

**Weimar and Nazi Germany- Topic 3, Nazi Control and Dictatorship, Section A**

Study source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: An account of Hitler's reaction to news of the Reichstag Fire in 1933

Hitler started screaming at the top of his voice. 'Now we'll show them! The German people have been soft for too long. Every Communist official must be shot. All Communist deputies must be hanged tonight. All friends of the Communists must be locked up. And that goes for the Social Democrats too.'

**1. Give two things you can infer from source A about Hitler's response to the Reichstag Fire (4)**

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this

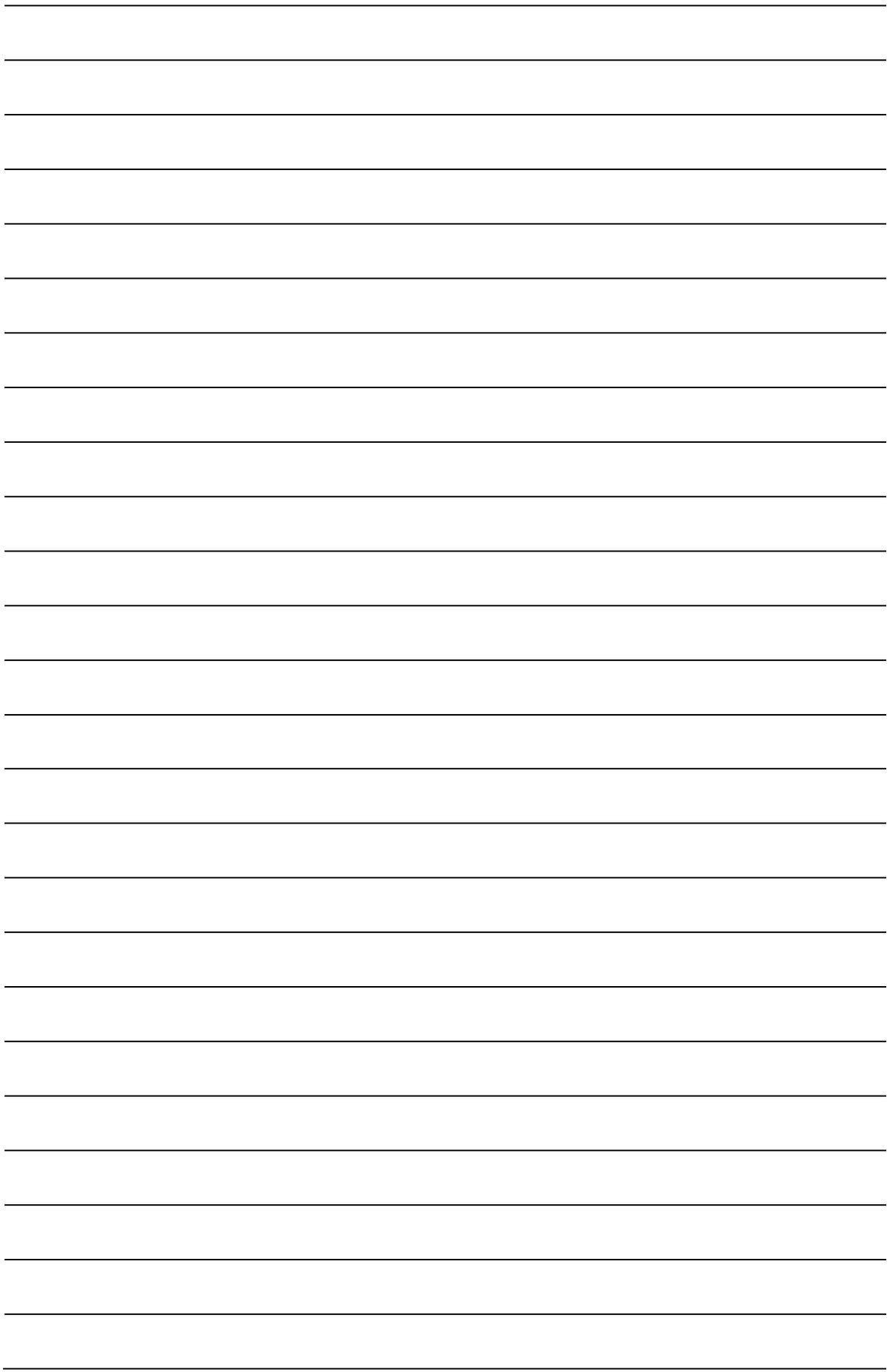
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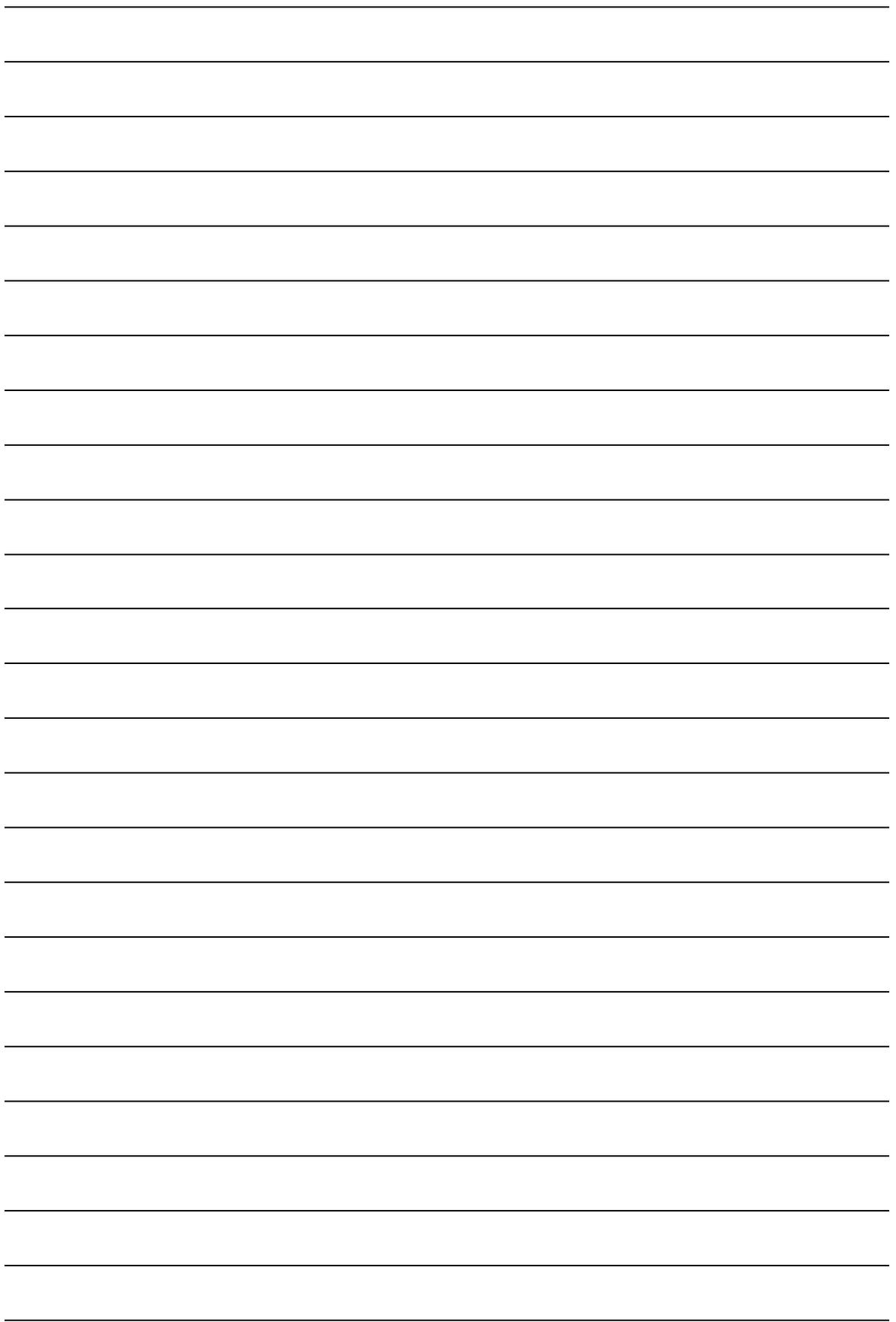
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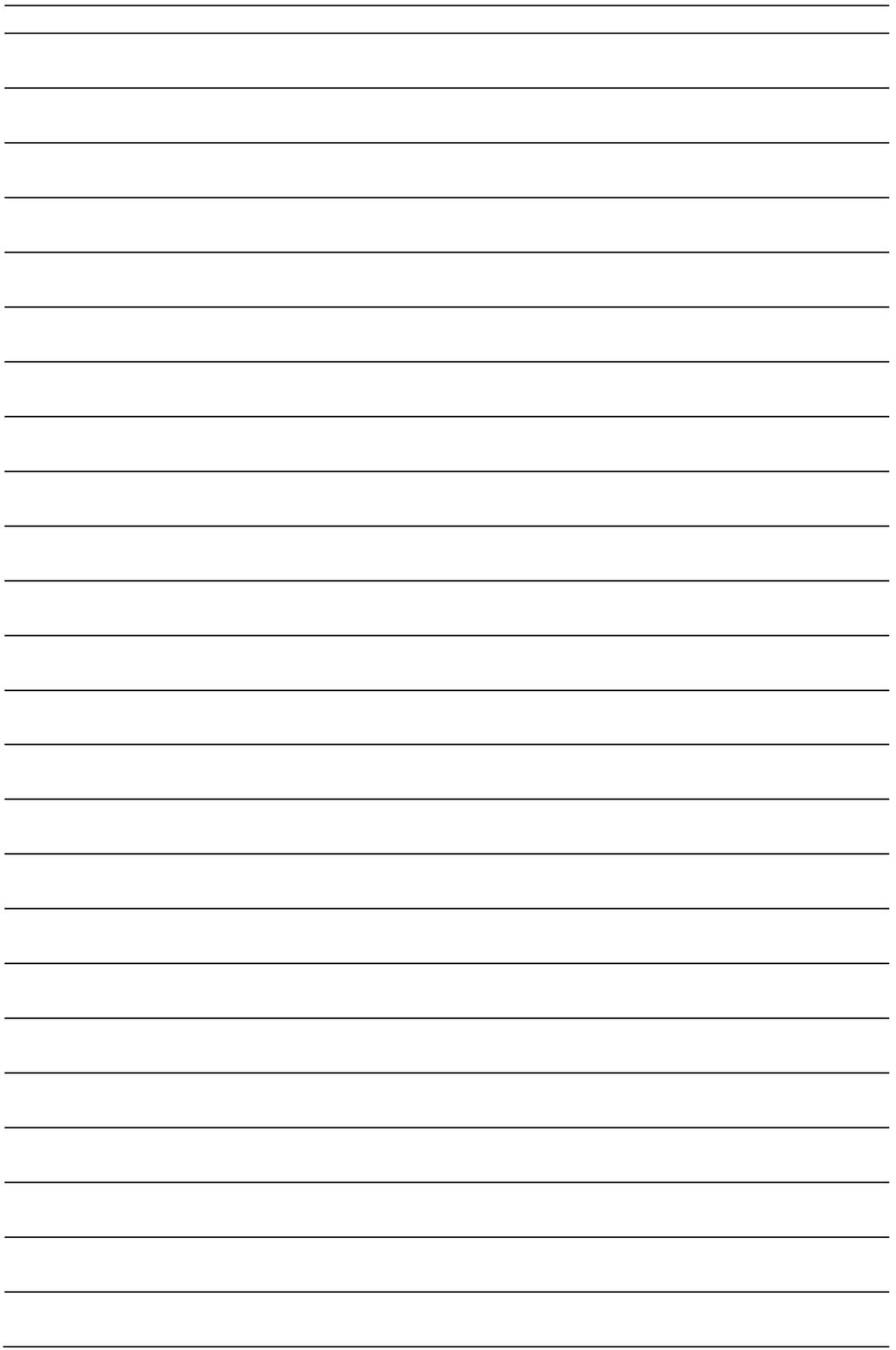


