

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4271/04



S16-4271-04

**HISTORY**

**UNIT 1: STUDY IN-DEPTH**

**Germany in Transition, 1919-1947**

A.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016

1 hour 15 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	18	
2.	20	
3.	12	
SPaG	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

**Answer ALL the questions on the examination paper.**

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, and if this is not sufficient use supplementary sheets. Write your name at the top of each supplementary sheet, indicating clearly the number of the question you answer. Put the supplementary sheets inside this booklet.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers that involve extended writing. These are question 2(c) and question 3.

**In addition, your ability to spell, punctuate and use grammar accurately will be assessed in your answer to question 3.**

Answer all questions.

### QUESTION 1

This question is focused on war and its impact on life in Germany, 1939-1947. [18]

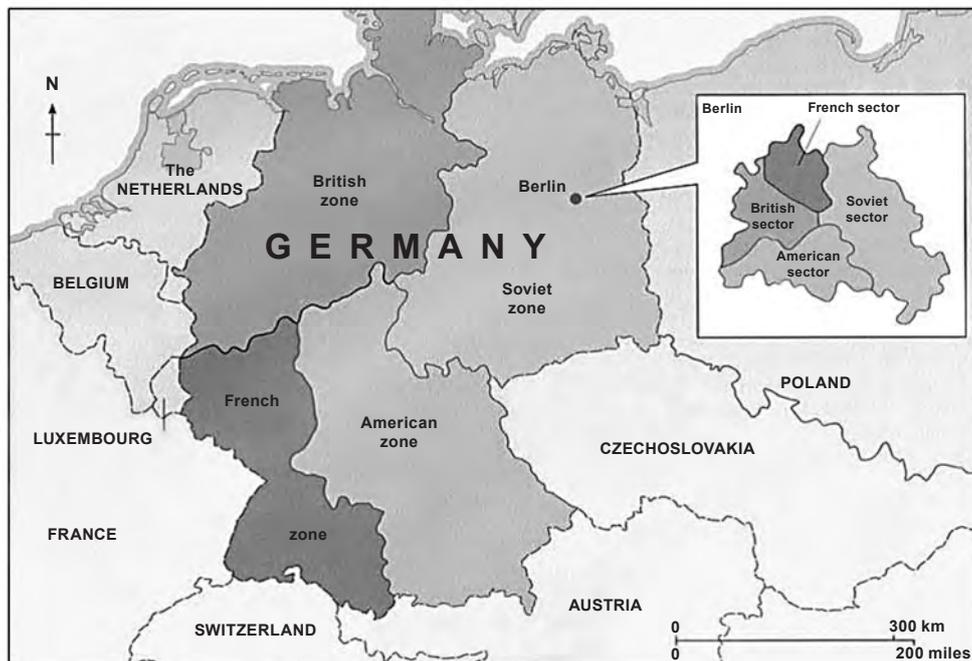
Study the sources below and then answer the question which follows.

#### Source A

In 1945, after defeating Germany, the Allies set about ridding the country of its Nazi past. Their aims were to destroy Nazi power and make sure Germany could never fight again. Nazi leaders were put on trial and the Nazi Party was banned. Germany was de-Nazified. Millions of school books containing Nazi ideas were destroyed.

[An historian writing in a school textbook]

#### Source B



[A map showing how the Allies divided Germany after the war]

(a) What do Sources A and B suggest about how the Allies dealt with Germany after 1945? [4]

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**END OF QUESTION 1**



Study the source below and then answer the question which follows.

**Source F**



[A Nazi election poster from 1932. The caption reads 'Work and Bread']

(b) Why was Source F produced in 1932?

[6]

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Historians have made different interpretations about the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.

The following pieces of evidence refer to the most important events in Hitler's consolidation of power.

Study these and answer the question which follows.

### **Evidence 1**

This interpretation is written by Noakes and Pridham, academic historians, writing in a university textbook, published in 1994.

They argue that the Reichstag Fire was the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.

The Reichstag Fire was crucial. The Emergency Laws that followed gave Hitler huge powers. It led to the arrest of many of the Nazi Party's main opponents, allowing the Nazis to shut down Communist newspapers and break up Communist meetings.

### **Evidence 2**

This interpretation is from Albert Speer, a leading Nazi, who met Hitler the day after the Night of the Long Knives. He wrote about the meeting in his book *Inside the Third Reich*, published in 1970.

He argues that the Night of the Long Knives was the most important event in Hitler's consolidation of power.

After the Night of the Long Knives, Hitler was extremely excited. I believe to this day, he was convinced that he had dealt with the most serious threat to his power from Röhm and the SA. Hitler believed that this personal action had averted a disaster.

### **Evidence 3**

This evidence is an extract from a Nazi newspaper published soon after the Night of the Long Knives.

By dealing with the traitor Röhm, the Führer, Adolf Hitler, has saved the German people. He has shown greatness as a leader. This has awakened in the hearts of German people a promise of service and loyalty to him.



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**END OF QUESTION 2**

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