

Name: _____ Register Number: _____ Class: _____



南 僑 中

NAN CHIAU HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024
SECONDARY FOUR

For Marker's Use

HUMANITIES (HISTORY)

2261/02

Paper 2

15 August 2024, Thursday

1 hour 50 minutes

Additional Material: Writing Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, class and index number on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

Start your answer for Section B on a fresh page.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work for Sections A and B separately.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
The total marks for this paper is 50.

This document consists of 6 printed pages including the cover page.

Section A: Source-based Case Study

Question 1 is for all candidates.

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

Why was this source published in 1936? Explain your answer. [5]

(b) Study Source B.

How useful is this source in showing Hitler as a leader? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Sources C and D.

Does Joseph Goebbels prove Emil Kirdorf to be right? Explain your answer. [6]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

After reading Source E, are you surprised by Source F regarding Hitler's popularity? Explain your answer. [6]

(e) Study all the sources.

'The popularity of the Nazi Party was due primarily to Adolf Hitler.' How far do these sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

The Nazi Party's Popularity

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you to answer some of the questions.

Adolf Hitler joined the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP or Nazi Party) and became its leader in 1921. He was imprisoned in 1923 after the failed Munich coup. While in prison, he wrote his memoir, *Mein Kampf* (or 'My Struggle') which outlined his political beliefs. After his release, Hitler progressively gained popularity and support among the Germans through his leadership, personal abilities as well as his promises of recovery for the economy and national pride.

To what extent was the popularity of the Nazi Party due primarily to Adolf Hitler?

Source A: A Nazi poster which reads, 'All Germany listens to the Führer on the radio', published in 1936.



Source B: *An American journalist in Germany writes about his experiences in Berlin in 1934.*

I remember being in a big Berlin café when it was announced that Hitler was to speak on the radio. The loudspeaker was turned on. Next to me was a group of German businessmen. They went on talking in low voices. At another table was a woman writing a letter. She went on writing. The only man who stood up was a small man with his tie creeping over his collar at the back of his neck. No one else in the crowded café listened to Adolf Hitler.

Source C: *An extract from an article written by Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's Minister of Propaganda, published before the German elections in 1932.*

Adolf Hitler, the born mass leader, has as his goal to unify the German people and forge from them tremendous strength. Millions and millions have joined together under the idea of 'gemeinschaft'*. They have found in National Socialism new meaning and purpose for their lives. They thank Adolf Hitler and his saving idea that they have not fallen into hopelessness and anarchy.

The Weimar Republic's policies have divided the people into two classes. The economy is in anarchy, the finances are in a desperate state. Many Germans felt a deep sense of despair and have, in fact, fallen into hopelessness. The masses see in Adolf Hitler their last hope. For millions, his name has become the bright symbol of the German will for freedom.

*a community where the mindsets, sentiments, tastes, & attitudes of the people are common

Source D: *An extract from an interview with Emil Kirdorf, a German industrialist who sponsored the Nazi Party, published in 1937.*

In 1927 I first met the Führer personally. The undisputed logic and clear conciseness of his train of thought filled me with such enthusiasm with what he said. I asked the Führer to write a pamphlet on the topics he had discussed with me. I then distributed the pamphlet in business and industrial circles. Shortly after, leading industrial personalities were keen and arranged several meetings with the Führer as a result of what was written on the pamphlets.

Source E: *An article written by Bruno Heilig, an Austrian journalist in 1938.*

In 1931 the crisis was in full swing. Seven million men and women (one-third of the wage-earning people) unemployed, the middle class swept away. Depression rapidly produced the most dreadful poverty. In the first year of the crisis, the number of Nazi deputies to the Reichstag rose from 8 to 107. A year later this figure was doubled. In January 1933 Hitler was appointed Chancellor. He attained power, as I said before, quite legally.

I do not believe that the Germans would have followed Hitler in his hates and revenges, if the people had been living under reasonably good social conditions instead of being under the lash of so much unemployment.

Source F: *A historian's account of Hitler's economic policy.*

In 1935, Hitler reintroduced conscription for the German army. Conscription reduced unemployment. The need for weapons, equipment and uniforms created jobs in the coal mines, steel and textile mills. While bringing economic recovery, these measures boosted the Hitler's popularity because they boosted national pride. Germans began to feel that their country was finally emerging from the humiliation of the Great War, and the Treaty of Versailles, and putting itself on an equal footing with the other great powers.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 'The rise of militarist Japan was primarily due to the weakness of the civilian government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 'The main reason why the US intervened directly in Vietnam in 1965 was out of concern for the weak South Vietnam government.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 'Gorbachev's reforms was the main reason that led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

End of Paper

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source A: Cited in Ben Walsh, *Modern World History*, 2018, p. 166.
Source B: <https://www.hodderplus.co.uk/accesstohistory2/ocr-units/unit2-Dictatorship-Democracy-Germany/sources.htm>
Source C: <https://research.calvin.edu/german-propaganda-archive/anqrif12.htm>
Source D: <https://alphahistory.com/weimarrepublic/hellig-how-hitler-came-to-power-1938/>
Source E: Ben Walsh, *Modern World History*, 2018, p. 173.
Source F: <https://spartacus-educational.com/GERkirdorf.htm>