# GERMANY IN DEFEAT: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES 5/1

**ANSWER 1**  **(1 mark for each developed point)**

Some Germans believed the new Government had betrayed Germany by signing the armistice.

Some believed the new Government were traitors who had stabbed the army in the back.

Army leaders blamed politicians for the defeat of Germany

The government was blamed for the shortages and political unrest after the war.

Many Germans did not want democracy - communists, nationalists, and monarchists were against it.

Many Germans were anti Socialist and anti Jewish.

The Kaiser had gone and there was no one else to blame for Germany’s defeat.

The new government was associated with defeat in the minds of many Germans.

**ANSWER 2** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

Germany was powerless and the allies were taking advantage of this. (1)

Germany was to be punished and made to pay for the war - reparations. (1)

Germany was forced to admit sole blame for the war - War Guilt Clause. (1)

***Reparations were set at £6.6 billion. (1)***

***The loss of territory to France, Belgium and Poland was resented. (1)***

***The loss of Germany’s colonies was resented.***

***Reductions in German armed forces left Germany defenseless. (1)***

***Demilitarization and the allied occupation of the Rhineland left Germany open to a French invasion. (1)***

***The Allies failed to keep their promises - Wilson’s 14 Points. (1)***

**ANSWER 3**

**The sources agree Germany had to accept the Treaty and was blamed and forced to pay for the war. (1)**

**The sources agree that Germany was powerless. (1)**

**Source A** - We know we are defeated and powerless.

**Source B** – Many times she told me that Germany had lost the war. (1)

**The sources agree that the treaty was forced on Germany.** (1)

**Source A** - We are forced to admit Germany alone is to blame.

**Source B** - refers to the treaty as a shameful dictated peace. (1)

**The sources agree about the allies desire to make Germany pay.** (1)

**Source A** - we must be made to pay.

**Source B** - economy in decline thanks to the reparations payments demanded. (1)

**THREATS TO DEMOCRACY 1919-24 5/2**

**ANSWER 1**  **(1 mark for each developed point)**

Communists led by Luxemburg and Liebknecht tried to seize power by force.

They claimed Ebert had betrayed the workers and called a general strike.

They put up barricades in the main streets of Berlin.

Armed communists roamed the streets and took over important buildings.

The army refused to intervene to help the government put down the uprising.

Ebert was taken prisoner and only released when he agreed to the communist demands.

Ebert forced to turn to Freikorps (bands of Nationalist ex-soldiers) to restore order.

The revolt ended when Freikorps units defeated the communists in street battles.

Communist leaders including Luxemburg and Liebknecht were brutally murdered.

**ANSWER 2**

**WHO –** Eyewitness account - by a journalist who would be experienced in observing events. (1)

**WHEN -** It is a primary source from 1923 probably based on notes taken at the Beerhall. (1)

**WHY -** Does not seem biased – newspaper report of what happened. (1)

**WHAT -** Good detail- Hitler and his storm troopers burst into the beer hall/ He fired his pistol and yelled ‘silence’/ The National Revolution has begun./ . A new National Government will be formed...The leadership will be taken over by me/ Our task is to organize a March on Berlin. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Hitler had the support of General Ludendorff. (1)***

***The leader of the Bavarian Government Von Kahr was making a speech at the Beerhall. (1)***

***Armed Nazi Stormtroopers surrounded the Beerhall. (1)***

***Von Kahr and other Bavarian leaders were threatened and agreed to support Hitler. (1)***

***Ludendorff released Von Kahr after he promised his support. (1)***

***As soon as he was free Von Kahr ordered the putsch to be crushed. (1)***

***Hitler and 3,000 Nazis marched to the army barracks to get support. (1)***

***Troops and police dispersed the Nazis after a short gun battle in Munich. (1)***

***Hitler was wounded in the arm but managed to escape. (1)***

***16 Nazis and 3 policemen were killed. (1)***

***Hitler and Ludendorff were later arrested. (1)***

**ANSWER 3** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

Hitler was let off lightly and treated very leniently. (1)

He won the sympathy of judges at the trial. (1)

He was sentenced to only 5 years in prison –and could get parole after only six months. (1)

***Hitler was allowed to make political speeches at his trial. (1)***

***He was imprisoned in Lansdorff Castle. (1)***

***In prison he was given a large private cell with a fine view. (1)***

***He was allowed visitors whenever he wanted. (1)***

***He only served nine months of his sentence and was then released. (1)***

***He was allowed to use his time in prison developing his political ideas and writing Mein Kampf. (1)***

# HYPER INFLATION 1923 5/3

**ANSWER 1**

**WHO –** The source was written British official in Germany - eyewitness. (1)

**WHEN -** It is a primary source from 1923 when inflation in Germany was at its worst. (1)

**WHY -** Source does not seem biased - effects of inflation supported by other evidence. (1)

**WHAT -** Contains good detail on effects of inflation on workers / middle class / savings worthless /democracy undermined / increased power of industrialists. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***The health of the German people declined***

## *The middle class, widows and pensioners suffered most. (1)*

***Prices were so high people died of hunger because they could not afford food (1)***

***Factories and businesses closed.* (1)**

***Unemployment increased.* (1)**

***People were evicted from their houses as they could not afford the rent or mortgage.* (1)**

***People were forced to sell their possessions to buy food.* (1)*.***

 ***People found it difficult to feed and clothe families.* (1)**

***People who owed money could repay in worthless notes.* (1)**

***People lost faith in the government and began to support extreme parties*. *(1)***

**ANSWER 2**  (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

**Source A** - workers forced to beg / middle class impoverished. (1)

Savings disappeared / money became worthless. (1)

Democracy undermined / industrialists became too powerful. (1)

**Source B** –The health of the German people declined as a result of the problems caused by inflation. (1)

## The middle class, widows and pensioners suffered most. (1)

Prices were so high people died of hunger because they could not afford food (1)

***Factories and businesses closed.* (1)**

***Unemployment increased.* (1)**

***People were evicted from their houses as they could not afford the rent or mortgage.* (1)**

***People were forced to sell their possessions to buy food.* (1)*.***

 ***People found it difficult to feed and clothe families.* (1)**

***People who owed money could repay in worthless notes.* (1)**

***People lost faith in the government and began to support extreme parties*. *(1)***

**ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)**

The government printed money and caused the inflation.

People blamed the government for allowing the situation to get out of control and the suffering and hardship.

Businessmen were no longer prepared to trust the government.

Communists and extreme nationalists attacked the government.

Government still blamed for defeat / armistice / Treaty of Versailles.

The government was blamed for political instability. – The Spartacist and Munich uprisings.

The French invasion of the Ruhr was blamed on the government.

Many people started to believe that democratic government could not work in Germany.

# THE NAZI RISE TO POWER 1930-33 5/4

**ANSWER 1** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

The government seemed unable to reduce unemployment - workers began to support the communists. (1)

Middle classes afraid of communists - began to support Nazis who promised to destroy communism. (1)

Some workers / farmers / young people believed Nazis would create jobs etc. (1)

***Nazi propaganda was highly effective (1)***

 ***Hitler’s personal charisma attracted many people to the Nazis. (1)***

 ***Nazis use of violence – SA beat up opponents and disrupted their meetings. (1)***

***Nazis promised to reverse Versailles and make Germany strong again. (1)***

***Nazis had financial support from big business. (1)***

 ***Nazis had the support of right wing newspapers. (1)***

***The opposition was weak and unable to unite against the Nazis. (1)***

**ANSWER 2** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

The SA was a private army used to attack Nazi opponents and protect Nazi meetings. (1)

The SA was always to appear in organized formation to show the strength and discipline of the Nazis. (1)

They were to be ready to attack their opponents whenever necessary. (1)

Their discipline and dedication would impress Germans and gain support for the Nazis. (1)

***They caused violence and disruption on the streets to make people want strong government. (1)***

***Recruit new members for the Nazi party. (1)***

***Collect money to fight election campaigns*. (1)**

# *Distribute propaganda posters and leaflets. (1)*

# *Intimidate voters at polling stations. (1)*

**ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)**

The Enabling Act that followed the Reichstag fire set up Hitler’s dictatorship

Coordination – all political opponents, trade unionists were arrested.

Totalitarian state - all aspects of life in Germany were brought under Nazi control

All political positions were taken over by Nazi party members.

Democracy was abolished - one-party state - no other political party was allowed to exist.

Fuhrer Principle - Germany became a dictatorship - Hitler had total power.

The army had to swear an oath of personal loyalty to Hitler.

Local government was abolished and Nazi officials were appointed.

Trade unions banned / freedom of speech was abolished.

Spies, secret police, special courts and terror were used to discourage opposition.

All organizations clubs, societies were controlled by the Nazis. (1)

# THE TREATMENT OF OPPOSITION 5/5

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Hitler used the Reichstag Fire as an excuse to attack his opponents.

Communists, socialists and trade unions - thousand arrested and tortured - property confiscated.

During the Night of the Long Knives Rohm and other SA leaders were murdered.

Jews subjected to attacks, destruction of property and harassment - Kristallnacht 1938

The Nazi leadership encouraged the use of torture by police and the Gestapo.

Concentration camps were notorious for their brutal treatment of prisoners.

No organized opposition from churches but anyone who spoke out was beat up or imprisoned e.g. Pastor Niemoller.

**ANSWER 2**

**WHO – The** source is part of a new Nazi law for the Preservation of the People and the State. (1)

**WHEN -** It is a primary source from 1934 when the Nazis were setting up a totalitarian dictatorship. (1)

**WHY -** Its title claims that it is for the good of Germany and individual rights were not important. (1)

**WHAT -** It shows how the Nazis took away freedom of speech/assembly and the right to privacy. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

*Gestapo had powers to spy on or arrest and torture suspected opponents. (1)*

*Trials were held in secret by Nazi appointed judges. (1)*

*Jews lost their citizenship, their jobs and were persecuted. (1)*

*Women were pressured into leaving education and work to have children. (1)*

*Children were forced to join Nazi youth organizations. (1)*

*Men were forced to join the army or work on government programmes. (1)*

*Anyone who did not seem to fully support the Nazis could lose their job. (1)*

*Concentration camps were set up to imprison opponents (1)*

**ANSWER 3** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

The source accurately describes the widespread use of spies and informers by the Nazis. (1)

It shows how the Gestapo had powers to arrest anyone suspected of opposition. (1)

The Gestapo’s methods were designed to terrorise and silence ordinary citizens. (1)

It shows that people were beaten up or disappeared (executed or imprisoned) without a trial. (1)

# *Opposition parties, trade unions and the free press were banned. (1)*

# *Concentration camps were set up to imprison opponents (1)*

# *New laws were introduced with harsh penalties for anyone who opposed or criticized the Nazis. (1)*

***Special ‘People’s Courts ‘were set up with Nazi judges to enforce the law. (1)***

***Local government was abolished and Nazi officials were appointed. (1)***

***Propaganda was used to attack Nazi opponents. (1)***

***Anyone who did not seem to fully support the Nazis could lose their job. (1)***

***A Nazi Party member occupied every important position. (1)***

***Children could be taken from their parents if they did not join a Nazi youth organization or were suspected of being opposed to the Nazis. (1)***

#  PROPAGANDA 5/6

**ANSWER 1** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

Speer’s view was that propaganda was very important to the Nazis and they wanted to reach all Germans. (1)

Radio was particularly important as a way of spreading propaganda. (1)

People could not escape from constant propaganda. (1)

People lost the ability to think for themselves and obeyed Hitler without thinking (1)

