



A-level

HISTORY

**Component 20 Democracy and Nazism:
Germany, 1918–1945**

7042/20

Friday 7 June 2024

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

MATERIALS

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The PAPER REFERENCE is 7042/20.
- Answer THREE questions.
In SECTION A answer Question 01.
In SECTION B answer TWO questions.

INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

ADVICE

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from SECTION A
 - 45 minutes on each of the TWO questions answered from SECTION B.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

Answer Question 01.

SOURCE A

From lyrics to ‘Raise the Flag’, by SA officer, Horst Wessel, 1929. Horst was murdered in 1930; verse four was added in his honour. This became a popular Nazi song.

Raise the flag! The ranks tightly closed! The SA marches with calm steady step. Comrades shot by the Red Front march in spirit within our ranks.

Clear the streets for the brown battalions, clear the streets for the Storm Division men! Millions are looking upon the swastika, full of hope. The day of freedom and of bread dawns! 5

For the last time, the call to arms is sounded! For the fight, we all stand prepared! Already Hitler’s banners fly over all streets. The time of oppression will only last a little while now! 10

Receive our salute; Horst died an honourable death! Horst Wessel fell, but thousands newly arise. The anthem roars ahead of the brown army: the Storm Divisions are ready to follow his path. 15

The flags are lowered before the immortal dead. The Storm Divisions swear, their hands clenched into fists, that the day will come for revenge, not mercy, and *Sieg Heil* will ring through the Fatherland.

20

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SOURCE B

From a speech by Adolf Hitler to a conference of business owners and industrialists in Düsseldorf, a city in the northern Rhineland, 27 January 1932.

Some say that the National Socialist Movement is hostile to business. I am the champion of the German economy, leading a revival through work, through industry, and through ability, so that Germany can rise again. We will not recover unless we stop blaming foreign powers for our problems. I know quite well, gentlemen, that you grumble when you see our hundreds and thousands of young folk march in the evening, saying, “Why must the Nazis always make such trouble?” What you have not realised is that these volunteers work hard every evening, protecting meetings and taking part in marches to inspire their neighbours, and then get up early to work equally hard in workshops and factories. It is these men who are changing the fatal pessimism of the German people so that we can get Germany back onto a new and secure path, ready to start producing, buying and selling, creating a great economy inside Germany and protecting German economic success in overseas trade.

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SOURCE C

From the autobiography, 'The Broken House: growing up under Hitler', written by Horst Krüger, 1966. Krüger was a teenager living in a Berlin suburb when Hitler came to power.

My earliest memory of Hitler starts in March 1933 with people cheering. It came from the radio, in a broadcast from Berlin city centre. It was a cold night and the radio announcer, who was actually sobbing in a loud voice more than he was reporting, must have been experiencing something tremendous. People must have poured into the city, from what I could hear, to pay their respects to the elderly Field Marshal and his young Chancellor. There was chanting and shouting and the sobbing voice on the radio talking about Germany's awakening and how everything was going to change. My parents heard it all with surprise and a hint of fear. My father went to bed slightly perplexed. But gradually, the doubters grew quieter and people became optimistic. We had been through a storm, and now a different storm, a storm of German revival, arrived in our suburb like springtime, or a fairy tale. Who wouldn't want to be swept along with that?

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**With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the appeal of Nazism in the years 1929 to 1933.
[30 marks]**

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SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

0 2

‘Germany’s territorial losses were the most damaging consequence of the Treaty of Versailles for the Weimar Republic in the years 1919 to 1923.’

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

0 3

How successful were Nazi economic policies in the years 1933 to 1939? [25 marks]

0 4

How significant was the impact of war, in the years 1939 to 1945, on the lives of women and girls in Germany? [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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