



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE SOUTH DISTRICT

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

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GRADE 09

HISTORY

TERM 1 TASK NO 2

08 MARCH 2024

MARKS : 50

DURATION : 1h30 Minutes

This question paper consists of 07 pages.

QUESTION 1: HOW DID HITLER RISE TO POWER UNDER THE NAZI GERMANY?

Study source A and answer the questions that follow

Source 1A

The source below explains how the “Big Four” convened a meeting at Versailles after the First World War.

In January 1919, two months after the fighting in World War I ceased, a conference was convened at Versailles, the former country estate of the French monarchy outside Paris, to work out the terms of a peace treaty to officially end the conflict.

Though representatives of nearly 30 nations attended, the peace terms essentially were written by the leaders of the United Kingdom, France and the United States, who along with Italy, formed the “Big Four” that dominated the proceedings. The defeated countries—Germany and allies Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria—weren’t invited to participate.

In the end the Allies agreed that they would punish Germany and attempt to weaken that nation so much that it wouldn’t pose a future threat. Germany’s representatives had no real choice but to accept the terms.

[From: <https://www.history.com/news/treaty-of-versailles-provisions>. Accessed on 02 March 2024]

1.1. Refer to Source 1A.

1.1.1. According to the source where was the conference convened after immediately after WWI? (1x1)(1)

1.1.2. Quote one evidence from the source which shows that the conference convened wanted to create peace and end conflict. (1x2) (2)

1.1.3. Name FOUR countries in the source which were regarded as the “Big Four.” (4x1)(4)

1.1.4. Why do you think Germany and her allies were not invited to participate in the conference of the treaty of Versailles? (2x2) (4)

1.1.5. Why according to the source was Germany punished? (1x2) (2)

[13]

Study source 1B and answer the questions that follow

SOURCE 1B.

The source below focuses on how the economic conditions in Germany contributed to Hitler's rise to power

In 1929 as the Wall Street Crash led to a worldwide depression. Germany suffered more than any other nation because of the recall of US loans, which caused its economy to collapse. Unemployment rocketed, poverty soared, and Germans became desperate. This led to a chain of events that ended in the destruction of German democracy:

With the government unable to win a majority in the Reichstag, laws could only be passed by presidential decree. As a result, not enough action was taken to tackle the economic and social consequences of the Depression and Germans increasingly began to look to the political extremes for answers. In January 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor by President Hindenburg. Hitler quickly set about dismantling German democracy. He forced the passing of an Enabling Act through the Reichstag, which gave him unlimited powers for four years. He then eliminated any potential sources of opposition: other political parties, trades unions and even Ernst Rohm, the leader of the SA.

By the time President Hindenburg died in August 1934, Hitler was able to declare himself Führer and had absolute power in Germany.

[From: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/>. Accessed on 02 March 2024]

1.2. Refer to Source 1B.

- 1.2.1. Explain the term 'Wall Street Crash' (1x2) (2)
- 1.2.2. Quote evidences in the source which suggest that Germany suffered the most during the wall-street crash of 1929. (3x1)(3)
- 1.2.3. Who appointed Hitler as the Chancellor in January 1933? (1x1) (1)
- 1.2.4. How did the passing of the Enabling Act of 1933 benefit Hitler? (2x2) (4)
- 1.2.5. Explain the meaning of the statement "Hitler had absolute power in Germany" (1x2)(2)

[11]

SOURCE 1C.

The source below explains how Adolf Hitler gained more support from the Germans

Because the Nazis' 25 Point Programme appealed to people all over the country from all walks of life, they became popular. Other extremist groups like the communists only really appealed to the industrial workers in Germany's cities and couldn't keep up. **Wealthy businessmen**: were frightened communists would take their wealth away and did not want to see any more increase in support for them. To combat this, they began to give money to Hitler and the Nazis, hoping they would gain more seats – not the communists. **The middle-class**: were generally quite traditional and were not convinced by the Weimar democracy, Hitler promised them a strong government and won their votes. Hitler was a great speaker with an extraordinary power to win people over. Joseph Goebbels's (Minister of propaganda) campaign was very effective (he used aeroplanes to bring Hitler to speak across the country, radios to broadcast important speeches and rallies to make supporters excited) and brought huge support for the Nazis by targeting specific groups of society with different slogans and policies to win their support.

From: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3bp82p/revision/6>. Accessed on 02 March 2024]

1.3. Refer to Source 1C

1.3.1. Why according to the source did the wealthy businessman and the middle class support the Nazi Party. (2x2) (4)

1.3.2. Mention THREE ways used by Goebbels used to ensure the success of propaganda campaign. (3x1)(3)
[7]

SOURCE 1D

The Source below focuses on how Hitler manipulated children and their mothers to garner political support.

To manipulate the public's attitude towards Hitler, Joseph Goebbels engineered a propaganda campaign that would not only make Hitler appear heroic, but also kind-hearted, family-orientated and friendly. As part of this campaign, Hitler was often pictured playing or talking with children and mothers.



[From: <https://www.ushmm.org/m/pdfs/USHMM-Exploring-Propaganda-> Accessed on 02 March 2024]

1.4. Study Source 1D.

1.4.1. Define the term *propaganda* in your own words (1x2) (2)

1.4.2. Why do you think this photograph was taken during propaganda campaign? (2x2) (4)

1.4.3. Consult Sources 1C and 1D. Explain how the information in Source 1B supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding how Hitler and Goebbels engineered the propaganda campaign (2x2)(4)

1.5. Use the sources and your knowledge write a paragraph of 8 Lines (about 80 words) explaining how Hitler came into power. (8)

TOTAL: 50



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MARKS: 50

These marking guidelines consist of 05 pages including cover page

QUESTION 1

1.1.

