

**HISTORY**

Paper 51 Special Subject: Germany, 1919–1945

**9769/73**

**May/June 2014**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Answer the following question.**

**Nominated topic: The creation of the Nazi Dictatorship and Hitler's role as dictator**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

**A** *A civil servant comments on the responsibilities of those who administer the State.*

The Führer can hardly dictate from above everything which he intends to bring about sooner or later. On the contrary, up till now everyone with a post in the new Germany has worked best when he has, so to speak, worked towards the Führer. Very often individuals have simply waited for orders and instructions. But it is the duty of everyone to try and work towards the Führer along the lines he would wish. Anyone who makes mistakes will notice it soon enough. But anyone who works towards his goal will certainly both now and in the future have the finest reward in the sudden legal confirmation of his work.

Werner Willikens, State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Agriculture, Memorandum,  
21 February 1934.

**B** *The Führer expresses his view about the State.*

The fight against enemies within the nation will never be won by a weak formal bureaucracy; the German Nation must bring into play its own more living organisation to clear the way for vital necessities. Party, State Army, Economics, and Administration are all only means to an end, and that end is the safeguarding of the Nation. That is a fundamental principle of National Socialist theory. All of us who hold positions of leadership in the State and the Party will not be judged by forms and procedures, but by bringing about our programme. Only iron principles and their ruthless application will make us strong so that Germany may not sink into Bolshevist chaos. An enemy of the National Socialist state must never be helped by any element of authority in the State. To meet any threats, we shall never hesitate to hand over functions for which the State is unfitted to institutions which appear better fitted to solve problems. But on that point the will of the Leader alone decides.

Hitler, speech at Nuremberg, 15 September 1935.

**C** *The Reich Transport Minister complains to State Secretary Hans Lammers of problems facing his department.*

There have been repeated instances in which projects which are being dealt with by my department, but which are not yet ripe for decision, have been referred to the Führer without the participation of my department. What is more, decisions are being secured from the Führer concerning these plans. There have been repeated instances of draft legislation being put forward by other departments or Party agencies, especially the Labour Front, which directly concern my department without either me or my department being consulted. If decisions by the Führer are secured in this way, it causes great difficulties for me because arrangements for transport have to be subsequently included in such plans when they have already been fixed.

Julius Dorpmüller, Letter, 31 January 1938.

- D** *Hitler's former press officer writes in his memoirs of the weaknesses of Hitler's government and the reasons for them.*

In the twelve years of his rule in Germany Hitler produced the biggest confusion in government that has ever existed in a civilised state. During his period of government, he removed from the organisation of the state all clarity of leadership, and produced a dense network of competing authorities in party and state. It was not laziness or an excessive degree of tolerance which led the otherwise energetic and forceful Hitler to tolerate these chaotic struggles for position and conflicts over who should dominate policy. It was intentional. With this technique he systematically disorganised the higher ranks of the Reich leadership in order to develop his own will until it became a despotic tyranny.

Otto Dietrich, *Twelve Years with Hitler*, 1955.

- E** *A modern historian considers the nature of the Hitler state.*

After an initial stab at routine, Hitler reverted to his lazy habits, although we should not expect a leader who saw himself as an artist and a political genius to behave like an academic committee man. He was not in power to deal with coal prices in Silesia. Government was characterised by multi-centred incoherence, with a war of all against all in party and state, bordering on chaos. But the exceptional nature of Nazi government chaos can be pushed too far. Democratic governments, too, are riven with factional intrigues and personal rivalries. They suffer duplication of functions. Many modern corporations and institutions thrive on struggles for influence, based on divide and rule. If what is said to be uniquely characteristic of Nazism also typifies many other modern governments, then this alone can hardly explain a regime of rare destructiveness. The massive documentary evidence of endless squabbles within the regime proves little.

Michael Burleigh, *The Third Reich, A New History*, 2000.

- (a)** How far does Document C corroborate Document A's view of civil servants in the Third Reich? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the nature of the Nazi state led to weaknesses that reduced the effectiveness of Hitler's dictatorship?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**Answer one of the following questions.** *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2** What best explains the development of the NSDAP to 1929? [30]
- 3** How far can the limited German opposition to the Nazi regime be explained by the repressive power of the state? [30]
- 4** 'The Holocaust was only possible because of anti-Semitic measures taken before 1939.' Discuss. [30]

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