



Mock Test

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

Name: _____

Class: _____



Source A

From Education for Death by Gregor Ziemer, published in 1941. Ziemer was an American teacher working in Germany during the early years of Nazi rule. He recalls his experiences of observing the experiences of 'Pimpf,' a Nazi-run group for boys aged between six and ten.

At a sharp command, hundreds of youthful heels clicked to attention and the officer-in-charge introduced the guest of honour, a high official from the Hitler Youth. [The guest said] "You boys must be hard, hard as iron; the Führer has demanded it. But above all, you must be ready and willing to give up your lives for the Führer; he has demanded that too. All German boys are eager to become soldiers for Hitler. We will make Germany a force to be reckoned with."

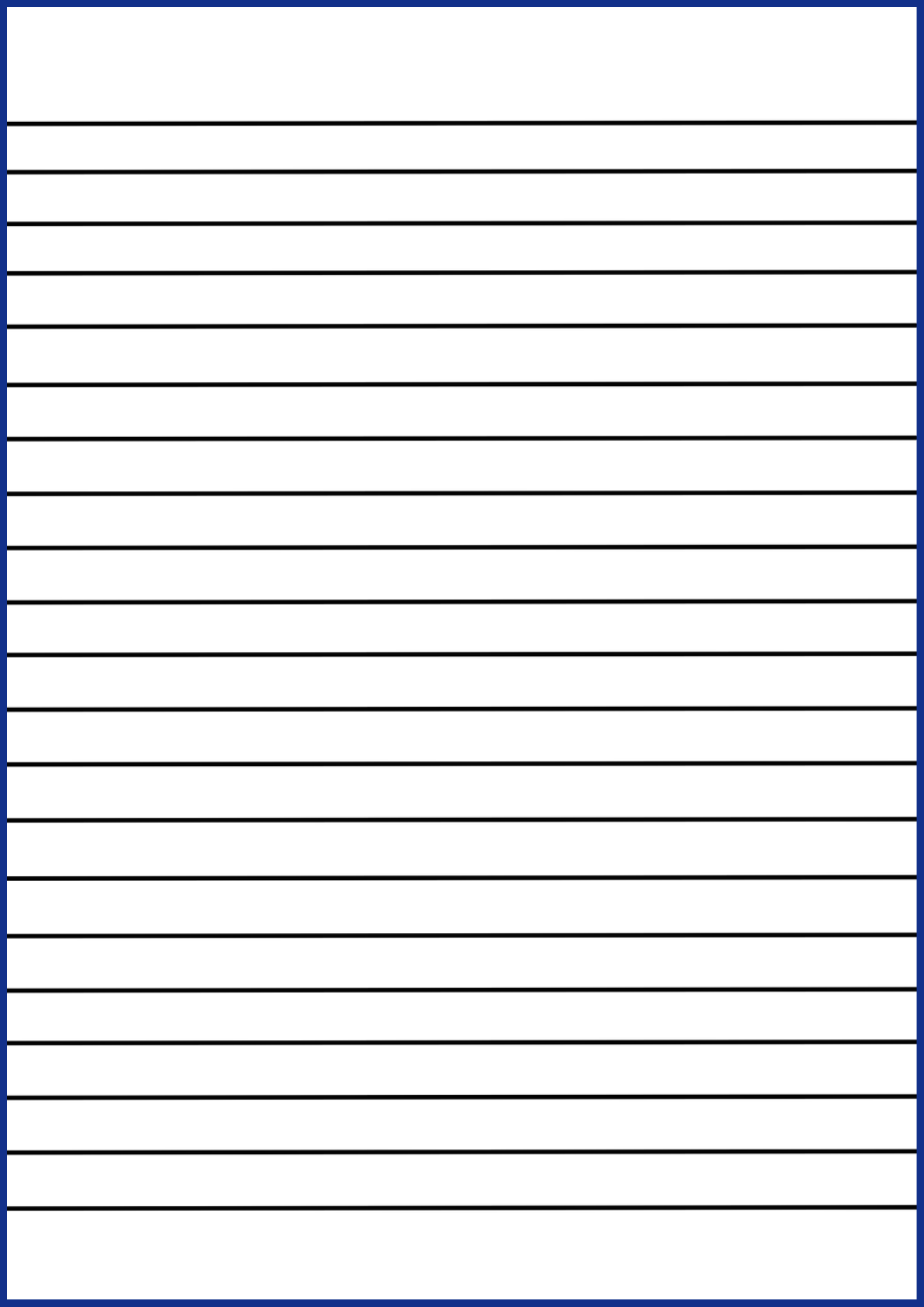
**1. Study Source A. Give two things you can infer from Source A about Nazi aims for the young.
(4 marks)**

