

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Time 1 hour 20 minutes

**Paper
reference**

1HI0/31

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

You must have:

Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions in Sections A and B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

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SECTION A

Answer both questions.

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From a description of the Reichstag Fire written by Rudolf Diels. At the time of the Reichstag Fire, Diels was a senior policeman in Berlin.

The Reichstag was still burning when I arrived. Hitler stood on a balcony staring into the flames. He shouted uncontrollably: 'There will be no mercy. Every Communist official must be shot wherever he is found.'

I ordered a radio message to be sent out, putting the police on a state of alert. The police already had lists of people to arrest, which had been prepared for such an emergency.

When I returned to police headquarters later that night it was buzzing with activity. Some suspects were already being brought in under arrest.

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1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about how the Nazis reacted to the Reichstag Fire.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 Explain why the Weimar Republic was unpopular in the years 1919–23.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- reparations
- the new Constitution

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C.

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into support for the Nazi Party in the years 1924–28?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about support for the Nazi Party in the years 1924–28.**

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations.

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about support for the Nazi Party in the years 1924–28.

You may use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

(d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about support for the Nazi Party in the years 1924–28?

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

(16)

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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Source A from: http://ghdi.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1494



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History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39

Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From a book written by an American journalist, published in 1960. He visited Germany frequently in the years 1925–28.

Hitler and the Nazis were hardly ever mentioned in conversation, except in jokes about the Munich Putsch. In the elections of May 1928, only 810,000 out of 31 million people voted for the Nazis. In contrast, the Social Democrat Party received more than 9 million votes.

There was a wonderful feeling of excitement in Germany in those days. Life in Berlin and Munich seemed more free, more modern, more exciting than in any place I have ever visited. The young people of Germany wanted to live life to the full in complete freedom. Most Germans you met believed in democracy and peace.

Source C: A photograph of Hitler at a Nazi Party rally held at Nuremberg in 1928. The Nazi Party had strong support in the city of Nuremberg.



Interpretation 1: From *Germany: The Third Reich 1933–45* by G Layton, published in 1992.

After the Munich Putsch, Hitler realised that he had to make the Nazi Party capable of gaining power by winning elections. In 1926, he re-established his control over the Nazi Party.

The Nazi Party was reorganised. New groups were created to attract support, like the Hitler Youth. The Party was taking shape and its membership was increasing.

In the 1928 election the Nazis gained votes in rural areas. They had also started to target the middle classes with their propaganda.

Interpretation 2: From *Spartacus Education*, a history website.

The Weimar government brought inflation under control and the economy began to improve. Because of this, the German people started to believe in the democratic system and were not interested in Hitler's ideas.

Hitler claimed he was no longer trying to start a revolution and said he was willing to compete with other political parties in democratic elections. However, this policy of taking part in elections was unsuccessful. The Nazi Party won 14 seats in the December 1924 election. In the 1928 election they only won 12 seats; less than 3% of the people voted for the Nazi Party.

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Acknowledgements:

Source B from: 'Rise And Fall Of The Third Reich', William L. Shirer, Simon and Schuster, 1990

Source C: © Historical / Contributor/Getty Images

Interpretation 1 Source from: Germany; the Third Reich, 1933-45, Geoff Layton, Hodder & Stoughton, 1992

Interpretation 2 Source from: <https://spartacus-educational.com/GERnazi.htm>