

Script D

Centre Mark 32/40



Coursework authentication sheet

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in History

Assignment title:

Have you received advice on the title from the Assignment guidance service?	Y/N
Centre name:	Centre number:
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State the examined options that are being taken:

Paper 1: Route A The Crusades, 1095-1204

Paper 2: Route A 2.1 Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman kingdom, c1053-1106

Paper 3: Civil Rights and race relations in the USA, 1850-2009

Mark awarded	Comments [Comment box expands as you start entering text]
32/40	<p>This meets L4 in all BPs.</p> <p>Well structured and clearly argued with effective use of context and supporting historians. lacks balance in Kershaw and evaluation not sustained throughout and language not L5.</p>

Teacher declaration

I declare that the work submitted for assessment has been carried out without assistance other than that which is acceptable according to the rules of the specification.

Assessor name			
Assessor signature		Date	

Candidate declaration

I certify that the work submitted for this assignment is my own. I have clearly referenced any materials used in the work. I understand that false declaration is a form of malpractice.

Candidate signature		Date
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Additional Candidate declaration

By signing this additional declaration, you agree to your work being used to support Professional Development, Online Support and Training of Centre-Assessors and Pearson Moderators.

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History Coursework

Historians have disagreed about the extent to which Hitler used terror to control Nazi Germany in the years 1933-1939. To what extent do you agree that Hitler used terror to control Nazi Germany?

- *Historians have disagreed about the extent to which Hitler used terror to control Nazi Germany in the years 1933-1939*
- *What is your view about the methods Hitler used to control Nazi Germany?*
- *With reference to three chosen works: Gellately, Evans, Kershaw*
- *analyse the ways in which interpretations of the question, problem or issue differ*
- *explain the differences you have identified*
- *evaluate the arguments, indicating which you found most persuasive and explain your judgements.*

The extent to which Adolf Hitler used terror to control Nazi Germany has long been discussed among historians due to varying factors. Richard Evans interpretation claims that Hitler did in fact use terror to control the population of Nazi Germany into fear and obedience. However Ian Kershaw argues that Hitler's genuine popularity was a main factor to Hitler's regime due to different schemes and improving the economy vastly by the 1940's so therefore states that the popularity of Hitler was due to the population and their willingness to support Hitler. Lastly, Robert Gellately holds the view that whilst terror was used by Nazi's it was driven by the ordinary people who supported the use of terror on 'enemies' and Hitler would not have been able to succeed in using terror if it wasn't for the support the public gave to the Gestapo willingly.

Firstly, Evans believes that Hitler's use of terror was the biggest tool to control the German population because of fear. In the early months of 1933, Evans claims that 'at least seventy camps had been hastily erected in the course of the seizure of power... the vast majority were communists, social democrats and trade unionists'¹ To show that perhaps between the years of 1933-1937 Hitler expanded his idea of who belonged in a concentration camp. This was used to scare ordinary Germans into submission for Nazism, as most commonly they believed if they talked negatively about Nazism something terrible would happen, as they knew if they did not conform to Hitler's regime they would end up in a concentration camp or worse (dead). This is further shown as Evan states in this chapter 'Social Democrats and Communists thought to have learned their lesson were released in the course of 1933-6'² which gives the clear impression that Nazi's only let the Social Democrats and Communists go so they would spread the message about concentration camps so ordinary people would be fearful of them. We know this is true as between the years 1933-1937 the population of concentration camps overall decreased from 26000 in 1933 to a population of 5000 in 1935, although there was a jump in 1936 to a population of 10,000 people this was still a vast drop in numbers suggesting that yes, they did let some people go to instil fear into the nation so that the ordinary Germans would behave. However, the numbers of people in concentration camps jumped massively in 1938 to a total of 60,000 inmates, which shows that Hitler was starting to put more people into the concentration camps. From knowledge we know that these people were classed as 'racially degenerate's'³ and those who Hitler disagreed with like the Jews, Gypsies, the homeless or

¹ Richard Evans, *Instruments of Terror*, page 81

² *ibid*, page 85

³ *ibid*, page 87

those who didn't get jobs. Evans also states what happened in camps was meant to be 'shrouded in mystery'⁴ indicating that the people of Nazi Germany were supposed to fear what was held and what happened inside of the concentration camps, again instilling fear into the people of Germany. However, this claim that the Germans didn't know what was happening in concentration camps is not convincing as Evans even later admits that details of the concentration camps were supported in the press.

