

1. Study Source A. Give two things you can infer from Source A about how well Germany was being governed in November 1918 (4 marks).

2. Explain why there were economic problems in the Weimar Republic from 1919 to 1923. You may use the following in your answer:

Reparations

The French occupation of the Ruhr.

You must also use information of your own (12 marks).

3a. Study Source B and Source C . How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the strength of democracy in Germany by 1932?

Explain your answer, using sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context (8 marks)

3b. Study Interpretation 1 and Interpretation 2. They give different views about the reasons for the appeal of the Nazi Party to the German people, 1929-33. What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations (4 marks)

3c. Suggest one reason why interpretations 3 and 4 give different views about the standard of living of German workers in Nazi Germany. You may use sources D and E to help explain your answer (4 marks).

3d. How far do you agree with interpretation 5 (pg136) about the events of Kristallnacht in 1938?

Explain your answer using interpretations 5 and 6 and your knowledge of the historical context (16 marks)

### Source A

**From the papers of Jan Smuts, a South African politician who visited Germany in 1918.**

...mother-land of our civilisation (Germany) lies in ruins, exhausted by the most terrible struggle in history, with its peoples broke, starving, despairing, from sheer nervous exhaustion, mechanically struggling forward along the paths of anarchy [disorder with no strong authority] and war.

### Source C

**From *Berlin Stories*, by Christopher Isherwood, published in 1934. Isherwood was a British journalist living in Berlin at the time Hitler came to power in Germany.**

Each week there were new emergency decrees. Bruning's weary episcopal voice issued commands... and was not obeyed... Berlin was in a state of civil war. Hate exploded... out of nowhere; at street corners, in restaurants, cinemas... at midnight... in the middle of the afternoon. Knives were whipped out, blows were dealt with spiked rings... chair-legs, or leaded clubs; bullets slashed the advertisements... In the middle of a crowded street a young man would be attacked... thrashed, and left bleeding on the pavement.

"[Bruning] is weak" [they] said. "What these swine need is a man with hair on his chest." ... People said that the Nazis would be in power by Christmas.

**Source E**

**Official Nazi figures for a selection of Strength through Joy activities in the Berlin area 1933-39.**

Type of event	No of events	No of people involved
Lectures	19,000	1,000,000
Theatre performances	21,000	11,000,000
Museum tours	60,000	2,500,000
Sports events	400	1,500,000
Hikes	6,000	125,000
Holiday and cruises	1,000	700,000

### Interpretation 1

From *The Coming of the Third Reich*, by Richard J. Evans, published in 2004.

... Nazi propaganda... skilfully targeted specific groups in the German electorate... providing topics for particular venues and picking the speaker to fit the occasion. The... Party recognised the growing divisions in German society into competing interest groups in the course of the Depression and tailored their message to their particular constituency. The Nazis adapted... a whole range of posters and leaflets designed to win over different parts of the electorate.

### Interpretation 2

From *Adolf Hitler*, by John Toland, published in 1976.

In 1930, he was offering something new to Germans – unity. He welcomed all. There was no class distinction; the only demand was to follow him in his fight against Jews and Reds, in his struggle for Lebensraum and the glory and good of Germany.

### Interpretation 3

From *Life in Germany*, by Steve Waugh, published in 2009.

From 1936 to 1939 wages increased, but this was due to a longer working day rather than an increase in hourly wage rates. In addition, the cost of living rose in the 1930', which meant that real wages (how much workers could buy) actually fell. There were also food shortages, because the government reduced agricultural production to keep up prices [to help farmers].

### Interpretation 4

From *Nationalism, dictatorship and democracy in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Europe*, by Hall, Shuter, Brown and Williams, published in 2015.

For Germans who conformed to Nazi expectations, living standards went up. Unemployment dropped. Nazi statistics show that real wages rose... though only if a worker worked overtime. The 'Strength Through Joy' programme provided many extras. Some (benefits), such as loans [and] medical care... were real enough.

### Interpretation 5

From *The Third Reich in Power*, by Richard J. Evans published in 2006.

The violence [during Kristallnacht] was familiar from the behaviour of the brownshirts in 1933. But this time it went much further. It was clearly more widespread and more destructive. It demonstrated the hatred of the Jews now gripped not only the Stormtroopers and [Nazi] party activists but was spreading to other parts of the population – above all to the young, upon whom five years of Nazism in schools and the Hitler Youth had clearly had an effect.

### Interpretation 6

From *Life in Germany*, by Steve Waugh, published in 2009

This led to Kristallnacht, so called because of the thousands of Jewish shop windows which were smashed... Many Germans watched the events with alarm and concern. However, the Nazi-controlled press presented it as a reaction of ordinary Germans against Jews. Most Germans did not believe this but hardly anyone protested for fear of arrest and death.

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3b. Study Interpretation 1 and Interpretation 2. They give different views about the reasons for the appeal of the Nazi Party to the German people, 1929-33. What is the main difference between these views? Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations (4 marks)

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