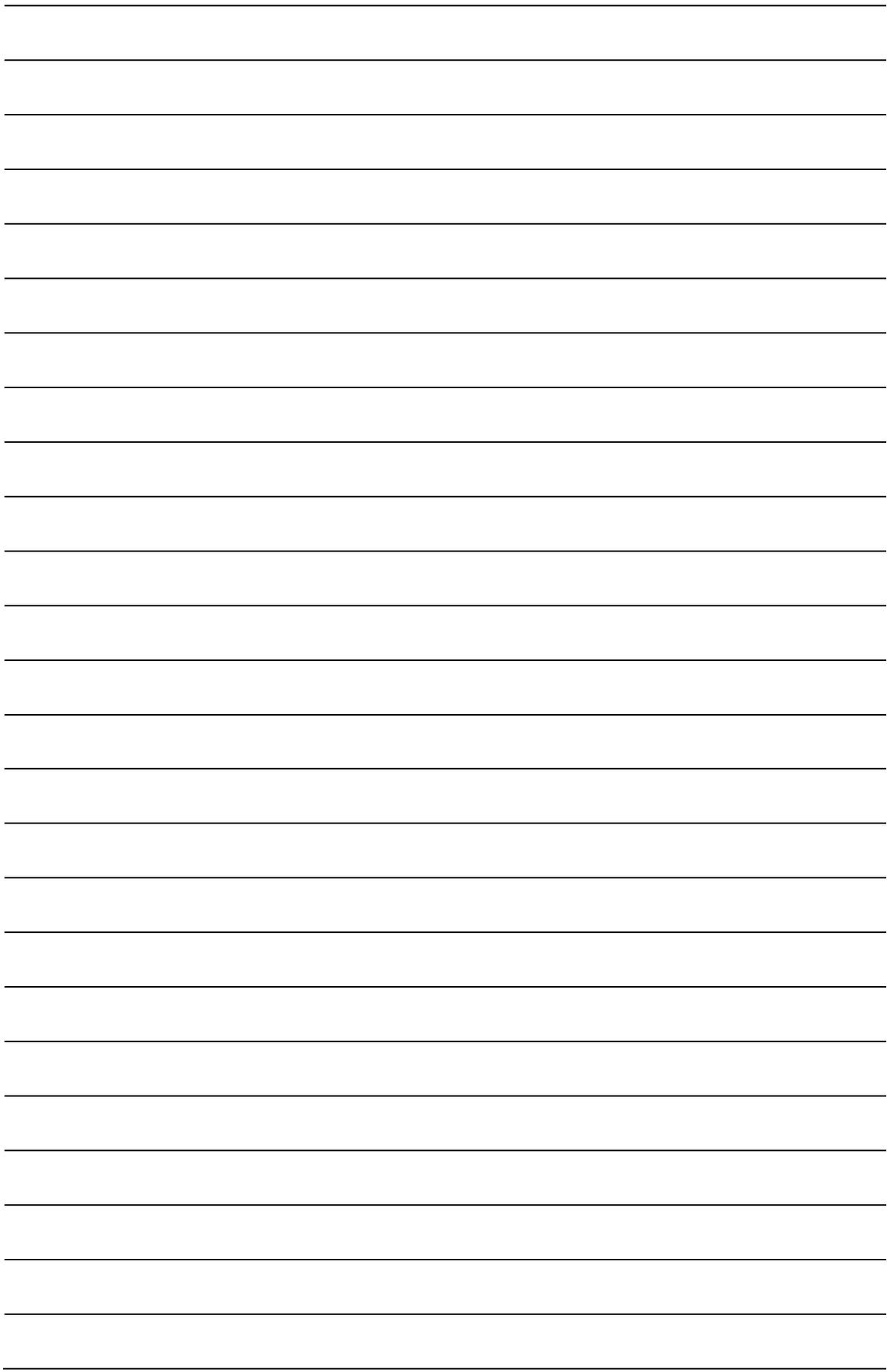












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GCSE Target:	Total mark:	Percentage:	GCSE Grade:
Making limited progress towards target	Working towards target	On track to achieve target	Likely to exceed target
WWW:			
EBI:			

**Student Improvements:**

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Sources and interpretations for use with Section B

Source B- by a Protestant minister in Bavaria in 1937

'The danger which threatens our parishes is of being ground down, of becoming dispirited. The vast majority believe that 'one cannot do anything' against the new forces and give up... Above all, youth is losing the habit of going to church regularly'.

Source C- a photograph of some Edelweiss Pirates, taken in 1938



**Interpretation 1** From 'Hitler 1936-45' by Ian Kershaw, 2001

**It would be as well not to overestimate the significance of discontent and dissent in Nazi Germany. None of it was transformed into political opposition likely to cause serious trouble to the government. Any threat of resistance from below by illegal organisations was effectively ruled out. Opposition endangering Hitler's dictatorship could in practice only come from within the regime itself.**

**Interpretation 2** From 'Opposition to the Nazis', Alpha History 2015

**There was a good deal of anti-Nazi resistance between 1933 and 1939. Christian churches, both Catholic and Protestant, opposed Nazi ideas. Some in the military despised Hitler and there were occasional plots to remove him from power. Young Germans also ignored Nazi organisations and values.**