Firstly, Evans claims believes that Hitler used as the biggest tool to control the German population because 'the concentration camps where now a dumping grounds for the racially degenerate'⁵ by 1937, claiming that Hitler used concentration camps to 'dump' people who he didn't view as part of his pure and Aryan race. We know this is true from our knowledge mentioned previously, that Hitler hated the Jewish and often disposed of them inside concentration camps. This suggests that Hitler wanted a very uniform population, making those who were not blonde haired with blue eyes completely fearful that they would be next to be taken to a concentration camp as Evans acknowledges that 'The opening of Dachau in 1933 was widely reported in the press'⁶ which suggests that the Nazi's wanted the German population to read this, as they controlled the newspaper to submit them in fear to the point where they wouldn't even talk about it in public.

The claim made by Evans highlights the 'mystery'⁷ of concentration camps, where Hitler used the Gestapo as another method of fear for the population who 'quickly attained an almost mythical status as an all-seeing, all-knowing arm of state securing and law enforcement....people soon began to suspect that it had agents in every pub and club, spies in every workplace or factory'⁸ which infers that for the population of Germans were afraid of the figure of the Gestapo, seeing them as a force that almost watched over them at all times making sure that they behaved, living in fear at what would happen if they didn't behave. Evans then goes on to state that 'The reality was very different. The Gestapo was a small organisation'⁹ which we know to be true due to the fact in 1935, 2 years after the Gestapo was formed there were only 44 Gestapo officers in Bremen and 42 in Hanover, showing that this paranoia for the Gestapo being everywhere was purely just myth and created from the sheer terror of the idea of being taken away to concentration camps, or their deaths.

Gellately however expresses a differing opinion on the Gestapo, arguing that the 'omnipresence of the Gestapo was not due to large numbers of Gestapo officials'¹⁰ and that it would have been 'structurally impossible for the Gestapo to accomplish its expanding tasks without cooperation from other police and especially from German Society'.¹¹ We can infer from this Gellately believes that without co-operation from the German society the Gestapo would have never been able to operate.

⁴ Ibid, page 95

⁵ Ibid, page 87

⁶ Ibid, page 95

⁷ Ibid page 95

⁸ Ibid, page 96

⁹ Ibid page, 96

¹⁰ Robert Gellately, Denunciations in Twentieth-Century Germany, page 933

¹¹ Ibid, page 933

out of context as anti-semitic

is flawed view dominant

Perhaps due to that it is known that the German society did denunciate people around them for being against the Nazi's. Furthermore, Gellately claims there were 'countless denunciations'¹² highlighting how many people reported other people in society, one status showing 80% of denunciations where from the public. This is a complete contrast to Evans view that the German people were afraid of the Gestapo where Gellately suggests that the German people manipulated the Gestapo for their own purposes. However we can trust Gellately's view as indeed even Evans acknowledges that 'neighbours denounced noisy people... office workers denounced people who were blocking their promotion', 'small businessmen denounced inconvenient competitors'.¹³ In this case I believe personally we can trust Gellately as two contrasting historians can come to the same conclusion. Gellately can also be trusted due to his use of the Gestapo archives from Wurzburg and Frankfurt which were saved at the end of the war, Although he does assume that the evidence from these locations would be replicated across Germany however this will not be known due to the Nazi's destroying the majority of their records. Evans takes a wider view of events in the Third Reich and uses a wider range of sources and this possibly accounts for the differences within their views.