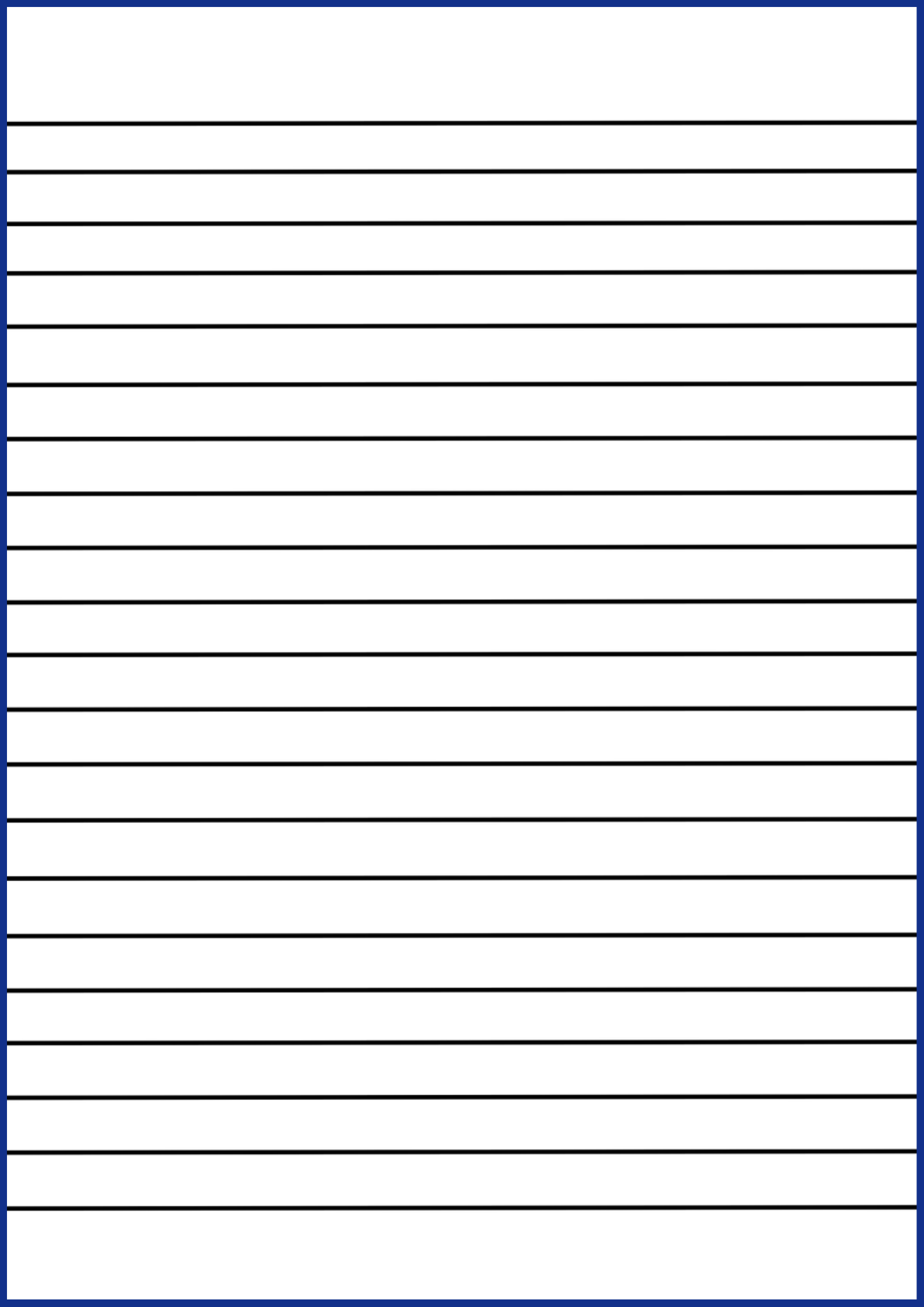
i) What I can infer:

Details in the source that tell me this:

ii) What I can infer:

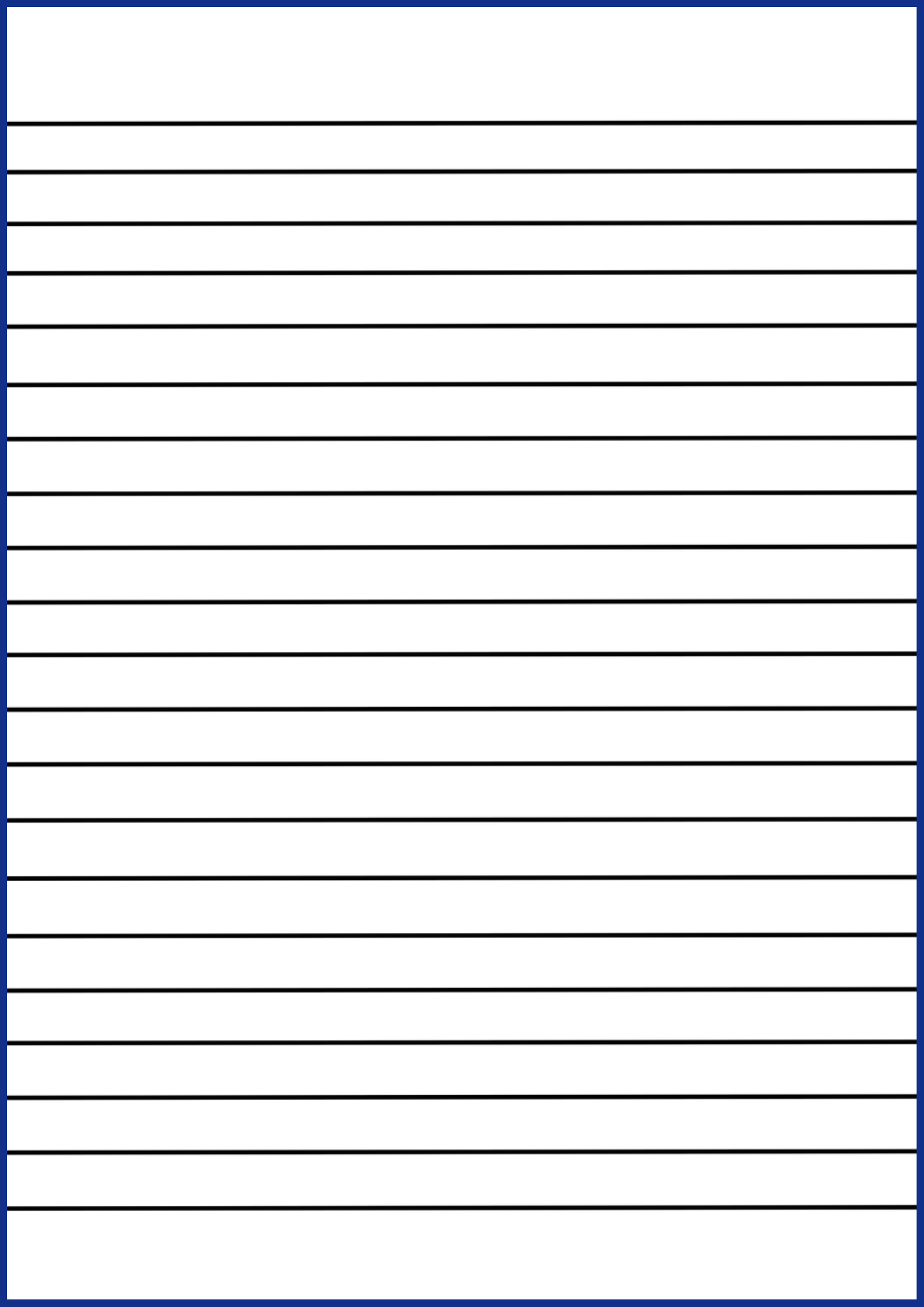
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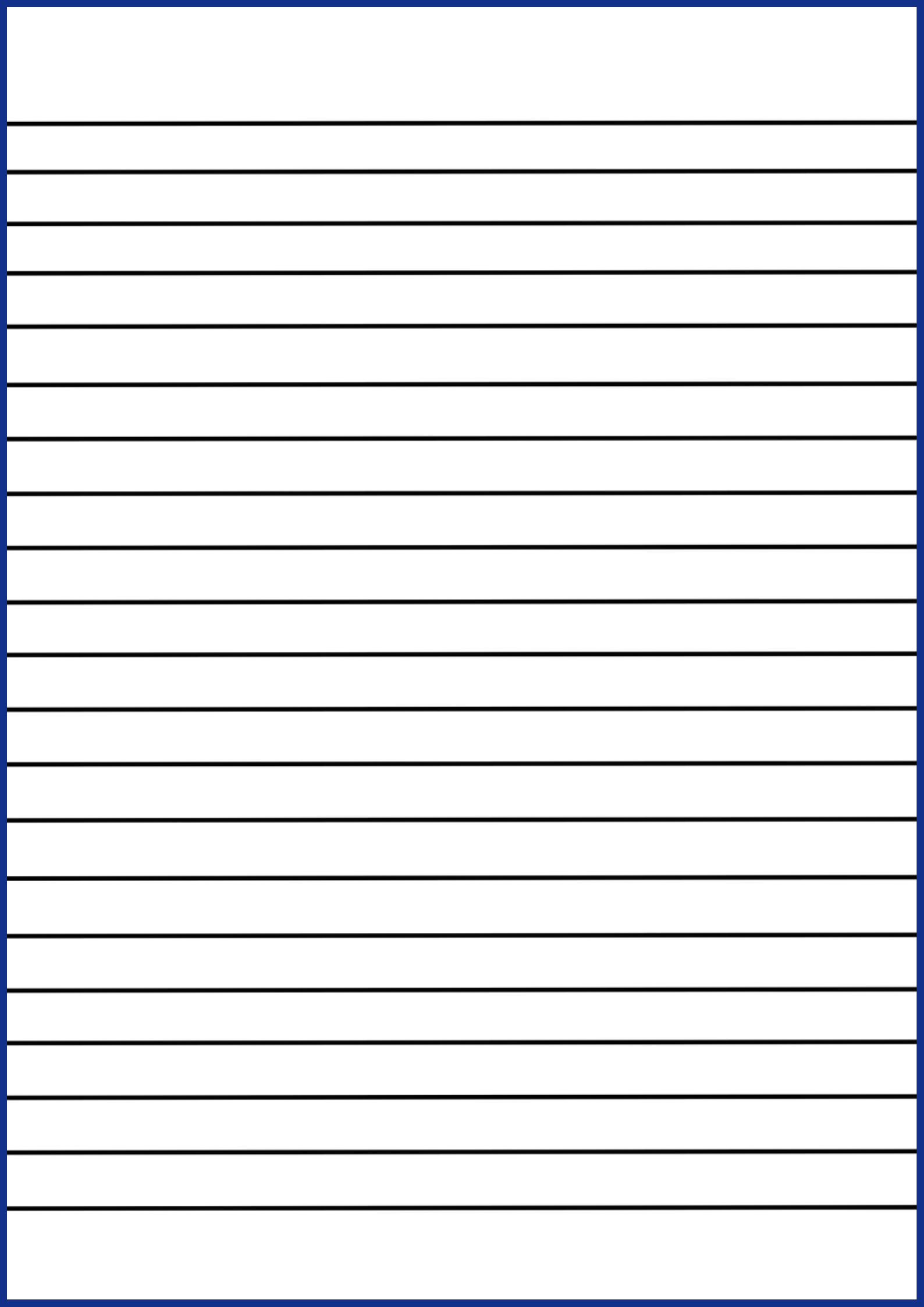




