

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 1**

**HS1J**

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

Monday 2 June 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 black ink or black 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.

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

**Source A**

A brief text extract adapted from a speech by Stalin, 1927, describing how the views of the leaders of the Opposition were at odds with those of the Communist Party. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

**Source B**

A brief text extract adapted from a speech by Hitler, 1 February 1933, in which he states that the Nazi party will improve Germany and life for the German people despite the ruin that the Weimar government has caused to the nation's economy. Not reproduced here due to third party copyright constraints.

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**Source C**

A brief text extract adapted from a speech by Mussolini, November 1922, in which he professes that although a coalition government has been formed it will be the Fascists that will save Italy and solve all the problems of Italian life. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

Explain briefly the significance of ‘Left Opposition’ (line 1) in the context of Stalin’s struggle for power in the years 1924 to 1927. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how Stalin’s attitude to opposition expressed in **Source A** differs from the attitude to opposition 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 the promise of progress, in relation to other factors, in explaining the coming to power of dictators.

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**

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**EITHER**

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

Stalin's aim was to control the USSR through brutal, unrestrained police terror. In the 1930s it was increasingly used against Party members, administrators and ordinary people.

Adapted from S KREIS, 'The Age of Totalitarianism', 2000

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'police terror' in the context of the Soviet Union in the 1930s. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Stalin used terror against Party members from 1934. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Stalin had secured complete power in the USSR after Kirov's death in 1934.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement with reference to the years 1934 to 1939. (15 marks)

**OR**

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

A brief text extract adapted from H BUCHEIM, *Totalitarian Rule*, 1968, stating that Hitler saw himself and Germany as one. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by 'Führer' in the context of leadership in Germany after August 1934. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why the *Führerprinzip* was so important to National Socialists in Germany. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Hitler's dictatorship was complete in Germany after the death of Hindenburg in 1934.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement with reference to the years 1934 to 1939. (15 marks)

**OR**

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

All *Il Duce*'s promises turned out to be false. Fascism did not succeed in transforming Italian politics.

Adapted from 'Fascism in Italy', an article in *The Economist* 2005

- (a) Explain briefly what is meant by '*Il Duce*' in the context of Italy after 1922. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Mussolini created a single party state in Italy. (7 marks)
- (c) 'Mussolini's dictatorship in Italy was complete after the murder of Matteotti in 1924.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement with reference to the years 1924 to 1939. (15 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 2: S KREIS, 'The Age of Totalitarianism', [www.historyguide.org](http://www.historyguide.org), 2000

Question 4: © The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, 2005

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