air war and the effects of the latest raids on German cities. Almost all the reports state that exaggerated descriptions of the number of those killed are circulating and being believed, resulting in fear spreading to even the most remote villages. After the attacks, the population appeared completely exhausted and apathetic. However, most who had been totally bombed out were cheerful and glad to have got away with their lives. While those affected, in general, demonstrated an excellent attitude and calmly accepted their fate, a few opponents made hostile remarks about the State, the Party and the leadership. A typical case is a man's remark, made in the presence of an SS officer, that 'The Führer's to blame for this'. Reports also noted that the 'Heil Hitler' greeting was used only rarely in heavily bombed cities, where 'good morning' was brazenly used instead.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying German morale in 1943.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0	2
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'Right-wing extremism posed a significant threat to the Weimar Republic in the years 1919 to 1923.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	3
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'Nazi electoral success, in the years 1930 to 1932, relied almost entirely on effective propaganda.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0	4
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To what extent did the Nazi regime, in the years 1933 to 1939, achieve its aims in relation to women and young people?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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