1.1.1

- At Versailles

(1 x 1)(1)

1.1.2.

- To work out the terms of peace treaty

(1 x 2)(2)

1.1.3.

- United Kingdom
- United States
- France
- Italy

(4 x 1) (4)

1.1.4.

- The Allied powers refused to recognize the new Bolshevik Government
- Deliberate decision by the Allied Powers to impose punitive measures
- The Allied wanted to assign blame, and shape the post-war order in Europe
- Any other relevant response

(2x2)(4)

1.1.5.

- The Big Four wanted to ensure that Germany wouldn't pose a future threat.

(1x2)(2)

[13]

1.2.

1.2.1

- The Wall Street Crash, also known as the Stock Market Crash of 1929 or the Great Crash, refers to the sudden and severe decline in stock prices that occurred in late October 1929, leading to the onset of the Great Depression in the United States and worldwide.
- Any other relevant response

(1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2.

- US had recalled loans
- Poverty soared
- Germans became desperate
- Unemployment rocketed

any Three (3 x 1) (3)

1.2.3.

- President Von Hidenburg

(1 x 1)(1)

1.2.4.

- Gave him unlimited powers
- He eliminated those who opposed him: political parties, trades unions and the leader of the SA, Ernst Rohm (2 x 2) (4)

1.2.5.

- Hitler sought to control every aspect of public life e.g. politics, economy, culture, education and even individual beliefs and behaviours
- He consolidated power in his own hands He had unchecked authority to shape the counter according to his vision.
- Hitler's words were effectively law and his decisions determined the course of Germany
- Any other relevant response (1 x 2)(2)

[12]

1.3.

1.3.1.

- Wealthy businessmen – were afraid communists would take their wealth away
- They were afraid the communists would influence other people not to support their businesses. Any one (2)
- Middle class- were not happy about the Weimar democracy and supported Hitler because he promised them a strong government. (2)

1.3.2.

- He used aeroplanes to bring Hitler to speak across the country
- Use radios to broadcast important speeches
- Rallies to make supports excited
- Targeted specific groups of society with different slogans and policies

Any Three (3 x 1) (3)

[7]

1.4.

1.4.1.

- Propaganda refers to information, ideas, or rumours deliberately spread to influence and manipulate people's opinions, beliefs, and behaviour
- Any other relevant response (1 x 2) (2)

1.4.2.

- To show that Hitler use propaganda campaigns by talking and playing with the children and mothers claiming to be kind-hearted and friendly.
- To show how the groups of the society targeted by Hitler in order to gain support of the Nazi Party.
- Any other relevant response (2 x 2) (4)

1.4.3.

- Source 1C states that Hitler targeted specific groups to gain support of his party through propaganda campaigns and Source 1D shows Hitler talking and playing with the children and mothers during his propaganda campaign.
- Source 1C states that Hitler was a great speaker with an extraordinary power to win people over and in Source 1D Hitler claimed to appear as family orientated, kind hearted by talking to children and mothers
- Any other relevant response. (2 x 2) (4)

[10]

1.5. Paragraph writing

The following points should be included in a paragraph:

- Adolf Hitler's rise to power in Germany can be understood through a combination of political circumstances, social conditions, and Hitler's own strategic manoeuvres.
- **Political Instability:** Germany faced significant political turmoil following World War I and the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
- **Weimar Republic Weaknesses:** The Weimar Republic, established after the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II, struggled to maintain stability.
- The government faced challenges from both the extreme left (Communists) and the extreme right (nationalists, including Nazis).
- **Impact of the Great Depression:** The worldwide economic crisis of the late 1920s and early 1930s hit Germany hard.
- Mass unemployment, poverty, and desperation fuelled public dissatisfaction with the Weimar government.
- The Nazis capitalized on this discontent.
- **Nazi Propaganda and Organizational Strength:** Hitler and the Nazi Party used propaganda, rallies, and a strong organizational structure to spread their message of nationalism, anti-Semitism, and promises of a strong Germany.

- **Political Manoeuvring:** Hitler strategically formed alliances and took advantage of the parliamentary system's weaknesses to gain power.
- The Nazis worked with conservative elites and industrialists who saw Hitler as a bulwark against communism.
- The Reichstag Fire in 1933, which Hitler blamed on communists, further strengthened his position.
- **Enabling Act:** Hitler pushed through the Reichstag an Enabling Act, which effectively gave him dictatorial powers, allowing him to bypass the Reichstag and rule by decree.
- **Elimination of Opposition:** Hitler's regime systematically eliminated political opponents, including Communists, Social Democrats, and other rivals.
- The Night of the Long Knives in 1934 saw the purge of potential threats within the Nazi Party itself.
- **Consolidation of Power:** Once in power, Hitler and the Nazis used state machinery to control every aspect of German life, including media, education, and culture.
- They created a totalitarian state where dissent was suppressed, and loyalty to the regime was demanded.
- Any other relevant response

[8]

Use the following rubric to allocate marks:

| | | |
|---------|---|------------|
| Level 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g., shows little or no understanding of the topic. • Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot report on topic | Marks: 0-1 |
| Level 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. Uses evidence in a very basic manner. | Marks: 2-4 |
| Level 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses relevant evidence e.g., demonstrates a thorough understanding. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organized paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic. | Marks: 5-8 |

TOTAL: 50