

Practice Exam questions

The Living in Nazi Germany section of the paper has 3 questions. You will have 50 mins to complete these questions:

Question 1 – What can source A tell us about.....? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. (7 Marks)

Question 2 - How useful are Interpretation B and sources C and D for a historian studying.....? In your answer refer to the interpretation and the two sources as well as your own knowledge. (15 marks).

Question 3 – ‘Provocative statement’. How far do you agree with this view? (18 marks).

Example Questions

Question 1:

What can source A tell us about Nazi persecution of the Jews before 1939? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. (7 marks)

Source A, Memories of Fritz Rodeck a Jewish Man living in November 1938

‘There were more than twenty large synagogues in Vienna, not to mention the far more numerous smaller ones. The destruction was the work of a few hours... In the case of each of these synagogue burnings, the fire brigade was called in, but not to put out the fire... [they] were there merely to prevent the fire from spreading to neighbouring buildings’

Question 1:

What can source A tell us about Nazi propaganda? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer (7 marks).

Source A – An announcement in a German newspaper, 16 March 1934

‘Attention! The Fuhrer will be speaking on the radio. One Wednesday 21 March, the Fuhrer is speaking on all German stations from 11 am to 11.50am. The district Party head-quarters have ordered that all factory owners, department stores, officers, shops, pubs and blocks of flats put up loudspeakers an hour before the broadcast of the Fuhrer's speech to that the whole workforce and all national comrades can participate fully in the broadcast.’

Question 1:

What does Source A tell us about the ideal Nazi family? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. (7 marks).



Source A shows the painting ‘The Farming Family from Kalenberg’ by Adolf Wissel, 1938.

Question 2:

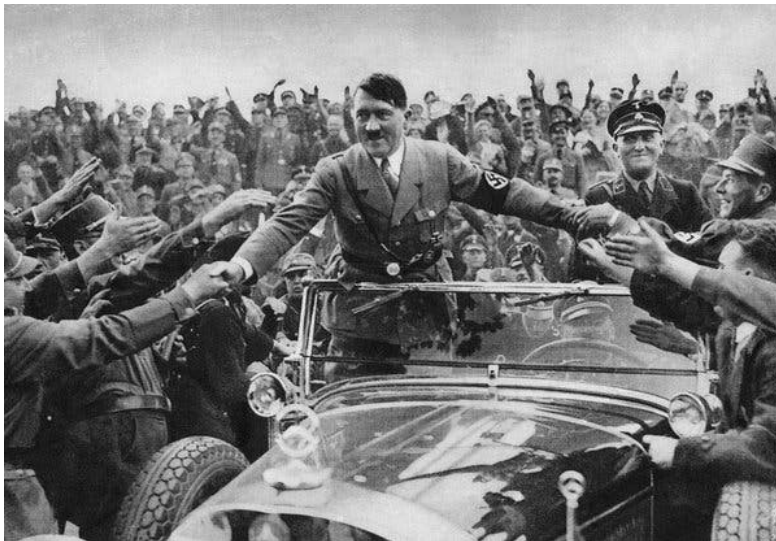
How useful are Interpretation B and sources C and D for a historian studying the 'Dark Charisma' of Adolf Hitler between 1933-1939? In your answer refer to the interpretation and the two sources as well as your own knowledge. (15 mark)

Interpretation B, The Dark Charisma of Adolf Hitler, by Laurence Rees.

But while it's true that in his last days Hitler was at times scarcely rational, it's not representative of the whole history. Moreover, the trouble is that this image plays into a deep desire I think most of us secretly possess. We want Hitler to have been a lunatic from start to finish. We want Hitler to be mad because it makes the monstrous crimes he committed – particularly during the Second World War – easy to explain. It's simple, we can tell ourselves comfortably, Hitler was a madman who somehow hypnotised millions of ordinary Germans to do things against their better judgment. Well, he wasn't a madman, and he hypnotised no one.

Source C – A report from a British businessman who worked in Germany, 1937.

I am told, on what I believe to be very good German authority, that really the most dangerous man of all is the Fuhrer himself. He falls into fits of passion and will listen to no advice. It was on his orders and against the advice of the Foreign Office and the army that recently an American was beheaded. If this is true – as I believe it to be – the picture is not a cheerful one. No one wants war; certainly, but when you have a passionate lunatic at the top who still commands the devotion of the populace and who



Source D – A photograph of Adolf Hitler, then chancellor of Germany, being welcomed by supporters at Nuremberg in 1933.

Question 3:

'The Reichstag Fire was more important than the Night of the Long Knives in enabling Hitler to achieve total control.' How far do you agree with this view of Germany between January 1933 and August 1934? (18)

"There was little effective opposition to the Nazis". How far do you agree with this view of Germany between 1933 and 1945? (18 marks)

'German occupation in the Second World War was, in general, far harsher in eastern Europe than in western Europe.' How far do you agree with this view? (18 marks)