***Newspapers / books / films / posters / art - all used to spread Nazi ideas. (1)***

***Cheap radios produced for every home / loudspeakers in factories, shops etc. (1)***

***Ministry of Information and Propaganda set up to control all media. (1)***

***Parades, marches and rallies took place to demonstrate the strength of the Nazi Party. (1)***

***Propaganda was spread through Education and Youth organizations. (1)***

***Loudspeakers were set up in factories and streets to broadcast Nazi messages. (1)***

**ANSWER 2**

**WHO –** The source is by Goebbels who was in charge of propaganda and censorship. (1)

**WHEN -** It is a primary source from 1935 when the Nazis were increasing their control over German society. (1)

**WHY -** It is a clear statement of Goebbels intention to prevent foreign news reaching Germans. (1)

**WHAT -** Good detail - The ordinary German must be protected from the Jewish-Communist lies/. It is the task of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda to prevent subversive influences reaching the masses/ we cannot allow the purity of National Socialist truth to be stained by filthy foreign lies. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***All newspapers and radio stations in Germany were brought under Nazi control. (1)***

***It was against the law to listen to foreign radio broadcasts or read foreign newspapers. (1)***

***Books which the Nazis disapproved of were burned. (1)***

***Modern art and works by Jewish artists were destroyed. (1)***

***Modern music (jazz) and works by Jewish composers was banned. (1)***

***Plays and films which the Nazis disapproved of were banned. (1)***

***Thousands of artists, actors, musicians and authors who did not support the Nazis had to leave Germany. (1)***

**ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Fuhrer Principle - obedience to Hitler was the most important propaganda message.

Hitler was a man of destiny – the savior of Germany – he was making the country a great power again.

Hitler usually portrayed as a lone figure - political and military genius - great willpower.

Hitler as a man of simple tastes - sacrificed his personal life for Germany.

He was often compared to German heroes - Teutonic knight, Frederick the Great etc.

Images of Hitler were everywhere - homes, schools, shops factories etc.

It was compulsory to listen to Hitler’s speeches on radio - loudspeakers in public places.

Huge rallies were used as a stage set for Hitler.

Hitler often seen with young people to emphasize Nazism was Germany’s future.

# EDUCATION & YOUTH ORGANISATIONS 5/7

**ANSWER 1** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

Jewish teachers and teachers who were not Nazi supporters were sacked. (1)

Books that the Nazis disapproved of were burned. (1)

New courses such as political education and racial hygiene were introduced in schools. (1)

Pupils spent much more time on physical education. (1)

***All lessons had to begin with a salute to Hitler and a large picture of him dominated every classroom. (1)***

***Teachers were forced to go on courses to learn to teach Nazi ideas. (1)***

***Head teachers had to be Nazis. (1)***

***Teachers had to join a Nazi organization. (1)***

***Teachers had to go on courses to train in the teaching of Nazi ideas. (1)***

***New Nazi textbooks were introduced. (1)***

***There was a different curriculum for boys and girls. (1)***

***Jewish children were humiliated by teachers and eventually banned from state schools. (1)***

**ANSWER 2**

**WHO –** It is by ateacher who witnessed what was happening to young people. (1)

**WHEN -** It is a primary source from 1938 when the Nazis were increasing their control over children. (1)

**WHY -** The teacher is expressing his disapproval of what the Nazis are doing to children. (1)

**WHAT -**  Good detail - In German schools teachers live in fear of their pupils/ Party officials recruit children as spies and informers/ the Hitler Youth have much power/ every boy or girl who is a member can threaten teachers and other adults/ Parents who refuse to support National Socialism have their children taken into care. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Children were taught Nazi ideas in schools. (1)***

# *All youth organizations except the Hitler youth were banned. (1)*

***Membership of the Hitler Youth became compulsory in 1938. (1)***

***Members of the Hitler Youth wore uniform and swore to dedicate their lives to Hitler. (1)***

***There were sections for boys of all ages - Pimpfen (6-10)/ Deutsch Jungfolk (10-14)/ Hitler Youth (14-18). (1)***

***Girls joined the Jungmadel Bund (age 10-14), Bund Deutscher Madel age (14-21). (1)***

***Nazis took over children’s free time with weekend marches, parades and camps during school holidays. (1)***

***Physical fitness and exercise were seen as the most important activities for children. (1)***

***Boys were trained to be soldiers and workers. (1)***

***Girls were taught to be good mothers, wives and housekeepers. (1)***

**ANSWER 3 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Hitler wanted the third Reich to last a thousand years - young people were the future.

