



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

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HISTORY

9769/73

Paper 51 Special Subject: Germany, 1919–1945

May/June 2011

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Answer the following question.

Nominated topic: Opposition and Resistance

- 1** Study all of the following documents and answer all the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own knowledge.

A *An opponent of the Nazis recalls the problems of resistance in 1934.*

As a silent witness when men were signing on at the labour exchanges, in conversations with workers on the streets and at Nazi public functions, I could not help being repeatedly amazed how the mass of the population exulted in their new masters. The slogans and grand words and promises of the National Socialists found considerable response among these embittered people. Hopes for security and a new prosperous life drove people to the Nazis. Anyone who had been in a trade union for a long time could see through Nazism and could recognize the propaganda for the lying it was. But they had to keep quiet for fear of endangering themselves or their families. We tried to preserve links with Communist party and union colleagues and this developed into a passive resistance. Side by side there were the active resistance groups which, at great risk to themselves, distributed leaflets and newspapers among the population. Unfortunately, Gestapo spies managed to track down these groups, round them up, torture them and send them to prisons and concentration camps.

Adam Wolfram, *The Life Story of a Trade Unionist*, 1977.

B *A Social Democrat analysis stresses the divisions of opposition.*

The weakness of its opponents is the strength of the regime. Its opponents are ideologically and organisationally weak. They are ideologically weak because the great mass are only discontented grumblers whose dissatisfaction arises mainly from economic reasons. This is especially true among the Mittelstand and the peasantry. These classes are least of all ready to fight seriously against the regime because they know least of all what they should fight for. The anxiety about Bolshevism, about the chaos which in the opinion of the great mass, in particular of the Mittelstand, would follow if Hitler fell, is still the negative mass base of the regime. The forces of conservatism are extraordinarily split. The working class is split into socialists and communists. The attitude of the church opponents of the regime is not united.

SOPADE, *Report*, June 1934.

C *A Social Democrat observer reports on the unrest in a factory in Silesia in eastern Germany.*

The Company reduced the piece work rates in the lathe shop, the paint shop and for the boilermakers without having previously informed the workforce. This produced a storm of protest and work came to a halt as groups of workers met to discuss the issue. The work manager charged furiously through the factory ordering people to resume work. When this had no effect he shouted to the workers, 'Go and see the Trustee of Labour, he ordered the reduction'. He went off and phoned the Gestapo, which came at once. There were informers among those who were involved in the discussions who denounced to the Gestapo those who had stirred up opposition. Twenty-two workers were arrested and taken to the Brown House in Görlitz. The others were threatened with immediate dismissal and transfer to forced labour in the event of repetition. Meanwhile, eight of the twenty-two have been released. They did not, however, return to the factory, but had to go to fortification work in western Germany.

SOPADE, *Report*, January 1939.

- D *'The NSDAP protects the Folk Community. Folk Comrades – if you need help and advice, go along to the local meeting.'*



A propaganda poster of 1936.

- E *A modern historian analyses the repression in the Krefeld area near Cologne in western Germany.*

If recent historiography has demonstrated that Hitler's terror apparatus employed a limited number of agents and spies, and had to rely heavily on damning reports from ordinary citizens for much of its information, and was far from being all-knowing, all-powerful and omnipresent, it still had sufficient resources to make it seem truly controlling from a Communist perspective. The evidence from the Gestapo in the town of Krefeld and the Cologne special court files show that the Nazi terror concentrated on two groups above all others, Jews and Communists. Recent surveys I conducted among the elderly German population state that less than 2% of the respondents ever had a run-in of any kind with the Gestapo and that only 17% said they had ever feared having such a run-in, but house searches, protective custody warrants, torture, concentration camp referrals and death sentences became common for Jews and Communists.

Eric Johnson, *The Nazi Terror*, 1999.

- (a) How far are the problems of worker opposition in Document A corroborated by the views expressed in Document C? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that repression was the main reason that opposition to the Third Reich was not more effective?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Answer one of the following questions. *Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied, as well as contextual knowledge.*

- 2 Assess the view that Hitler's personal leadership was the most important reason for the rise to power of the Nazi movement in the period 1929–33. [30]
- 3 Did the social changes brought about by the Third Reich amount to a social revolution in Germany? [30]
- 4 Assess the view that the Holocaust was a result of war after 1939. [30]

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