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difference

As well as the Gestapo and concentration camps, Evans claims 'the Gestapo was only one part of a much wider net of surveillance, terror and persecution cast by the Nazi regime over German society in the 1930's: others included the SA and SS, the Criminal Police, the prison service, the social services and unemployment offices, the medical profession, health centres and hospitals, the Hitler Youth, the Block wardens'¹⁴. This can be trusted as we know that propaganda was injected into everyday life for the Germans and that the everyday terror could not be escaped. Evans further claims that block wardens were used to watch over 'each block of flats or small groups of houses'¹⁵ and were often the 'first port of call for denouncers and they exercised close surveillance over known dissenters, Jews and those who maintained contact with them'¹⁶ as well as on the labour front, the Nazi Security Service took over the functions of the block warden and workers which 'did not toe in line were singled out for discriminatory treatment, denial of promotion, transfer to less congenial duties or even dismissal'¹⁷ where support from one of my secondary sources from Michael Burleigh, suggests that we can place greater weight on Evans view that Hitler distilled the nation into a state of fear, and lays out a similar opinion about how Nazism was injected into the work place, stating that 'the unemployed who refused to work on motorways had their benefits terminated, or were threatened with being sent to concentration camps. Workers who downed tools in protest at these conditions were handed over to the Gestapo'¹⁸ Because of these similar viewpoints it can be regarded as trustworthy from both accounts as they are both two respectful historians who conclude the same evidence.

Continue
for
judgement

¹² Ibid . page 932

¹³ Richard Evans, the third reich in power, page 101

¹⁴ Ibid, page 118

¹⁵ Ibid, page 108

¹⁶ Ibid, page 108

¹⁷ Ibid, page 109

¹⁸ Ibid, Michael Burleigh, the third reich, page 241

Lastly Evans expresses how 'intimidation was particularly evident during the national plebiscites and elections that Hitler held'¹⁹ which we know from our knowledge is true due to the new law passed on the 14th July 1933 allowing the government to consult people on policies. Where he further claims that in April 1938 'the regime had perfected its techniques of electoral terror and manipulation to the extent that it achieved a 'yes' vote of more than 99 per cent plebiscite on the union with Austria'²⁰ as those who demonstratively refused to vote were arrested and as well as this the presence of the brownshirts and Nazi's in the polling stations will have brought more intimidation to the people. As well as the intimidation of Nazi's in polling stations, 'rumours were deliberately circulated in advance that the ballot papers would be marked so that all voters if necessary could be identified during the count, and in some places indeed they were'.²¹ Indicating that the people were intimidated into voting for the Nazi party as they knew if they voted 'no' they could be identified and punished for voting against them, as from our knowledge we know that anyone who refused not to vote or threatened to vote 'no' were beaten up and threatened with concentration camps and from a police report on the "Anschluss" plebiscite it stated that 'some members of the election committee marked all the ballot papers with numbers. During the ballot itself, a voters' list was made up. The ballot papers were handed out in numerical order, therefore it was possible afterwards with the aid of this list to find out the persons who cast "No" votes and invalid votes' putting further weight on Evans statement that it is trustworthy. *entire evidence for this*

On the other hand, Kershaw claims that 'despite the obvious lack of freedom accompanying the 'election' which offered no alternative to Nazi policy and no certainty of secrecy at the ballot box, the result- 90 per cent in the plebiscite, 87.8 per cent in the 'Reichstag election'- was an undeniable success for Hitler'²² Which highlights that Kershaw knows the unjust and unfair nature of the plebiscite, acknowledging that the ballot box provided no certainty of secrecy. We can put more weight on our other historian Evans as he argues that this uncertainty of secrecy intimidated the German public to vote 'yes' ultimately making it more trustworthy. Kershaw however, also claims 'just how authentic the results really were is shown by the fact that the inmates of the concentration camp at Dachau- not generally known as a bastion of Nazi support- produced a 'Ja'- vote of 99.5 per cent in the plebiscite!²³ perhaps this could be contemplated on its amount of trustworthiness as it doesn't seem thinkable that Hitler would care about who those in concentration camps wanted in power as they didn't have a choice. Also, the horrid nature and conditions that the inmates had to endure in the concentration camps indicate that perhaps this figure of inmates who voted 'yes' was simply forced onto the inmates by the Nazi's or simply made up as we know from other historians like Evans with much evidence that the concentration camps were places surrounded with torture and death, stating 'In 1937, there were 69 deaths in Dachau, seven times more than in the previous year, out of a camp population that had remained more or less unchanged at around 2,200'²⁴ which seems to be the more trustworthy method of control.

