This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

SE02 Exam

15DEC2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	History	
Class :	11A	
Teacher :	Dr. Mark Woolmer	
Duration :	1 hour	
You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper		
Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Depth Study with Interpretations Option 1C: Germany, 1918–45

You must answer ONE of the following questions.

1. Historians have different explanations for Nazi control of the German people in the years 1933–39.

   'In the years 1933–39, the most significant method of Nazi control of the German people was the use of propaganda.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

   (Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

2. Historians differ in their judgements about the management of Germany's war economy in the years 1939–45.

   'In the years 1939–45, the German war economy was badly managed.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

   (Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

3. Historians differ in their judgements about the nature of Nazi government in the years 1934–39.

   'In the years 1934–39, Hitler's government was well-managed.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

   (Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

4. Historians differ in their judgements about the effectiveness of Nazi policies towards German youth.

   'In the years 1933–39, Nazi policies towards German youth were not effective.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

   (Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

END

Depth Study with Interpretations Option 1C: Germany, 1918–45

You must answer ONE of the following questions.

1. Historians have different explanations for Nazi control of the German people in the years 1933–39.

   'In the years 1933–39, the most significant method of Nazi control of the German people was the use of propaganda.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether, in the years 1933–39, the most significant method of Nazi control of the German people was the use of propaganda.

The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Nazi propaganda was broadcast by their use of new and innovative technology, e.g. the radio, which most German families owned by 1939, and by the use of film
- The Nazis used propaganda to convey their message and create a positive image in the minds of the German people, e.g. Nazi rallies highlighted Nazi ideas and were shown in newsreels
- The Nazi control of newspapers allowed them to influence and control the attitudes of German people through propaganda about the regime, e.g. Völkischer Beobacchter
- The Nazis propagandised big events in order to convince people that their regime was a success, e.g. Berlin Olympics saw the largest-built stadium in the world and a film made about it and German success
- The Nazis used propaganda to reach every part of German society, e.g. it manipulated the image of German Jews in books and education.

The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Nazis controlled the German people by the use of terror, e.g. the SD and the Gestapo, who undertook the role of a secret police force and sought out and eliminated opposition
- The Nazis controlled the German people by establishing an elaborate system of concentration camps across Germany. These were filled with those that the Nazis considered 'asocial' and political opponents
- The Nazis controlled the German people with economic success, e.g. reduction in unemployment, re-armament programme, increase in living standards
- The Nazis controlled the German population with welfare policies, e.g. improved welfare benefits and the role of the DAF.

2. Historians differ in their judgements about the management of Germany's war economy in the years 1939–45.

   'In the years 1939–45, the German war economy was badly managed.' Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1939–45, the German war economy was badly managed.

The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Nazis' management of the war economy was poor because planning was shared among too many competing agencies and Hitler's interference was often counter-productive
- The Nazis did not plan effectively for the allocation of labour to meet the war effort
- There was a lack of standardisation in arms production with a tendency to produce multiple variants
- The Nazis allowed the army to have significant influence in economic decision making and this led to shortages with the tendency to produce quality at the expense of quantity.

The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The creation of the Ministry of Munitions, in 1940, went some way towards ending the multi-agency approach to management of the war economy
- Todt and then Speer rationalised industry and raw material distribution
- In response to workforce shortages, in 1943, women between the ages of 17 and 45 were increasingly signed up for work
- In the manufacture of munitions output per worker rose by 60% between 1939-45 and weapons production grew by 130% in the same period.

3. Historians differ in their judgements about the nature of Nazi government in the years 1934–39. 'In the years 1934–39,

   'Hitler's government was well-managed.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue. have different explanations for the Nazis coming to power.

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1934-39, Hitler's government was well-managed. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Hitler's government managed the internal organisation and security of Germany through the Reich Interior Ministry, which supressed opposition and implemented racial laws
- Hitler's government managed public information through the Reich Ministry for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, e.g. controlled newspapers, film and radio and organised rallies
- Hitler's government managed Germany's economic development through the Reich Office of the Four Year Plan, e.g. increased agricultural activity, build roads, increased military production.

The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Hitler's government had no coherent constitution and no clear division of powers, e.g. it was myriad of leadership positions, departments, ministries, agencies and security forces
- Hitler's cabinet increasingly did not meet to plan policy and legislation
- Hitler was a lazy dictator, e.g. he was not interested in long-term planning or detailed policies, but more grandiose visions and vague plans which he gave to others
- Hitler often responded to the suggestions of others or completely opted out of decision making, e.g. the 1935 Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht (1938)
- 'Working towards the Führer' increased the radicalisation of Hitler's government, which led to the disintegration of the formal machinery of government, e.g. during the 1930s, the civil service lost its influence.

4. Historians differ in their judgements about the effectiveness of Nazi policies towards German youth.

   'In the years 1933–39, Nazi policies towards German youth were not effective.'

   Assess this view using your own knowledge of the issue.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether in the years 1933-39, Nazi policies towards German youth were not effective. The evidence supporting the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The ideological and political bias of the Hitler Youth diminished in its attraction for many young people, and led to the formation of alternative groups as a form of resistance
- The Edelweiss Pirates was a collective name for a number of local groups, e.g. Roving Dudes, the Navajos, who beat up members of the Hitler Youth and the authorities found it difficult to control them
- The 'Swing' Movement was an alternative youth group. They rejected Nazi politics and expressed their ideas through forbidden music. The Nazis closed bars and made arrests but could not stop or control them.

The evidence countering or modifying the given view should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The Hitler Youth (originally created in 1926) expanded rapidly after 1933 and, by 1939, about 82% of all 11-18 olds were members
- The Nazis' education policy tailored teaching and the curriculum to Nazi beliefs and indoctrinated students and, once they left education, they would join RAD and DAF to ensure they did not escape control
- The Nazis enthused youth through camps and sport, e.g. in 1935-37, camps were attended by over one million members of the Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls
- In 1933, all youth organisations (except Catholic ones) were abolished and taken over by the Hitler Jugend, as part of the policy of Gleichschaltung
- In 1936, Catholic youth organisations were forced to give up their independence and were incorporated into the Hitler Youth.

END