Young people most likely to accept Nazi ideas - Nazis wanted to indoctrinate them.

All non- Nazi youth organizations (Scouts / Guides etc) were banned.

Hitler Youth - Hitler planned war and it was important to train boys for the army.

League of German Maidens - girls to become wives and mothers of master race.

Important to make young people hard and ruthless for the war Hitler planned.

So much time taken up by youth organizations young people would have no time to question Nazi ideas.

Nazis wanted to be sure the youth of Germany would be totally loyal to Hitler.

# WOMEN IN NAZI GERMANY 5/8

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

During the Weimar Republic women had equal rights in education, employment voting etc.

Hitler believed it was natural for women to be subservient and dependent on men.

Women were to be good wives and mothers – men were to work, provide for their families and protect them.

Hitler was determined to increase Germany’s population and women were central to this.

Girls were taught from a young age that it was their duty to have as many children as possible.

Schools and the Hitler Youth concentrated on activities which prepared girls to be wives and mothers.

The Nazi Women’s League led by Gertrude Scholz-Klink promoted Nazi ideas.

Aryan women were only allowed to marry Aryan men to prevent ‘racial pollution’.

The Lebensborn programme encouraged unmarried women to have a child by racially pure SS men.

Women who were racially ‘impure’ or who had hereditary illness were forcibly sterilized.

**ANSWER 2**

**Source A indicates women are not seen as equal Source B claims women are equal. This stems from Hitler’s view that men and women had different roles in society. (1)**

**The sources disagree about the role of women.** (1)

**Source A** –I detest women who dabble in politics.

**Source B** –In the Germanic nations there has never been anything else than equality of rights. (1)

**The sources disagree about women in the Nazi Party.** (1)

**Source A** – In no section of the party has a women had the right to hold even the smallest post.

**Source B** - Both sexes have their rights and tasks. (1)

**The sources disagree about women in politics.** (1)

**Source A** –90% of the matters dealt with by parliament were masculine affairs on which they could not have opinions of any value.

**Source B** – tasks of equal value and dignity therefore men and women are equal in Germany. (1)

## ANSWER 3

**WHO – It** is from a book about the personal experience of the writer during Nazi rule. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from 1939 during the Nazi period of government. (1)

**WHY** – It was written to explain what life was like for women in Nazi Germany. (1)

**WHAT - Good** detail on how the Nazisdemand women have more children/ women have lost all rights except having children and working. / Women cannot participate in politics and may lose the right to vote. / lack of opportunity for women in education and employment.

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***At schools girls followed a different curriculum and were trained to be good wives and mothers. (1)***

***Schools and youth organisations promoted physical fitness to prepare for childbearing. (1)***

***Women were forced out of the workforce and the professions. (1)***

***Women were discouraged from going to university and their numbers were greatly reduced. (1)***

***The Nazis used propaganda campaigns to encourage women to have children. (1)***

***Women with large families were honoured – e.g. the ‘Mothers Cross Medal’. (1)***

***Nazi schools and Youth organizations constantly told young girls that it was their duty to have children. (1)***

# THE NAZI ECONOMY 5/9

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Thousands of men were conscripted into the armed forces or got jobs in armaments production. (1)

Public works - autobahns/Olympic stadium/ schools houses and hospitals provided thousands of jobs. (1)

Thousands in the labour service (RAD) and did not count as unemployed. (1)

Thousands of new government jobs were created by the Nazis. (1)

Many women and Jews were dismissed from their jobs and Aryan men employed. (1)

Half a million people in concentration camps reduced the unemployment figures. (1)

Labour saving machinery was discouraged and employers needed government permission to lay off workers. (1)

