



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/59

Paper 5i Special Subject: Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

For examination from 2022

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **6** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Economic and social policies; the creation of the Volksgemeinschaft

Question 1

Study both the following documents, A and B, and answer the question which follows.

A *Hitler speaks of his view of women.*

I detest women who dabble in politics. In no section of the party has a woman ever had the right to hold even the smallest post. It has therefore often been said that we were a party of misogynists who regarded women only as machines for making children, or else as playthings. That's far from the truth. I attached a lot of importance to women in the training of youth, and in good works. In 1924 we had a sudden upsurge of women who were interested in politics. They wanted to join the Reichstag. I told them that 90 per cent of the matters dealt with by parliament were masculine affairs, on which they could not give opinions of any value. Gallantry forbids one to give women an opportunity of putting themselves in situations that do not suit them. Everything that entails combat is exclusively men's business. There are so many other fields on which one must rely on women. Few men have Frau Troost's talent for interior decoration. There were four women to whom I gave star roles: Frau Troost, the architect, Frau Wagner, in opera, Frau Scholtz-Klink, the leader of the Frauenwerk and Leni Riefenstahl, the filmmaker.

Hitler, *Table Talk*, 26 January 1942.

B *The female head of the League of German Girls (BDM) reports how she had responded to a suggestion by Martin Bormann that women should fight in the war.*

I still hear these days that the Third Reich encouraged out-of-wedlock pregnancies. In fact the slogan 'Give the Führer a Child' was the work of a few fanatics during the war. Even Himmler never went that far when he talked to us about unmarried mothers. He didn't dare. We in the League felt even more strongly about using women in combat. Early in 1945, Artur Axmann, the Reich Youth Leader, wanted me to make BDM girls available for military work. Bormann planned to create a woman's battalion. I said 'That's out of the question! For purely biological reasons women can't be used as fighting soldiers. It contradicts their natures. Women bring life; they don't destroy it. I am ready to see my girls even on the front lines as medical orderlies or supply personnel. But a woman's battalion is out of the question.' He said: 'Well, that's your responsibility.' And indeed it was. At the very end of the war I ordered that my girls learn to use pistols. We had heard what the Bolsheviks were doing to German girls.

Jutta Rüdiger, Interview, 1987.

Compare and contrast the evidence in Documents A and B about the place of women in Nazi Germany. You should analyse the content and provenance of both documents. [10]

The creation of the Nazi dictatorship and Hitler's role as dictator

Question 2

Study all the following documents, C, D, E and F, and answer the question which follows.

- C** *A dramatist and son of a former public prosecutor describes the Day of Potsdam Ceremony on 21 March 1933.*

The 'Day of Potsdam'. The marriage takes place between the masses led by Hitler and the Prussian values represented by Hindenburg. Hindenburg reads his speech. There stands a man who unites in himself generations of German history, who fought in the war of 1866, who was there at the Imperial Coronation of 1871, who became a national hero between 1914 and 1918. Hitler has grown in stature. Not a word of hatred for the opposition, not a word of racial ideology. He speaks of the maintenance of the great tradition of our nation, firmness of government. No one can escape the emotion of the moment.

Erich Ebermayer, *People and Politics of the Seizure of Power*, 1935.

- D** *The head of the newly formed National Socialist Office for Enlightenment on Population Policy and Racial Welfare offers a view of changing racial and population policy under Nazi rule.*

The eternal voice of the blood in the stream of History.

The Nazi revolution that has just begun not only creates new political forms, but also new human beings and a new understanding of history. New values and judgements change our views of not only the future but also the past. The transformation of values marks our times and justifies the change as a genuine spiritual revolution. It reflects the longing of the blood for its own state and justice – liberation from the alien spirit that has trapped it for so long. There must be a battle by those who are racially fit against careless breeding and uncontrolled childbirth, against the racially unfit and against falling birth rates. The rose that does not bloom will be pulled up and tossed into the fire and the gardener will chop down the tree that bears no fruit.

Walter Gross, Radio Broadcast, July 1933.

- E** *A Jewish professor who studied the use of language in Germany at first hand, after the Nazis came to power, comments in a diary he kept (and which was subsequently published) on changes in language brought about by the Nazis.*

The mechanisation of the individual first manifested itself in Gleichschaltung [Coordination]. You observe, you hear the switch flipped that sets in motion not only institutions and offices but also individuals. Nazi phrases like 'Hitler weather' for 'a sunny day' and 'Führer good fortune' for 'luck' glide smoothly into everyday conversation. That the Nazis have changed values by their use of language is shown by how frequently words are used in everyday speech which were previously only used by individuals or tiny political groups.

They have confiscated words for the party, saturated words and sentences and phrases with their poison. They have made language serve their terrible system and made it their strongest advertising and propaganda tool.

Victor Klemperer, *Journal*, published in 1995.

- F** *A modern historian comments on the continuity between Weimar Germany and the Nazi regime after January 1933.*

For all the political upheaval, many Germans and foreigners commented on the continuity between Weimar and Nazi Germany. Elections took place, city councils met and Reichstag deputies debated. After the Nazi revolution, civil servants who had no Jewish ancestors or strong ties to the Marxist parties went to work in the same offices as before. The national legal code and Weimar constitution were contravened, but never officially revoked. After Storm Troops ousted Communist Party organisers from their headquarters, the renamed Horst Wessel house did not look much different from the Karl Liebknecht house, similarly named after a slain figure. Film directors avoided overt ideology and drew on popular themes of the 1920s. American culture remained popular. Germans read American authors, sipped Coca Cola, danced to swing music and flocked to Hollywood movies like 'Gone with the Wind'. On the surface, the Nazi dictatorship seemed to function within the framework of the public culture it destroyed.

Claudia Koonz, *The Nazi Conscience*, 2003.

How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that there was not a Nazi revolution in Germany in 1933? In evaluating the documents, you should refer to all the documents in this set (C–F). [30]

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Document F THE NAZI CONSCIENCE by Claudia Koonz, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, Copyright © 2003 by Claudia Koonz.

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