GCE A LEVEL

1100U80-1

S23-1100U80-1

FRIDAY, 9 JUNE 2023 – AFTERNOON

HISTORY – A2 unit 4
DEPTH STUDY 8
Germany: Democracy and dictatorship c.1918–1945

Part 2: Nazi Germany c.1933–1945

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example | **0** | **1** | .

Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answers, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**

Question 1 (compulsory)

0 1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the defeat of Germany in the Second World War. [30]

Source A Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, writing in his diary (27 September 1940)

The pact [the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan] is signed. The Berlin street crowd cheers with regularity but without conviction. Japan is far away. Its help is doubtful. Only one thing is certain: that it will be a long war. This does not please the Germans, who had come to believe that with the end of summer the war would also end. A winter of war is hard to take. More so since food is scarce in Berlin …

Another thing contributing to the depressed spirit of Berlin life is the constant recurrence of air raids … The attitude in Germany today is unlike last June or even last August.

I had conversations with Hitler, [and] he proposed a meeting with the Duce [Mussolini] at the Brenner Pass and I immediately accepted. No more invasion of England. No more blitz destruction of England. From Hitler's statements there now appears to be a worry about a long war. Ribbentrop is more nervous. Perhaps he is in bad health, and perhaps he has other reasons to complain. He had relied too much on a lightning end to the conflict not to be disappointed.

Source B Adolf Hitler in a speech to Nazi Party members (8 November 1942). The speech commemorated the Munich Putsch in 1923.

I have always been ridiculed as a prophet. Innumerable people who laughed then do not laugh now, and those who laugh now will perhaps after a time stop laughing. Realisation of this will spread from Europe throughout the whole world. International Jewry will be recognised in all its devilish power. We National Socialists will see to that. In Europe this danger has been recognised and State after State is imitating our legislation. So in this gigantic struggle there is only one possible outcome: complete success … What our soldiers have achieved in terms of speed is tremendous. And what has been achieved this year is enormous and historically unprecedented … I wanted to get to the Volga at a certain point near a certain town. As it happens, its name is that of Stalin himself [Stalingrad]. But please don't think I marched there for that reason … I did so because it is a very important place. Thirty million tons of transport can be cut off there, including nine million tons of oil. All the wheat from Ukraine converges there … I wanted to take it and, you know, we are being modest, for we have got it! There are only a few very small places left not captured.

Source C Field Marshal Rommel, a senior German army commander in France, in a report to Adolf Hitler (15 July 1944). The report concerned the Allied campaign in Normandy.

The situation on the Normandy front is growing worse every day and is now approaching a grave crisis. Due to the severity of the fighting, the enemy's enormous use of materiel (above all, artillery and tanks) and the effect of its unrestricted command of the air over the battle area, our casualties are so high that the fighting power of our divisions is rapidly diminishing. Replacements from home are few in number and take weeks to get to the front.

The newly arrived infantry divisions are raw and are in no state to make a lengthy stand against major enemy attacks coming after hours of bombardment and heavy bombing. The fighting has shown that even the bravest army will be smashed piece by piece, losing men, arms and territory in the process …

Fresh forces and great quantities of war materiel are flowing into the enemy front every day. Their supplies are undisturbed by our air force.

The [German] troops are everywhere fighting heroically, but the unequal struggle is approaching its end. It is urgently necessary for the proper conclusion to be drawn from this situation. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army Group I feel myself duty bound to speak plainly on this point.

Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

0 2 How successful were Nazi social policies in achieving their aims during the period from 1933 to 1945? [30]

0 3 "The lack of domestic opposition to the Nazis between 1933 and 1945 was mainly due to the regime's successful economic policies." Discuss. [30]

END OF PAPER

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.