Increased production of radios and cars (VW Beetle) created new jobs. (1)

The drive for self sufficiency created jobs in substitute industries such as rubber, cotton etc. (1)

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**ANSWER 2** (Source – ***Own Knowledge)***

In 1937 economic targets were set out in Goring’s Four Year Plan. (1)

Production of German iron was to be increased even if three times the number of furnaces were needed. (1)

Armaments production was to be increased. (1)

If private companies failed the government would step into make sure this happened. (1)

***The plan was designed to make Germany ready for war. (1)***

***Hitler had decided to go to war by 194 at the latest. (1)***

***There was a drive for self-sufficiency so that Germany did not have to depend on other countries. (1)***

 ***Imports were reduced and substitutes for raw materials such as oil and rubber were developed. (1)***

 ***Farmers were encouraged to produce more food. (1)***

***The Four Year Plan did succeed in increasing food production and imports were cut but Germany was a long way from being self-sufficient.***

## ANSWER 3

**WHO –** The source is by a German historian and will have been researched. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a secondary source written with the benefit of hindsight. (1)

**WHY –** It was written to inform people about the failure of the Nazi economy. (1)

**WHAT –** Good detail - Hitler failed to prepare Germany for war although this was the sole aim of his economic policies/ He gambled on fighting a series of short sharp campaigns, feeding each new war from the profits of the last/ a major factor in Germany’s defeat was its failure to match the arms production of the Allies/ armaments production was greater in 1943 than it had been in 1939. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Increased spending on the armed forces provided orders for German industry. (1)***

***Hitler’ policies greatly reduced unemployment from 6 million to less than 1 million by 1935. (1)***

***Wages were controlled by the government to keep labour costs down. (1)***

***Germany benefitted from large public works projects such as the autobahns (motorways). (1)***

***German industry became world leaders in areas such as engineering and chemicals. (1)***

***Large numbers of people were employed by the government in Nazi Germany. (1)***

# PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS 5/10

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Hitler believed the world was made up of inferior and superior races.

The Nordic or Aryan race of Northern Europe was at the top and Slavs and Jews were at the bottom.

Germans were the highest form of Nordic people - “the master race”.

As in the animal world all races were involved in a “survival of the fittest” struggle.

The German people and German culture could only survive if they kept their “racial purity” and did not inter­marry with inferior races.

Hitler planned a race war in which the German master race would take land and resources from the inferior people of Eastern Europe.

**ANSWER 2**

**WHO –** The source is an official sign put up by the town council, which would have been under Nazi control. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from the 1930s when the Nazis were persecuting Jews in every way possible. (1)

**WHY -** It is an accurate example of Nazi regulations against Jews. (1)

**WHAT -** It contains useful information on the sort of discrimination Jews and how the Nazis made life difficult for them by denying then the use of public facilities. In this case a park bench. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Jews were sacked from government jobs. (1)***

***Jews were forbidden to marry non-Jews. (1)***

 ***Jews were expelled from state schools. (1)***

***Jews lost their German citizenship and the right to vote. (1)***

***The SA and Hitler Youth organised boycotts of Jewish shops***

***Jewish synagogues were closed down. (1)***

***Jewish music and books banned. (1)***

***Jewish doctors could not treat Aryan patients. (1)***

## *Newspapers, posters, films, books, radio etc were filled with anti Jewish propaganda. (1)*

## ANSWER 3

**The Sources agree that many ordinary Germans did not support the attacks on Jews. (1)**

 **The sources agree that the attack were mainly carried out by the S.A. (**1)

**Source B** - Large crowds watched the Stormtroopers smash up the Jewish shops.

**Source C -** the violence of the S.A against the Jews. (1)

**The sources agree that people were upset by the attacks. (**1)

**Source B** - most people seemed disturbed by what was happening.

**Source C -** There is great concern among the people.

**The sources agree that ordinary Germans helped Jews**. (1)

**Source B** - crowds have helped Jews escape from their shops unharmed.

**Source C -** Jewish women and children are being helped by Aryans. (1)