

Section B

Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945

Answer Questions 6 and 7.

- 6 What can **Source A** tell us about Germany towards the end of the Second World War?

Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer.

[7]

Source A

A poster published in Germany in early 1945. The words say, 'Frontline City Frankfurt will be held!'. A 'Frontline City' was a city Hitler had declared must be defended against Allied attack at all costs.



- 7 How useful are **Interpretation B** and **Sources C** and **D** for a historian studying Nazi control of Germany in 1933?

In your answer, refer to the two sources and the interpretation as well as your own knowledge.

[15]

Interpretation B

An extract from the book 'The Nazi Seizure of Power' by historian W S Allen, published in 1965. The book contains a detailed study of the experiences of the German town of Northeim. This extract was based on an interview with Hermann Schulze in the 1960s.

Hermann Schulze lost his job at a railway yard because he was a member of the Social Democratic Party [the main socialist party in Germany]. His house was searched at least seven times and he was questioned by the Gestapo at least twenty times. In the summer of 1933, Schulze was given a job at a stone quarry in return for a promise to give up political activity.

In the winter of late 1933, an unknown man knocked at Schulze's door and asked for him by name. Schulze took him in. It was raining and the man was wet. The man described himself as a socialist who was running away from the Gestapo. He asked, did Schulze have any weapons? Could he supply the names of any loyal socialists in the area? Schulze answered 'no' to each question and added, 'I'm done with all that. All I can do is put you up overnight and feed you, which I'd do for any human being on a night like this'.

In the morning, after breakfast, the man went to the door and, just before he left, turned his coat lapel back and showed Schulze an SS badge. Then he left without saying a word.

Source C

An extract from a set of instructions published in 'The Oberstdorf Village and Tourist News' (a small, local village newspaper) on 1 April 1933. Oberstdorf was a remote village and tourist resort.

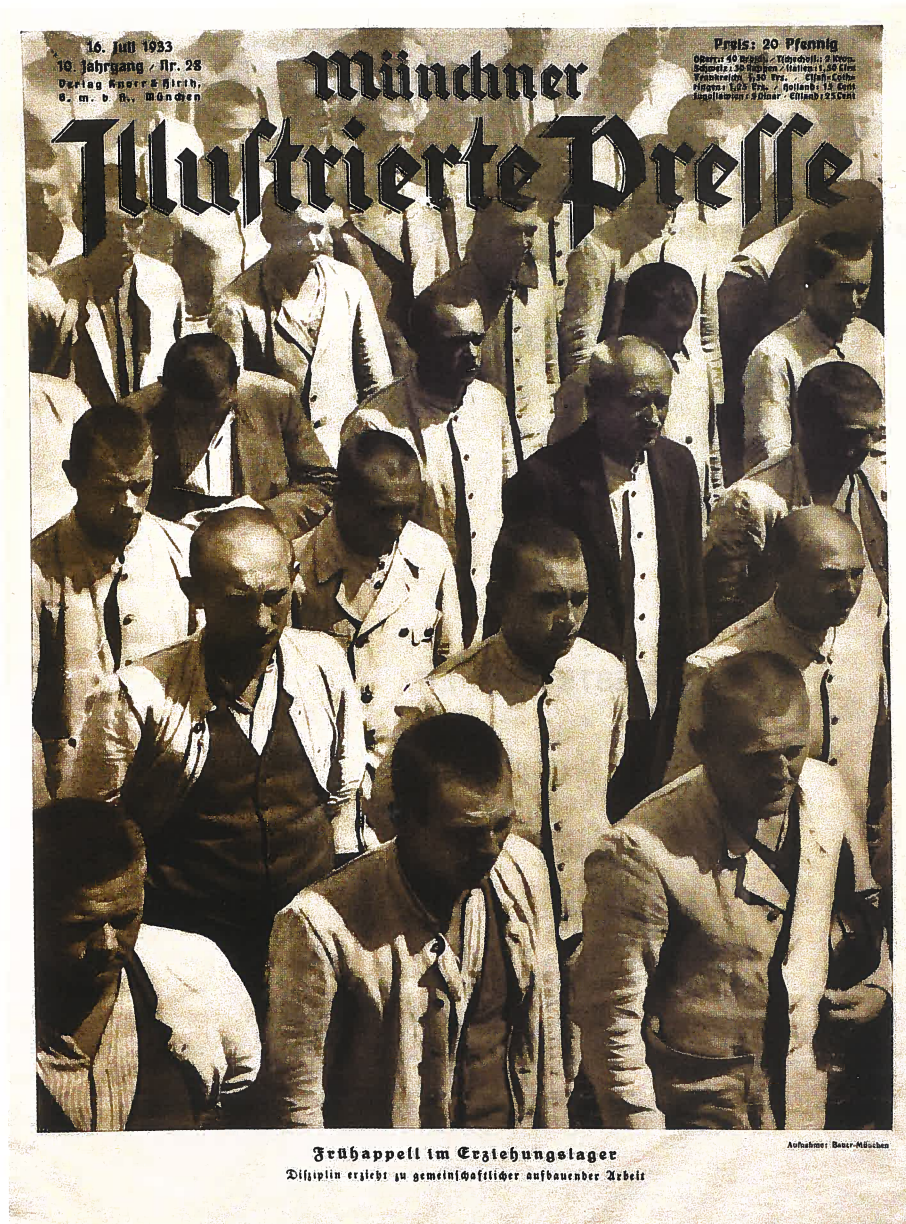
The instructions relate to the nationwide boycott of Jewish shops and businesses organised by the Nazis.

The Oberstdorf NSDAP (Nazi) Action Committee will decide which shops, department stores and law firms are Jewish. Descendants and relatives of Jews will be counted as Jews for the purposes of this order.

The following banners on lorries or trucks must be driven through the streets in the following order: Boycott all Jewish businesses! Don't buy in Jewish department stores! Don't go to Jewish lawyers or doctors! The Jews are our downfall!

Source D

The front cover of the 'Munich Illustrated Press', published in July 1933. The caption says, 'Early morning roll call (register) in the education camp'. The camp it is referring to is Dachau.



Answer Question 8 or Question 9.

- 8* 'In the period January 1933 to August 1934, the passing of new laws was the most important method Hitler used to gain total power.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

- 9* 'The key turning point in the development of Nazi anti-Jewish policy was the use of the Einsatzgruppen in 1941.'

How far do you agree with this view for the period 1935–1945?

Give reasons for your answer.

[18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER