

**Paper Reference(s) 1HI0/31**  
**Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)**

## **History**

**PAPER 3: Modern depth study**

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

**Sources / Interpretations Booklet for use within  
Sections A and B.**

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

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## **Sources/Interpretations for use with Section A.**

**Look at the image on the next page. Source A shows a painting by a German artist, 1937. The painting is called *In the Beginning was the Word* and shows Hitler in the early 1920s.**

**(continued on the next page)**



Sources/Interpretations for use with Section A continued.

**SOURCE A**





## **Sources / interpretations for use with Section B.**

**SOURCE B: From the Organisation Book of the Nazi Party**, published during Nazi rule. This book set out the role and duties of officials in the Nazi Party. Here it lists the duties of officials who reported on the behaviour of people living in their local area.

**It is your duty to identify people spreading rumours harmful to the Party. You should report them to your local Party Leader, so that these people can be reported to the government authorities.**

**You must support and defend National Socialist ideas.**

**You must continually remind Party members of their duties towards the people and the state.**

**It should be your aim that the sons and daughters of families within your area of housing become members of the various Nazi organisations, such as the Hitler Youth, SA, SS, and the German Labour Front, and that they attend Nazi meetings, rallies, celebrations.**



**SOURCE C: A photograph published in a German newspaper in 1935. It was taken by Hitler's official photographer. The photograph shows Josef Goebbels, Hitler's Minister for Propaganda, making a radio broadcast. He is reading out Hitler's New Year message to the German people.**





## **INTERPRETATION 1: From The Third Reich, A New History by M Burleigh, published in 2000.**

**Goebbels, as Minister of Propaganda, aimed to spread Nazi ideas in a variety of subtle ways in daily life. For example, photographs in magazines showed the Führer laughing on the telephone or admiring cars on display at the Automobile Show. Radio broadcasts created an emotional tone, using fanfares and warlike music.**

**Mass rallies, such as those at Nuremberg, were a combination of popular celebration, military parade, political meeting and sacred ceremony. These rallies were spectacular, themed events, reflecting how the Nazi regime wished to see itself.**

## **INTERPRETATION 2: From Coercion and Consent in Nazi Germany, an article by R Evans, published in 2007.**

**The main technique used to create terror was the use of the law. It was against the law to belong to any political group apart from the Nazi Party. It was also illegal to tell jokes about Hitler and illegal to spread rumours about the Nazi government.**

**The police had the legal power to open people's letters and listen to phone calls. The police could also imprison people without trial. For example, in 1933, 100 000 people were imprisoned without a trial. New laws were passed to extend the use of the death penalty.**



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**Source A taken from: © ullstein bild Dtl/Getty Images**

**Source C taken from: © ullstein bild Dtl/Getty Images;**

**Interpretation 1 taken from: The Third Reich: A New History by Michael Burleigh © Picador, March 2012;**

**Interpretation 2 taken from: <https://www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/documents/2036/pba151p053.pdf>**