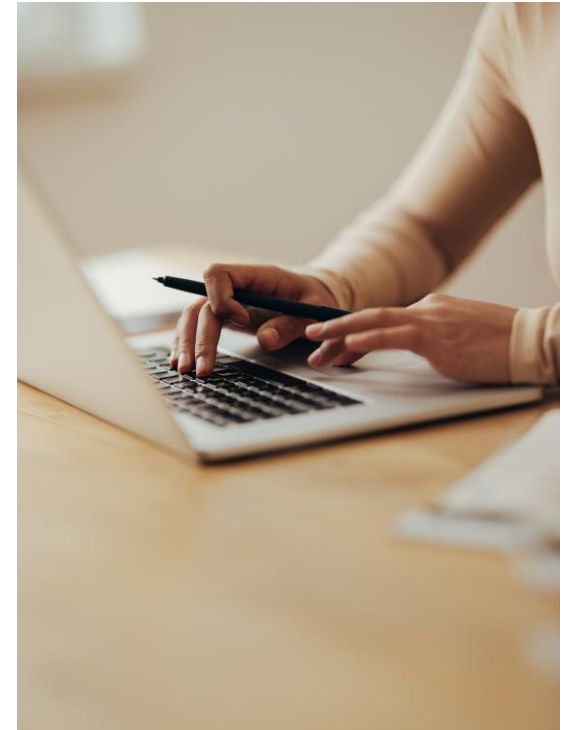
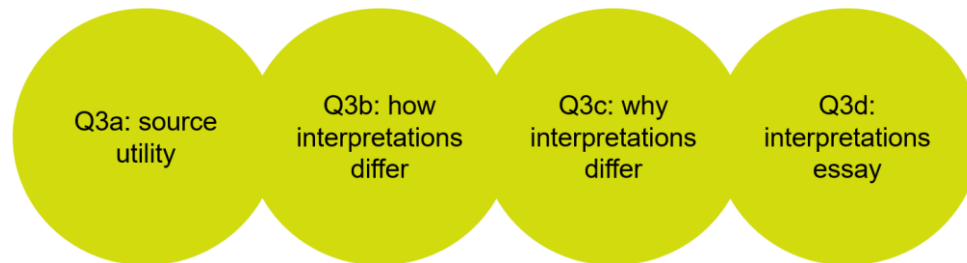


How far do you agree? (Q3d)

‘**How far do you agree?**’ means to reach a judgement by saying how much you agree or disagree with something. In this question, you are being asked how far you agree with a specific **historian’s view** or **interpretation**.

Question 3 is a package of questions (a–d) based around a specific enquiry: by the time you get to Q3d you will already have worked with the sources, then identified how and why the interpretations differ.



Question 3d asks you to focus on the two different views (interpretations) provided. The question asks you to **make a judgement** about how far you agree with the view expressed in Interpretation 2. You need to use your knowledge of what happened at the time, as well as the other view provided (Interpretation 1), to decide how far Interpretation 2 ‘**got it right**’. How **convincing** is Interpretation 2?

How far do you agree? (Q3d)

How far do you agree with Interpretation 2

about the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth movement?

Explain your answer, using **both** interpretations and **your knowledge** of the historical context.

The question asks how far you agree with **Interpretation 2**. You must make sure you fully analyse and evaluate Interpretation 2, reaching a judgement about how far you agree with the view the historian has provided.

The question tells you to use **both interpretations**, so you cannot ignore Interpretation 1. Interpretation 1 provides a different or alternative view. You should also analyse and evaluate the view provided in Interpretation 1 and examine how it challenges Interpretation 2.

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.

You must also use your **knowledge** of the historical context to help you to analyse and evaluate the views. What do you know about this particular topic that can help you to confirm or challenge the two historians' views?

Remember: you are **not** being asked for **your** view of the enquiry topic. Your answer must be based on the two interpretations provided.

How far do you agree? (Q3d)

How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the attitudes of young people towards the Hitler Youth movement?

Explain your answer, using **both** interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

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.

Steps to approaching this question

- Because the question asks how far you agree with **Interpretation 2** let's start by identifying the overall view being offered in Interpretation 2. You already did this in Q3b so this shouldn't take you long!

- Then analyse specific details in Interpretation 2 **which support this view** and use your contextual knowledge to support back this up, e.g.:

members who were barely younger than they were. Some youngsters began to kick against the restrictions of the Hitler Youth.

- What do you know about young people rebelling against the Hitler Youth? E.g., what do you know about the 'Edelweiss Pirates' and why they formed?

Which bits of Interpretation 2 do you agree with?
Use quotes to support your points.

Interpretation 2 focuses on the negative, less attractive activities which made the Hitler Youth unpopular as it prepared young people for war.

