

Paper Reference(s) 1HI0 / 31

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

History

Paper 3: Modern depth study

**Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany,
1918–39**

Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes plus your additional
time allowance**

**SOURCES/INTERPRETATIONS
BOOKLET**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

**Sources / Interpretations for use with
Section B.**

**Source B: From a speech made by
Joseph Goebbels in March 1933.**

German women! German men!

**The birth rate in Germany is rapidly
declining so a major change is needed.**

**We believe that German women must use
their strength and abilities in different areas
from men. Let me say this clearly: the first,
best, and most suitable place for the woman
is in the family. It is her most glorious duty
to give children to her people and nation.**

**The woman is the teacher of the youth, and
therefore the builder of the foundation of the
future. If the family is the nation's source of
strength, the woman is at its centre.**

**The best place for the woman to serve her
people is in her marriage, in the family, in
motherhood.**

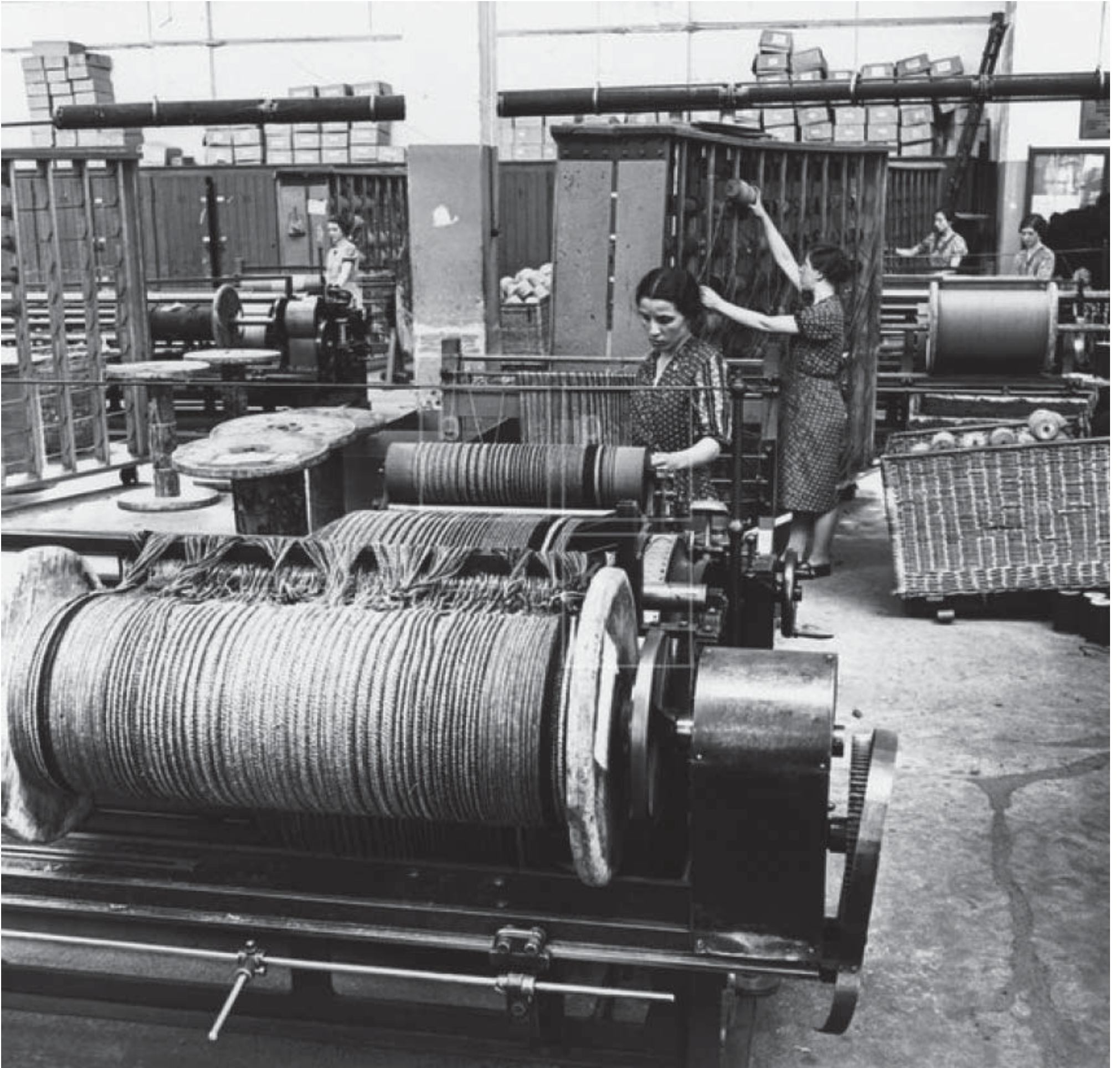
(Sources continue on next page)

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Source C: On page 4 is a photograph from 1938. The photograph shows women working in a textile factory in a large industrial city. The women can be seen standing at work around a large room full of machinery and shelving. Several women are working at large pieces of machinery which have yarn wound around a series of large spools. Another woman is sorting through reels of yarn. The women all have their hair tied back, and are wearing flat shoes with a factory-provided, short sleeve dress.

(Source continues on next page)

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(Interpretations begin on next page)

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

The Nazis' attempts to drive women back into the home were not particularly successful. In fact, the number of women in all types of jobs increased, mainly due to the work opportunities created by the economic recovery. By 1936, more workers were needed in agriculture and industry in Germany and by 1939 this shortage of workers was a serious problem. This led to more women returning to work.

Overall, the Nazis took a cautious approach to the employment of women and only a few women were actually forced out of jobs.

(Interpretations continue on next page)

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Interpretation 2: From The History Learning Site, a history website.

Hitler was very clear that women should bring up children at home while their husbands worked. Schools taught girls from a young age that all good German women should get married and have children. 800,000 couples accepted loans offered as part of the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage.

Women were not expected to work in Nazi Germany. Within months of Hitler coming to power, many female doctors and civil servants were sacked, followed by female teachers and lawyers.

By 1939, very few women were in full-time work.

Acknowledgements

**Source B from: <https://spartacus-educational.com/GERwomen.htm>;
Source C from © bpk-bildagentur.de;
Interpretation 1 source from: 'Weimar and Nazi Germany', by Chris Hinton, Chris Hinton, John Hite, Hodder Education, 2000; Interpretation 2 source from: <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/nazi-germany/the-role-of-women-in-nazi-germany/>**