¹⁹ Richard Evans, the third reich in power, page 109

²⁰ Ibid, page 111

²¹ Ibid, page 111

²² Ian Kershaw, The 'Hitler Myth' Image and Reality in the Third Reich, page 63

²³ Ibid, page 63

²⁴ Richard Evans, the third reich in power, page 87

Aside from the plebiscite showing Hitler's popularity from Kershaw's point of argument, Kershaw claims that 'Nazi propaganda was working to create the impression that Hitler was a new and different kind of Reich Chancellor'²⁵ which can be viewed as true, as the German people would have likely responded positively to the introduction of Hitler due to their resentment towards the Weimar republic and the hope for better leadership. As well as this, we know that the German people were desperate for changes within the country due to the lasting economic depression by the Wall street crash of 1929 and the political disasters after World War One. These factors, accompanied with Hitler's great speaking skills and promises to the German people for a better economy worked expertly in his favour for becoming Chancellor. This can be supported by Fisher who claims that 'most Germans felt a closer rapport with the Nazi government than they did with the republic or even the Kaiserreich'²⁶ similar ideas to Kershaw that the German people supported Hitler's regime

Furthermore, Hitler's speech in Weimar on November 1st provided an example to Hitler's great speaking skills, using the technique of playing to the desires and needs of the desperate German public to increase his popularity and keep them hopeful for a prosperous future. He said he had 'demanded four years to rid Germany of six million unemployed and had already in a brief nine months provided 'work and bread' for two and a half million jobless'²⁷ further claiming that 'The feeling that the government was energetically combatting the great problems of unemployment, rural indebtedness, and poverty, and the first notable signs of improvement in these areas, gave rise to new hopes and won Hitler and his government growing stature and prestige'²⁸ This can be clearly be supported when looking at the unemployment rate, as in 1932 (5.57 million) dropped dramatically by 1939 to 0.104 million people where Hitler set out on employing workers to build new hospitals, schools, weaponry(rearmament) which was responsible for the bulk of economic growth between 1933-1938 which created millions of jobs for German workers as well as employing Germans to build motorways (autobahns) which created work for 80,000 men. However, Burleigh argues that although Hitler reduced the amount of unemployment the workers did not have 'much joy in work' among the motorway workforce'²⁹ as well as claiming 'The unemployed who refused to work on the motorways had their benefits terminated, or were threatened with being sent to concentration camps' which can be trusted as we know from Evans, a very trustworthy historian that the German people were afraid of concentration camps and therefore submitted to the Nazi party stating that 'They also wanted to rouse it[the population] into positive, enthusiastic endorsement of their ideals and their policies, to change peoples minds and spirits and to create a new German culture that would reflect their values alone.'³⁰ Thus Evans is claiming that schemes were used to trick the people into thinking that they were positive but in fact they were not, as schemes such as 'Strength through Joy' is an example of this, therefore giving this statement of Burleigh's value as two differing historians have the same ideas. Kershaw may be trusted due to schemes created such as 'Strength through Joy' which gave workers rewards for their work such as free holidays, days out,

