Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 11 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes) | Paper Reference **1HI0/31**

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study
Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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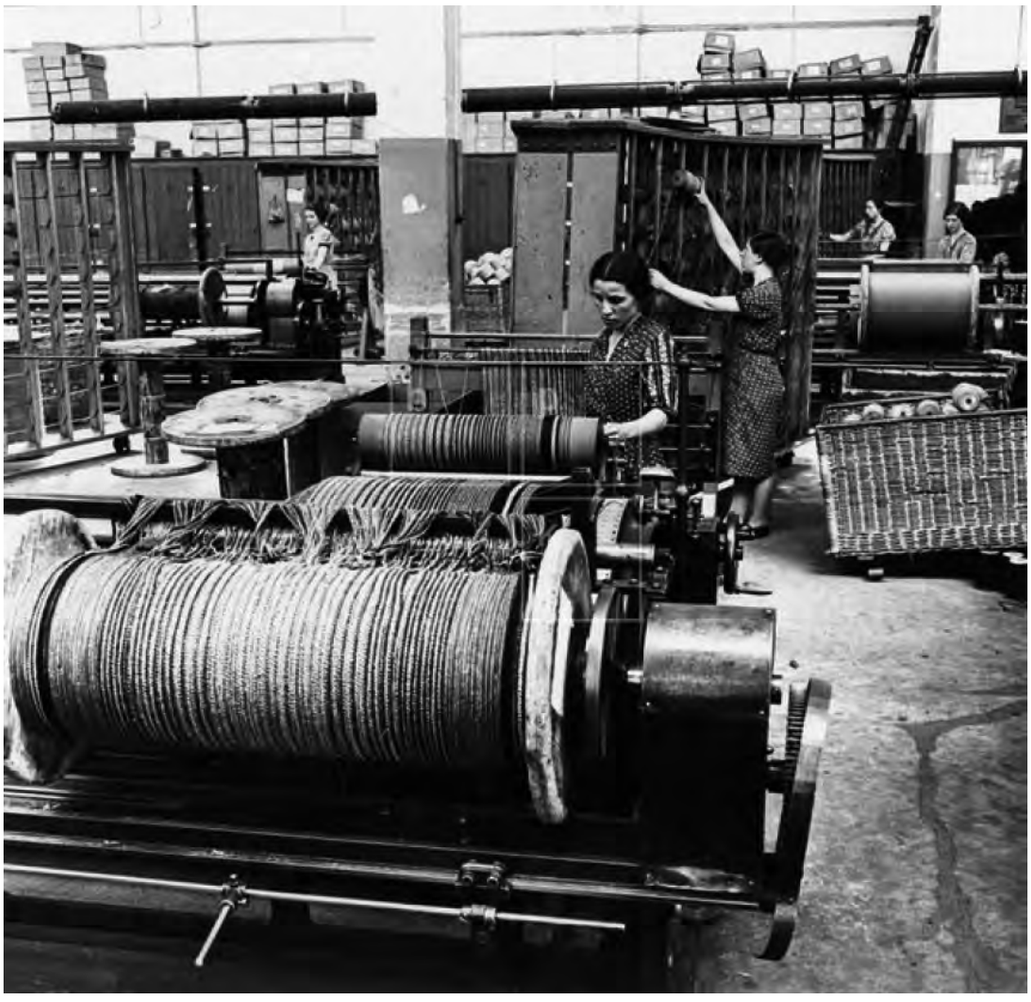
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Sources/Interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a speech made by Joseph Goebbels in March 1933.

> German women! German men!
>
> The birth rate in Germany is rapidly declining so a major change is needed.
>
> We believe that German women must use their strength and abilities in different areas from men. Let me say this clearly: the first, best, and most suitable place for the woman is in the family. It is her most glorious duty to give children to her people and nation.
>
> The woman is the teacher of the youth, and therefore the builder of the foundation of the future. If the family is the nation's source of strength, the woman is at its centre.
>
> The best place for the woman to serve her people is in her marriage, in the family, in motherhood.

Source C: A photograph from 1938. The photograph shows women working in a textile factory in a large industrial city.



Interpretation 1: From *Weimar and Nazi Germany* by J Hite and C Hinton, published in 2000.

> The Nazis' attempts to drive women back into the home were not particularly successful. In fact, the number of women in all types of jobs increased, mainly due to the work opportunities created by the economic recovery. By 1936, more workers were needed in agriculture and industry in Germany and by 1939 this shortage of workers was a serious problem. This led to more women returning to work.
>
> Overall, the Nazis took a cautious approach to the employment of women and only a few women were actually forced out of jobs.

Interpretation 2: From *The History Learning Site*, a history website.

> Hitler was very clear that women should bring up children at home while their husbands worked. Schools taught girls from a young age that all good German women should get married and have children. 800,000 couples accepted loans offered as part of the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage.
>
> Women were not expected to work in Nazi Germany. Within months of Hitler coming to power, many female doctors and civil servants were sacked, followed by female teachers and lawyers.
>
> By 1939, very few women were in full-time work.

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Acknowledgements

Source B from: https://spartacus-educational.com/GERwomen.htm; Source C from © bpk-bildagentur.de; Interpretation 1 source from: 'Weimar and Nazi Germany', by Chris Hinton,Chris Hinton, John Hite, Hodder Education, 2000; Interpretation 2 source from: https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/nazi-germany/the-role-of-women-in-nazi-germany/