Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

it allowed Hitler's government to make laws without the Reichstag for four years; so it removed parliament's control and gave a legal basis to the dictatorship, e.g. banning other parties in July 1933

2.2

$33.1 - 37.3 = \mathbf{-4.2}$ percentage points; the Nazis never won a majority in a free election, and their vote was falling; Hitler was appointed chancellor by Hindenburg after a deal with conservatives such as von Papen, who thought they could control him

2.3

terror: the Gestapo and SS arrested opponents; concentration camps such as Dachau (1933) held communists and others; fear stopped open opposition; propaganda: Goebbels controlled radio, newspapers and films; rallies and the Hitler Youth spread loyalty; combined with real gains, e.g. jobs, it won consent from many Germans, so less terror was needed

2.4

thesis that answers the question directly; three points, each with precise evidence (dates, names, numbers); a counter-argument with evidence; a judgement that weighs the factors. Example: thesis: the Depression was the main condition, but not the final cause; points: unemployment of about 6 million by 1932 and Nazi votes rising from 2.6 % (1928) to 37.3 % (July 1932); Nazi propaganda and organization (rallies, Hitler flying between cities); violence of the SA against communists; counter: the vote fell to 33.1 % in November 1932, and Hitler was appointed by Hindenburg after von Papen's deal; judgement: the Depression made the Nazis big, but the choices of conservative elites put Hitler in power

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge used as evidence, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: terror: Reichstag fire decree (February 1933) suspended civil rights; the Gestapo and SS arrested opponents; concentration camps from 1933; Night of the Long Knives (June 1934) removed rivals in the SA and showed the price of opposition; persecution of Jewish people: Nuremberg Laws (1935), Kristallnacht (1938); legal methods: the Enabling Act (March 1933) and the ban on other parties (July 1933); consent: propaganda by Goebbels, rallies, radio, the Hitler Youth; economic recovery: registered unemployment fell from about 6 million to under half a million by 1938 through public works and rearmament; foreign successes (Rhineland 1936, Anschluss 1938) were popular; historians' views: some stress a "dictatorship by consent", others stress that consent was hard to measure under terror; terror and consent worked together: fear silenced opponents, while propaganda and jobs won the majority; conclusion: a clear judgement on which mattered more, and why

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