

SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and then EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From an eyewitness report, describing events outside a factory in Germany in the summer of 1923.

Three times a week, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, women gather in front of the factory. They are wives, mothers and sisters of men working in the factory. The workers' wages are paid at this time, so the women wait at the factory gate for the men to hand them the money.

The women then hurry to the stores to exchange the paper money for food or other goods before midday. All the stores close at this time; when the stores open again in the afternoon, the prices are usually higher.

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- 1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the impact of hyperinflation in Germany in 1923.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

EITHER

- 2** (a) Explain why support for the Nazi party grew in the years 1929–32.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- the Wall Street Crash (1929) and the Great Depression
- Hitler's speeches

You **must** also use information of your own.

OR

- (b) Explain why there was opposition from some young people towards the Nazis in the years 1933–39.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Nazi policies on education
- the Edelweiss Pirates

You **must** also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C.

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into people's living standards in Nazi Germany in the years 1933–39?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2.**

They give different views about people's living standards in Nazi Germany in the years 1933–39.

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from **both** interpretations.

(4)

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- (c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about people's living standards in Nazi Germany in the years 1933–39.

You **may** use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

- (d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about people's living standards in Nazi Germany in the years 1933–39?

Explain your answer, using **both** interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)



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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Source A from: *Nazism 1919-1945 The Rise to Power* By Jeremy Noakes & Geoffrey Pridham © University of Exeter Press, 1983



Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 10 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

**Paper
reference**

1HI0/31

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A photograph taken in 1935. It shows Germans on board a Strength through Joy holiday cruise ship. They are taking part in one of the activities organised as entertainment.



Source C: From *In Hitler's Germany*, by Bernt Engelmann, published in 1986. In the book, Engelmann remembers his experiences of living in Nazi Germany in the 1930s. Here he is recalling a conversation he heard on a German train in 1936.

Two autobahn workers were grumbling about the back breaking work, poor housing and bad food they had to put up with.

'We work outdoors in all kinds of weather, shovelling dirt for a small amount of hourly pay. They take some money out of that pay automatically as rent for the draughty wooden barracks where we have to stay while we are working. Then they take even further deductions from us. These are to cover the cost of having a straw mattress to sleep on and to pay for food. Six months ago, we were actually being paid more money an hour. Now they're pushing us to work harder and harder.'

Interpretation 1: From *Inside Hitler's Germany* by M Hughes and C Mann, published 2011.

For many Germans, everyday life was affected by an improved economy and also by the Nazi Party's Strength through Joy movement (*KdF*). Ordinary Germans were able to take a proper holiday for the first time. For example, Strength through Joy holidaymakers cruised on luxury ships and travelled by train to go ski-ing or to visit famous cities in Europe.

The Strength through Joy programme also provided cheap tickets for theatre performances and other events. It also organised activities such as hiking and education courses for adults.

Interpretation 2: From *Weimar and Nazi Germany* by S Waugh and J Wright, published 2016.

German workers lost their rights under the Nazis. In 1933, trade unions were banned and so workers could not negotiate for better pay or for reduced hours of work. The average working hours in industry increased from 43 hours per week in 1933 to 47 hours in 1939.

The cost of living increased during the 1930s, and very few workers could actually afford the more expensive Strength Through Joy activities, such as cruises.

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Acknowledgements

Source B from: © Sueddeutsche Zeitung Photo/Alamy Stock Photo; Source C from: *In Hitler's Germany: Daily Life in the Third Reich* by Bernt Engelmann © Pantheon Books, 1986; Interpretation 1 from: *Inside Hitler's Germany* by Matthew Hughes & Chris Mann © Snap Productions Ltd, June 2011; Interpretation 2 from: *Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39* by John Wright & Steve Waugh © Hodder Education, 2016.

