

Q1) 4 mark infer question

Inference is reading between the lines, working something out that is not stated explicitly in the source. Therefore, repeating a line directly from the source is **NOT** inference. Instead, you need to include a relevant quote from the source to support your inference.

1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about how well Germany was being governed in November 1918.

Source A: From the papers of Jan Smuts, a South African politician who visited Germany in 1918.

...mother land of our civilization (Germany) lies in ruins, exhausted by the most terrible struggle in history, with its peoples broke, starving, despairing from sheer nervous exhaustion, mechanically struggling forward along the oaths of anarchy (disorder with no strong authority and war).

Answer:

One thing I can infer from source A is that the Kaiser/government has lost control. The source says that Germany is a state of 'anarchy' (disorder with no strong authority and war) and therefore not being well governed.

Another thing I can infer is that the people are suffering greatly and are facing economic problems after the war. The country is 'in ruins' and people are 'exhausted, broke, starving and despairing' from their situation after World War I.

1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about German reactions to the Treaty of Versailles

Source A: From a German newspaper, *Deutsche Zeitung*, 28 June 1919

Vengeance! German nation! Today in the Hall of Mirrors (Versailles) the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will, with increasing work, press forward to reconquer the place among nations to which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.

Answer:

One thing I can infer from source A is that the Treaty of Versailles was unpopular and widely hated by the German people. The German newspaper calls it a 'disgraceful treaty' showing that it was disliked by many.

Another thing I can infer from the source is that the German people thought that the treaty was unfair and humiliating, causing them to lose status in the world. The German newspaper calls it a 'disgraceful treaty' and mentions the need for Germany to reclaim its status 'to which it is entitled.

Q3 (b) 4 mark What is the difference?

This question is asking you what the difference in viewpoints is between the two interpretations. For example, one may say that Nazi policies towards the youth were successful, and the other will say that the policies were not successful. You need to back up your identified difference with a relevant quote. But DON'T just rewrite the quote as your answer. Use the wording in the question to help you to identify what the difference is.

3. (b) Study interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the extent of support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933-39. What is the difference between these views?

Interpretation 1: From *Nazi Germany: confronting the myths* by C Epstein, published in 2015.

During the Third Reich, many Germans did not conform with the Nazi regime. This was shown by the fact that some people left the Nazi Party and others refused to give the 'Heil Hitler' greeting and salute. Other people protested against Nazi control of schools and churches. Some Germans told jokes about the Führer, while others listened to foreign radio stations or danced to American swing music.

Widespread complaining among the German people showed that they did not always fully support the Nazi regime.

Interpretation 2: From *Backing Hitler: Consent and Coercion in Nazi Germany* by R Gellately, published in 2001.

From 1933 onwards, the German people clearly conformed with the Nazi regime and became devoted to Hitler. Hundreds of thousands of Germans from different classes joined the Nazi Party. In fact, so many people tried to join in 1933 that the Party struggled to cope with the numbers. In the years 1933-39, the Nazi Party gained four million new members. A flood of people also joined other Nazi organisations.

The increase in support for the Nazis suggests that the majority of the German people found it easy to support the Nazi dictatorship.

Answer

Interpretation 1 suggests that in the years 1933-39 many people did not support the Nazi regime and refused to conform. For example it says that some people refused to conform with propaganda and 'give the Heil Hitler greeting and salute'

However, interpretation 2 suggests that support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933-39 increased. For example, it says that people from different classes joined the Nazi party and the party 'struggled to cope with the numbers'

Q3 (c) 4 mark why are they different?

3. (c) Suggest one reason why interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the extent of support for the Nazi regime in the years 1933-39.

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Sources/Interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a secret account written by an opponent of the Nazi regime in December 1936. Here he is commenting on the workers in a car factory in Munich.

The workers in this factory will never be won over by Nazi policies. Even though the workers are better paid than in other factories, they show very little interest in all of Hitler's nonsense.

When Hitler made a recent speech, the workers were gathered together and ordered to listen to his radio broadcast. During the speech, they kept talking loudly amongst themselves until members of the SA forced them to be quiet. As soon as the workers thought the speech was over, they rushed to leave.

There are only a few Nazis working in the factory and even they think the broadcasting of these speeches does more harm than good for the Nazi regime.

Source C: A photograph published in a German magazine in 1936. The picture shows Hitler being greeted at a railway station.



This question is asking you to figure out which historian has looked at which different source to help them write their interpretation. You need to match up each interpretation with one of the sources and include a quote to back up your answer. Always start your answer with... *The interpretations have different views because they have looked at different sources*

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Answer

The interpretations have different views because they have looked at different sources. Interpretation 1 has looked at source B, as both discuss the lack of popularity of the Nazi party by German workers. For example, in interpretation 1 it says 'many Germans did not conform with the Nazi regime' and in source B it says workers 'show very little interest in all of Hitler's nonsense'. Interpretation 2 has looked at source C, as both discuss Hitler's popularity. For example interpretation 2 says that there was an 'increase in support for the Nazis' and source C shows people greeting Hitler with the 'Heil Hitler' salute.