



Cambridge Pre-U

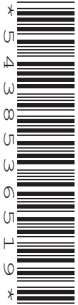
HISTORY

9769/59

Paper 5i Special Subject: Germany, 1919–1945

October/November 2020

2 hours



You must answer on the answer booklet/paper.

You will need: Answer booklet/paper

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
Section A: answer Question 1.
Section B: answer **one** question.
- If you have been given an answer booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on all the work you hand in.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- You will be marked on analysis and critical evaluation in your answers. You should also show an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods, where appropriate.
- At the end of the examination, fasten all your work together. Do **not** use staples, paper clips or glue.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has 4 pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Section A

Nominated topic: Nazi racial policies

1 Study all the following documents and answer 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 contextual knowledge.

A *A leading Nazi theorist and Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories gives his view of war and race in a radio broadcast to mark the opening of an institute in Frankfurt for the exploration of the Jewish Question.*

The war will bring immense reform. It will overcome the ideas of the French Revolution and exterminate directly all those racially infected germs of Jewry. The Jewish question was an unsolved problem for Europe for 2000 years, but, thanks to the Führer, it has found its solution. It will be finally solved when the last Jew has left the Greater German space. It does not matter whether such a programme takes five, ten or twenty years. The German armed forces will take care of any enemies who march against us for the benefit of Jewish financial domination.

Alfred Rosenberg, Speech, 28 March 1941.

B *The Nazi Governor of occupied Poland, Hans Frank, addresses his cabinet in the Polish city of Kraków on the issue of the Jews.*

I want to tell you frankly that the Jews must be done away with in one way or another. The Führer once said: 'should united Jewry again succeed in provoking a world war, then blood will be shed, the blood both of the nations forced into war by the Jews and of the Jews themselves.'

An old National Socialist once said that the war would only be a partial success if Jewry survived it. In January, a great discussion is going to take place about the Jews with General Heydrich. A great Jewish migration will take place, in any case. But what is to be done with the Jews? Do you think they will be settled in 'Ostland' [German occupied Eastern Europe] in villages? This is what I was told in Berlin: 'Why bother? What can we do with them in the East? Liquidate them yourself!' We must find a way that leads to that solution. Where and how is a matter for the offices that we must create here.

Minutes, 16 December 1941.

- C *Reinhard Heydrich, the Head of the Reich Security Service (SD), outlines the policy towards the Jews at the Wannsee Conference in Berlin.*

The chief of the SD gave a brief review of the struggle up to now against the enemy. The most important aspects had been

- a. forcing the Jews out of each sphere of the life of the German people
- b. forcing the Jews out of the living space of the German people.

Acceleration of the emigration of the Jews from the Reich was undertaken in intensive and systematic fashion as the only feasible solution. A total of 537,000 Jews were induced to emigrate. In view of the dangers of a migration during wartime and in view of the possibilities in the East, the *Reichsführer* SS (Himmler) has prohibited the emigration of the Jews. Emigration has now been replaced by evacuation, in accordance with the personal authorisation of the Führer. In the course of the Final Solution, Europe is to be combed through from west to east. Evacuated Jews to be brought, group by group, into transit ghettos to be transported from there further east.

Minutes, 20 January 1942.

- D *A report by an SS medical officer of a visit to Polish death camps in August 1942.*

SS *Gruppenführer* Globocnik was waiting for us in Lublin. He told us: 'This is top secret. Anyone blabbing will be shot.' He said there were three installations – Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka. Police Chief Wirth was head of all three of these death factories. Globocnik went on to say: 'The Führer and Himmler – they were here on 15 August 1942, the day before yesterday – instructed me to accompany personally all those who have to see these installations.'

Professor Pfannenstiel asked 'What did the Führer say?' Globocnik replied: 'The Führer ordered all action speeded up!' He said that Dr Lindner, the medical officer at the Interior Ministry, had asked: 'Wouldn't it be wiser to cremate the corpses instead of burying them? Another generation may see things differently.' Globocnik said he had replied: 'Gentlemen, if there were ever after us a generation so cowardly and so soft that they could not understand our work which is so necessary, then National Socialism would have been in vain.' The Führer then said 'Yes, my good Globocnik, you are right.'

Kurt Gerstein, Report, 1945.

- E** *The testimony of Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, during his trial after the war. The following is an exchange between the prosecuting lawyer and Höss.*

Dr Kaufman: You are the only one who can throw some light on certain hidden aspects and who can tell which people gave the orders for the destruction of the Jews.

Höss: In the summer of 1941 I was ordered to Berlin by *Reichsführer* SS Himmler to receive personal orders. He told me something to the effect that Hitler had given the order for a final solution of the Jewish question. We, the SS, must carry out that order. If it is not carried out, the Jews will later on destroy the German people. Himmler had chosen Auschwitz on account of its easy access by rail.

Kaufmann: Did you ever feel pity for the victims?

Höss: Yes.

Kaufmann: How was it possible for you to carry out these actions?

Höss: The only one and decisive argument was the strict order and the reason given by the *Reichsführer* Himmler.

Record of Trial, 15 April 1946.

- (a) How far does Document A corroborate the evidence in Document B on the effect of the Second World War on Nazi policy towards Jews? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that Hitler bears the responsibility for the Holocaust? In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

Section B

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 How powerful was Hitler as ruler of Germany by the end of August 1934? [30]
- 3 How successful were attempts to create a 'National Community' (*Volksgemeinschaft*) in Nazi Germany? [30]
- 4 What best explains why Hitler ordered the invasion of the USSR in 1941? [30]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.