²⁵ Ian Kershaw, The 'Hitler Myth' Image and Reality in the Third Reich, page 50

²⁶ Klaus P. Fisher, Life in Nazi Germany, page 343

²⁷ Ian Kershaw, The 'Hitler Myth' Image and Reality in the Third reich, page 62

²⁸ Ibid, page 61

²⁹ Michael Burleigh, The Third Reich A new History, page 241

³⁰ Richard Evans, the Third Reich in Power, page 118

relevant
context
for analysis

very
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received by actual
Germans

theatre trips and the Volkswagen car which was a cheap car designed for the people of Germany. Where Since the founding of 'Strength through Joy' in 1934 a total of 155 Million participants in the programmes had been counted. In contrast to this, Burleigh claims that on the KdF cruises 'sixteen hundred passengers competed for forty lavatories and one hundred showers, although they were all catered for with 156 loudspeakers relaying on-board propaganda. Since most photographs of the passengers show people dressed in summer clothes, it is unlikely that many of them were workers'³¹ we can put weight on this source as he is suggesting that working class support is not great,

In conclusion I believe that terror was used to control Nazi Germany and that Evans is overall the most convincing Historian due to his wider view of events in the Third Reich as well as his wide range of sources and the weakness of the other sources such as Kershaw where the evidence cannot be all trusted due to groups such as the Hitler Youth being made compulsory in 1936 and the National Labour Service becoming made compulsory for men aged between 18-25 so that unemployment rates looked lower than they actually were, as well as this Jews who were sacked had their jobs given to non-Jews as well as women being encouraged to give up their jobs to men also made the unemployment rate lower. There were also no objective opinion polls during the Nazi regime meaning that people showed their support to the Nazi's regardless due to fear of voting 'no' as they would end up in a concentration camp. With this being said Gellately's argument suggests that the people supported and cooperated with the Gestapo however I believe that Evans has a stronger argument that the people were actually so scared of the Gestapo that they denounced neighbours to show a false support to the Nazi's and stop the Gestapo from looking into their lives.

Bibliography:

BURLEIGH, M. (2001) *The Third Reich: A New History*:

EVANS, R. (2005) *The Third Reich in Power*

FISHER, K. (1996) *Nazi Germany*.

GELLATELY, R. (1996) *Denunciations in Twentieth-Century Germany*

KERSHAW, I. (1987) *Image and Reality in the Third Reich*.

Words 2931

³¹ Ibid, page 250

BP1 L4 Clear understanding of the issues under debate. Stronger analysis of Evans and Gellately than Kerrow. Evaluation not sustained - hence L4 not L5.

BP2 L4⁺ Context is integrated and used to test views. Supporting historians are used to develop the analysis and reach judgements on who carrying the news are. Lack of balance as Kerrow.

BP3 L4 Differences clearly drawn out and reasons for differences developed and explained eg p3 as Evans' + Gellately's sources.

BP4 L4 Valid criteria are established - context and use of supporting historians to lend weight. Does consider quality of the evidence used by historians although this is not fully developed in the final judgement - hence L4.

BP5 L4 The answer is well structured with a clear argument. Knowledge is deployed well to test the views. Quotes occasionally long and could have made a more concise response if paired back to essentials.

L4
32/40

Coursework resource record

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 Advanced GCE in History					
Resources used. The three works chosen for the assignment must be asterisked.	Page/web reference	Student comments	Student date(s) when accessed	Teacher initials and date resource record checked	
Burleigh, M (2001) The Third Reich: A new History	239-251	Hitler used propaganda and knew however the propaganda wasn't real.	20/10/18		
Fisher, K (1996) Nazi Germany	341-359	Propaganda was how Hitler ruled the nation.	22/10/18		
Evans, R. (2005) The Third Reich in Power *	80-118	Hitler used terror to control the nation	30/11/18		

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Resources used. The three works chosen for the assignment must be asterisked.	Page/web reference	Student comments	Student date(s) when accessed	Teacher initials and date resource record checked	
Gellately, R (1996) Denunciations in Twentieth Century Germany	931 - 967	Reduce power + Gestapo. claims the people were denouncing French etc. Wasn't reciprocating Nazis. knew what was happening but didn't stop it	8/12/18		
Kershaw, I (1987) Imperial Germany in the Third Reich.	48 - 82	preparation was how Hitler ruled the nation	16/11/19		