

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY

HS1J

Unit 1

Alternative J: The Origins and Consolidation of Totalitarian Regimes, 1918–1939

Friday 11 January 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS1J.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 **or** Question 4.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

A brief text extract from STALIN, *The Foundations of Leninism*, 1921, discussing the dictatorship of the proletariat in the context of Russia
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Source B Adapted from a speech made by Goebbels in September 1933

The driving force of the National Socialist movement on its way to power is continuous struggle against the forces of Communism. We are building a solid wall against Communist madness in Germany. Any foreigner may visit the German concentration camps and see that we have restored internal peace without using
5 cruelty or brutality.

Democracy was never popular in Germany. The removal of the parties is the start of the political reconstruction of the German nation. National Socialism is taking on that whole responsibility.

Source C Adapted from a speech made by Mussolini in 1921

We Fascists have a clear programme against the Socialists: we must carry on with this programme. Our violence, reported in the papers, may be seen by some as undesirable, but Italians know it is just and fair. We are violent because we have to be to make our ideas understood. We are prepared to beat skulls with resounding
5 blows. All our violence is against the enemy within our state. The Socialists have formed a state within a state and they are tyrannical and over-powerful. For this reason we are breaking up the Socialist state and then we will turn on the Liberal state because of its democratic weakness.

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- (a) Use **Source A** and your own knowledge.

Explain briefly the significance of 'struggle against bourgeois Russia' (lines 1 and 2) in the context of Bolshevik ideology. *(3 marks)*

- (b) Use **Source A** and **either Source B or Source C** and your own knowledge.

Explain how the political aims expressed in **Source A** differ from those expressed in **either Source B or Source C**. *(7 marks)*

- (c) Use **Source A** and **either Source B or Source C** and your own knowledge.

Explain the importance of intimidation of opponents, in relation to other factors, in explaining the coming to power of the dictatorships you have studied.

You should refer in your answer to the USSR in the years 1924 to 1929 and **either** Germany in the years 1928 to 1933 **or** Italy in the years 1918 to 1922. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER

- 2 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

Like Lenin, Stalin considered film to be the most important form of communication. He loved films with proletarian heroes and had a private cinema in the Kremlin. As Stalin's cultural revolution got under way he demanded modernisation of the film industry with mass production of films that were generally entertaining as well as full of socialist realism.

Adapted from N LOWE, *Twentieth Century Russian History*, 2002

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'proletarian heroes' (line 2) in the context of the Soviet Union in the years after 1928. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why socialist realism was so important in Stalin's Russia. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Propaganda was the key element which sustained Stalin's dictatorship.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

OR

- 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

The government co-ordinated sporting activities, especially gymnastics. Mass gymnastics displays represented the healthy, disciplined nation. The government made great efforts to ensure the 1936 Olympics were a propaganda success. The new Germany was on show and Germany won more gold medals than any other nation competing.

Adapted from J HITE and C HINTON, *Weimar and Nazi Germany*, 2000

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'the new Germany' (line 3) in the context of 1936. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Nazi Party promoted mass participation in sport and outdoor activities. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Propaganda was the key element which sustained Hitler's dictatorship.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

OR

- 4** Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

In the 1930s the Italians became widely involved in sport. With the regime's emphasis on youth and physical fitness, the Party propagandists quickly saw the advantages of identifying Fascism with sport. Football mania swept through Italy after hosting and winning the World Cup in 1934.

Adapted from J WHITTAM, *Fascist Italy*, 1995

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'Party propagandists' (line 2) in the context of Italy after 1922. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the Fascist Party promoted youth and physical fitness. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Propaganda was the key element which sustained Mussolini's dictatorship.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Question 2: N LOWE, *Twentieth Century Russian History*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2002. Reproduced by permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

Question 4: J WHITTAM, *Fascist Italy*, Manchester University Press, 1995.

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