3b) Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about opposition to the Nazis.

**What is the main difference between these views?
Explain your answer, using details from both interpretations. (4 marks)**





Source B

Source B: A photograph of the Edelweiss Pirates, taken in 1938. The Edelweiss Pirates was an organisation of young people who opposed Nazism and refused to join the Hitler Youth.



[Universal History Archive / Contributor / Getty Images]

Source C

Source C: From a speech made by Pastor Martin Niemöller in 1946. Niemöller was a clergyman who initially supported Hitler's rise to power, but opposed the Nazis by the 1930s as they took control of the churches.

First they came for the communists and I did not speak out because I was not a communist.

Then they came for the trade unionists and I did not speak out because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for the Jews and I did not speak out because I was not a Jew.

Finally, they came for me and there was no one left to speak out.

Interpretation 1

From The “Hitler Myth”: Image and Reality in the Third Reich by Ian Kershaw, published in 1987.

The muddled majority, neither full-hearted Nazis nor outright opponents, whose attitudes at one and the same time betray signs of Nazi ideological penetration and yet show the clear limits of propaganda manipulation.

Interpretation 2

From ‘The enemy of our enemy: A view of the Edelweiss Pirates from the British and American archives’ by Perry Biddiscombe, published in 1985.

While the Edelweiss [Pirates] resolutely opposed the disciplinarianism of the HJ [Hitler Jugend or Hitler Youth], its own members rarely adopted any political goals at odds with the predominant Nationalist Socialist agenda. At most, there were a few nebulous connections to the Catholic and communist undergrounds.