Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/31**

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

You must have:
Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: A photograph taken in 1938 showing members of the Hitler Youth preparing for a Nazi Party event.



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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the Hitler Youth.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(ii) What I can infer:

.....

.....

.....

Details in the source that tell me this:

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

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2 Explain why the use of propaganda helped the Nazis to control the attitudes of the German people in the years 1933–39.

(12)

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

- newspapers
- Nazi rallies

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

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

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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 the reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933?

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 the reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933.

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 the reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933.

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 the reasons why Hitler became Chancellor in 1933?

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: ullstein bild Dtl. / Contributor

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Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1HIA/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.

Turn over ▶

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From *Inside the Third Reich*, the autobiography of Albert Speer, published in 1970. Here Speer is recalling a number of election rallies held on 27 July 1932. At the time of these rallies, he was a junior member of the Nazi Party. Speer later became a senior member of the Nazi government.

> Our cars set out for the first stadium. I waited outside the stadium so I did not hear Hitler's speech, but I could hear thunderous applause from the crowd. Afterwards, we set off for another meeting. Hitler was making a total of three speeches that day.
>
> At the Berlin Stadium the stands were packed with people and more were waiting outside. Hitler was very late but the crowd had still waited for hours. A roar of applause burst out when the crowd heard that Hitler was on his way.

Source C: From the diary of Joachim von Ribbentrop, written in 1933. Here Ribbentrop is commenting on discussions in January 1933 about Hitler becoming Chancellor. At the time, Ribbentrop was a wealthy businessman and supporter of the Nazi Party.

> **27 January**
>
> In the evening I see von Papen. I eventually convince von Papen that the only thing that makes sense is for Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor. Von Papen is now absolutely in favour of Hitler becoming Chancellor. I believe that this is the turning point.
>
> **28 January**
>
> Von Papen says that he has had a long talk with Hindenburg. Von Papen now thinks it is possible that Hindenburg could agree to make Hitler Chancellor.
>
> **29 January**
>
> There is a long discussion between von Papen and Hitler. Von Papen says that there are no more obstacles to Hitler becoming Chancellor.
>
> **30 January**
>
> Hitler is appointed Chancellor.

Interpretation 1: From *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power* by H A Turner, published in 1996.

> In January 1933, Hitler did not seize power; it was handed to him by the men who controlled Germany. The Nazi Party had suffered huge losses in the Reichstag elections of November 1932 and it was starting to fall apart by January 1933.
>
> Hindenburg began to mistrust Chancellor von Schleicher. Meanwhile, von Papen managed to overcome the elderly President Hindenburg's doubts about Hitler and persuaded him to appoint Hitler as Chancellor.
>
> Hitler was supported by less than half the German population when he was appointed Chancellor by President Hindenburg.

Interpretation 2: From *Hitler* by I Kershaw, published in 1991.

> It was an extraordinary achievement by the Nazis to win the votes of a third of the German people between 1929 and 1932. By 1932, Hitler was in charge of a massive movement of 800,000 Party members and 13 million voters were generally prepared to place their trust in him. Nazi propaganda suggested that victory was inevitable.
>
> Mass support gave Hitler a key to unlocking the door to power. No other party leader had anything like Hitler's support from the German population.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: 'Inside the Third Reich', Albert Speer, Simon and Schuster; Source C taken from: *Nazism 1919–45 Vol I The Rise to Power 1919–34*, J Noakes & G Pridham, University of Exeter Press, 1991; Interpretation 1 taken from: *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power: January 1933*, Henry Ashby Turner, Jr, Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 1997; Interpretation 2 taken from: Hitler, Longman, 1991