

Specimen papers

Paper 3
Modern Depth Study

GCSE (9-1) History

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9-1) in History (1HI0)

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Specimen assessment materials for first teaching
September 2016

Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Paper Reference

1HI0/31

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: A photograph published in 1932 in a German newspaper. It shows people from Hanover queuing for their unemployment benefits. The writing on the wall of the building says 'Vote Hitler'.



Source C: From *Inside the Third Reich* by Albert Speer, published in 1970. Here Speer is remembering hearing a speech made by Hitler in 1931. Speer later became the official Nazi architect and a Nazi minister.

I was carried away on a wave of enthusiasm by the speech. Here, it seemed to me, was new hope. Here were new ideals, a new understanding and new tasks for Germany. The dangers of Communism, which seemed to be growing, could be stopped. Hitler persuaded us that Germany could recover from all of its problems. It must have been during this time that my mother saw an SA parade. The sight of discipline in a time of chaos, the impression of energy in an atmosphere of hopelessness, seems to have won her over to the Nazis as well.

Interpretation 1: From *Weimar and Nazi Germany* by J Hite and C Hinton, published in 2000.

Hitler himself was central to the success of the Nazis in the years 1929–32. He provided charismatic leadership with his powerful message to build a new Germany. He was a powerful speaker with his timing, expression and the content of his speeches impressing listeners. He was able to identify with their emotions and gave people hope. Along with Goebbels, he realised the importance of propaganda. He used propaganda to target the specific grievances of many Germans.

Interpretation 2: From *Hitler 1889–1936* by I Kershaw, published in 1998.

There was nothing inevitable about Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. Five years earlier the Nazis had been a small party in German politics with little support. Events such as the Wall Street Crash, which led to depression in Germany, brought increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929–32. Chance events, such as the depression and unemployment, played a much larger role than any actions of the Nazi leader himself in bringing Hitler to power.

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