

EDEXCEL GCSE

HISTORY

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 31: Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-39

SET 2

Insert

Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From Account Rendered by Melita Maschmann, published in 1964. Maschmann joined the League of German Girls in March 1933, and after the war, was imprisoned as a Nazi Party member.

Source C: Adapted from an account by Arno Klönn, recalling his experiences in the Hitler Youth during 1940. His parents were teachers and had access to banned books.

Interpretation 1: From Germany 1918-45 by J.A. Cloake, published in 1997

Interpretation 2: From a 1997 BBC documentary series History File: Youth in Hitler's Germany.

Source B: From Account Rendered by Melita Maschmann, published in 1964. Maschmann joined the League of German Girls in March 1933, and after the war, was imprisoned as a Nazi Party member.

"I remember with more pleasure the weekend outings, the hikes, sports, campfires and youth hostelling. Occasionally there would be field exercises with neighbouring groups. I began to play truant from school as work for the Hitler Youth took up more and more of my time and energy. I would often leave the house at 5.00am and only arrive at school for the second or third lesson."

Source C: Adapted from an account by Arno Klönn, recalling his experiences in the Hitler Youth during 1940. His parents were teachers and had access to banned books.

"When I was older, I became a Hitler Youth leader. I found the need for absolute obedience unpleasant. The Nazis preferred people not to have a mind of their own. In our troop the activities consisted almost entirely of endless military drill. Even if sport or shooting practice or a singsong was planned, we always had to drill first."

Interpretation 1: From Germany 1918-45 by J.A. 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 a 1997 BBC documentary series History File: Youth in Hitler’s Germany.

“How many children escaped indoctrination? It’s difficult to know. As ten years of Nazi rule passed by, the Hitler Youth lost its appeal as something exciting. It was now compulsory, backed up by Gestapo laws and busybody Hitler youth patrols. More and more, the rebellious thing was to refuse to join.”



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