

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Sample assessment materials for first teaching September 2016

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper
reference**

1HI0/31

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Sources/Interpretations Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a private letter, written by a Hitler Youth member to a friend in Germany in 1936.

What is life like in this camp, which is supposed to be the best example of all the Hitler Youth camps? There is little enthusiasm. We don't have a minute of the day to ourselves. This isn't camp life, no sir! It's army life. Drill starts right after a very small breakfast. We would like to have athletics but there isn't any. Instead we have military exercises, down in the mud, till our tongues hang out of our mouths. We have only one wish: sleep, sleep and more sleep.

Source C: From a book about the Hitler Youth, published in 1954. A Hitler Youth leader is remembering what the Hitler Youth was like in the mid-1930s.

What I liked about the Hitler Youth was the comradeship. I was full of enthusiasm when I joined the *Jungvolk** at the age of ten. I can still remember how deeply moved I was when I heard the club mottoes: 'Jungvolk are hard. They can keep a secret. They are loyal. They are comrades.' And then there were the trips, especially camping! Is anything nicer than enjoying the beauty of the homeland in the company of one's comrades?

**Jungvolk* – this was a section of the Hitler Youth for boys between the ages of 10 and 14.

Interpretation 1: From *Germany 1918–45* by J Cloake, published in 1997.

Many young people were attracted by the exciting and interesting activities of the youth movements. There were many outdoor events such as camping and hiking as well as sports. Some enjoyed the military aspects of the youth movements, the uniforms, the marching and the discipline. Other young people liked the music that was a frequent part of cultural activities or the military parades. There was great comradeship among the Hitler Youth.

Interpretation 2: From *Germany 1858–1990: Hope, Terror and Revival* by A Kitson, published in 2001.

The movement became less popular towards the late 1930s as the activities became increasingly focused on preparations for war and the discipline became more strict when membership became compulsory. There was a growing resentment at the way Hitler Youth leaders acted as if they were better than members who were barely younger than they were. Some youngsters began to kick against the restrictions of the Hitler Youth.

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Acknowledgements

Sources B and C taken from S Waugh and J Wright, *Germany 1918–39* (series: GCSE Modern World History for Edexcel), Hodder Education 2009; Interpretation 1 adapted from J A Cloake, *Germany 1918–45*, OUP 1997 © Oxford University Press, 1997, reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press; Interpretation 2 adapted from A Kitson, *Germany 1858–1990: Hope, Terror and Revival*, OUP 2001 © Alison Kitson 2001, reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press.