Interpretation 2 suggests that one reason the Hitler Youth was not popular with young people was because it was too focused on preparing them for war. It says 'discipline became more strict' and 'activities became focused on preparations for war'. I know this was true because the Hitler Youth was designed to mould young people's characters so they would obey army orders and there is evidence that members were forced to do harsh exercises in winter weather and were plunged in ice water to toughen them up. Many young people rejected this military discipline and formed their own groups known as Edelweiss Pirates. They would grow long hair, wear American style clothes and make fun of Nazis.

How far do you agree? (Q3d)

The next step is to think about which bits of interpretation 2 **you don't agree with**:

- You can do this by drawing on your own knowledge of the period **to challenge the view in Interpretation 2**. Make sure your knowledge is being used to support your analysis and evaluation of the interpretation:

E.g.: Whilst it is true that some youngsters resented the strict military discipline of the Hitler Youth, and joined different groups such as the Edelweiss Pirates, I know that the membership of these groups was small. By 1939 there were only around 2,000 Edelweiss Pirates compared to over 8 million Hitler Youth members.

- You **MUST** also examine the **challenge that is offered by Interpretation 1** – don't forget the question instructs you to use both interpretations! When analysing Interpretation 1 you should also use your contextual knowledge to support your comments:

E.g.: Interpretation 1 suggests the Hitler Youth was popular among many young people because of the range of exciting activities they could experience such as 'camping, hiking and sports'. I know many girls enjoyed the Hitler Youth, and also the League of German Maidens, because it let them do activities previously only for boys.

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.

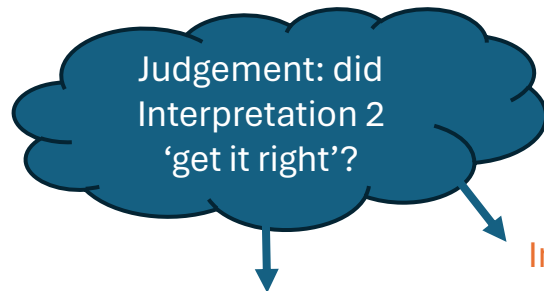
Interpretation 1: From *Germany 1918–45* by J Cloake, published in 1997.

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.

How far do you agree? (Q3d)

The final step is to decide **how far you agree with Interpretation 2**, based on:

- Your analysis and evaluation of Interpretation 2...
- Your analysis and evaluation of Interpretation 1...
- Your contextual knowledge of the period and how it supports/challenges both views...
- Your clear judgement on how far you agree with Interpretation 2 and why.



I find Interpretation 1 more convincing because... **therefore I don't agree with Interpretation 2.**

Interpretation 2 is convincing because... this view is only partly challenged by... so overall **I agree with Interpretation 2 to a large extent.**

When making a judgement about how far you agree with Interpretation 2, you should remember that there is not one correct answer. The two interpretations offer different, **equally valid** views, and each of them can be convincing! You just need to **back up your argument** with evidence or 'valid criteria'.

Remember though the question specifically asks **How far you agree with Interpretation 2** – so your evaluation/conclusion must address this even if you agree more with Interpretation 1!

E.g.: Overall, I agree with Interpretation 2 to a large extent, because although the Hitler Youth ran fun activities to attract many young people, as shown in Interpretation 1, the Nazis had to make it compulsory and punish parents who did not enrol their children. They also had to ban other youth groups such as Edelweiss Pirates. Interpretation 2 is therefore more convincing because it accurately shows the situation as Germany moved closer to war and reflects better the true purpose of the Hitler Youth movement, which was to indoctrinate young people into Nazi ideas and develop military skills, rather than to provide fun activities, therefore I agree less with Interpretation 1...

How far do you agree? (Q3d)

When making a judgement about how far you agree with an interpretation it may help you to think about how the author has **created their view**. Remember, they have chosen to focus on certain things (selection of content, emphasis), and they have chosen to include certain words (language and tone), in order to create their view.

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.

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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.

You will already have considered some of these things when answering Q3b and Q3c.

	Interpretation 1 emphasises positive attitudes	Interpretation 2 emphasises negative attitudes
Language and tone	Exciting, interesting, enjoyed, liked, comradeship	Less popular, growing resentment, kick against
Selection of information	Outdoor events, sports, music, parades Some enjoyed the marching and discipline	Discipline became more strict, membership compulsory, resentment of HY leaders
Points of emphasis	Many young people were attracted; there was great comradeship	Movement became less popular towards late 1930s when focused on preparation for war Some youngsters began to kick against restrictions

The very best answers will consider how the views have been created when analysing and evaluating each interpretation. It may also help you to decide far you agree with Interpretation 2.