

Weimar and Nazi Germany- Topic 4, Life in Nazi Germany, Section A

Study source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: A Nazi poster from 1934



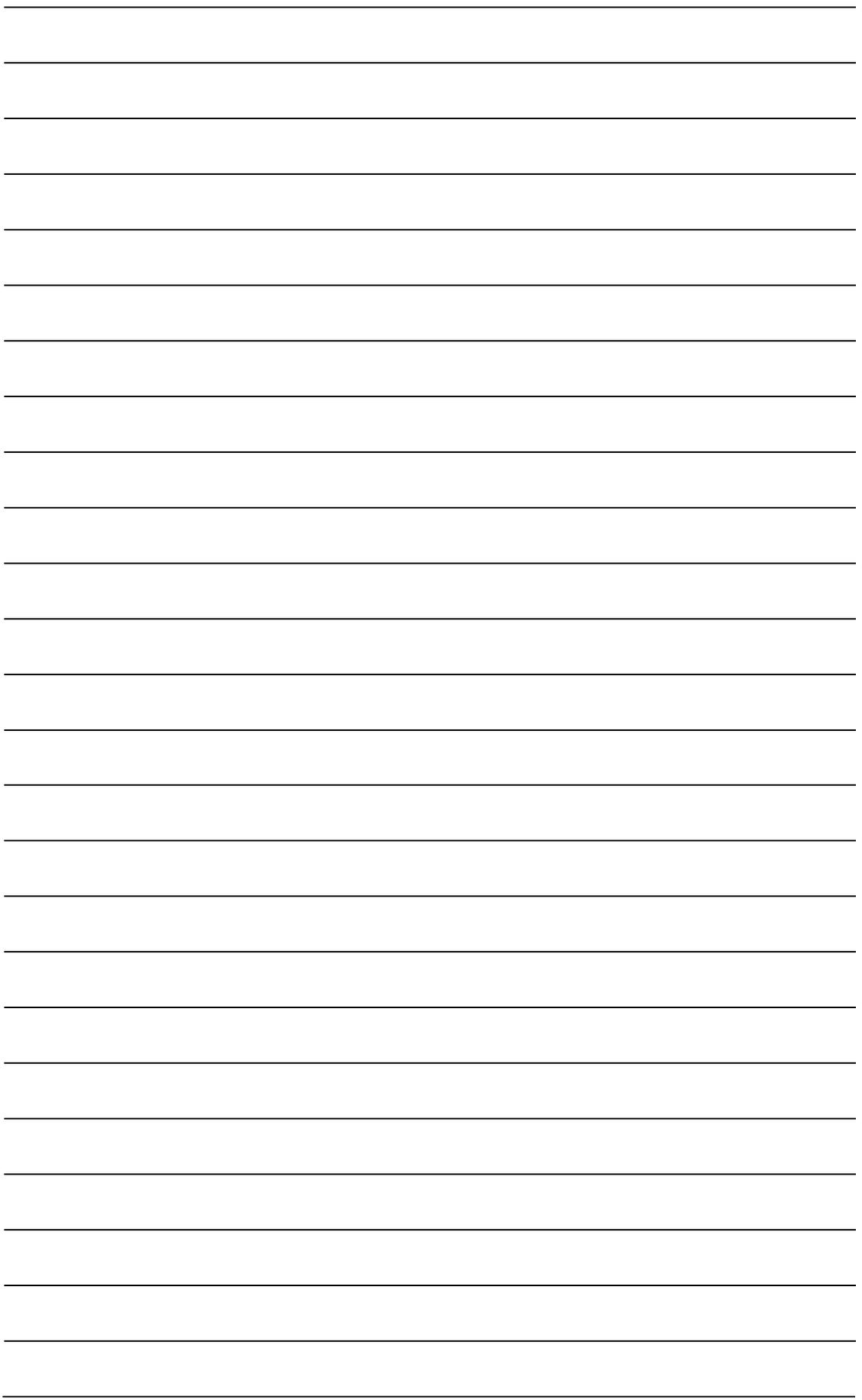
1. Give two things you can infer from source A about Nazi views on the family (4)

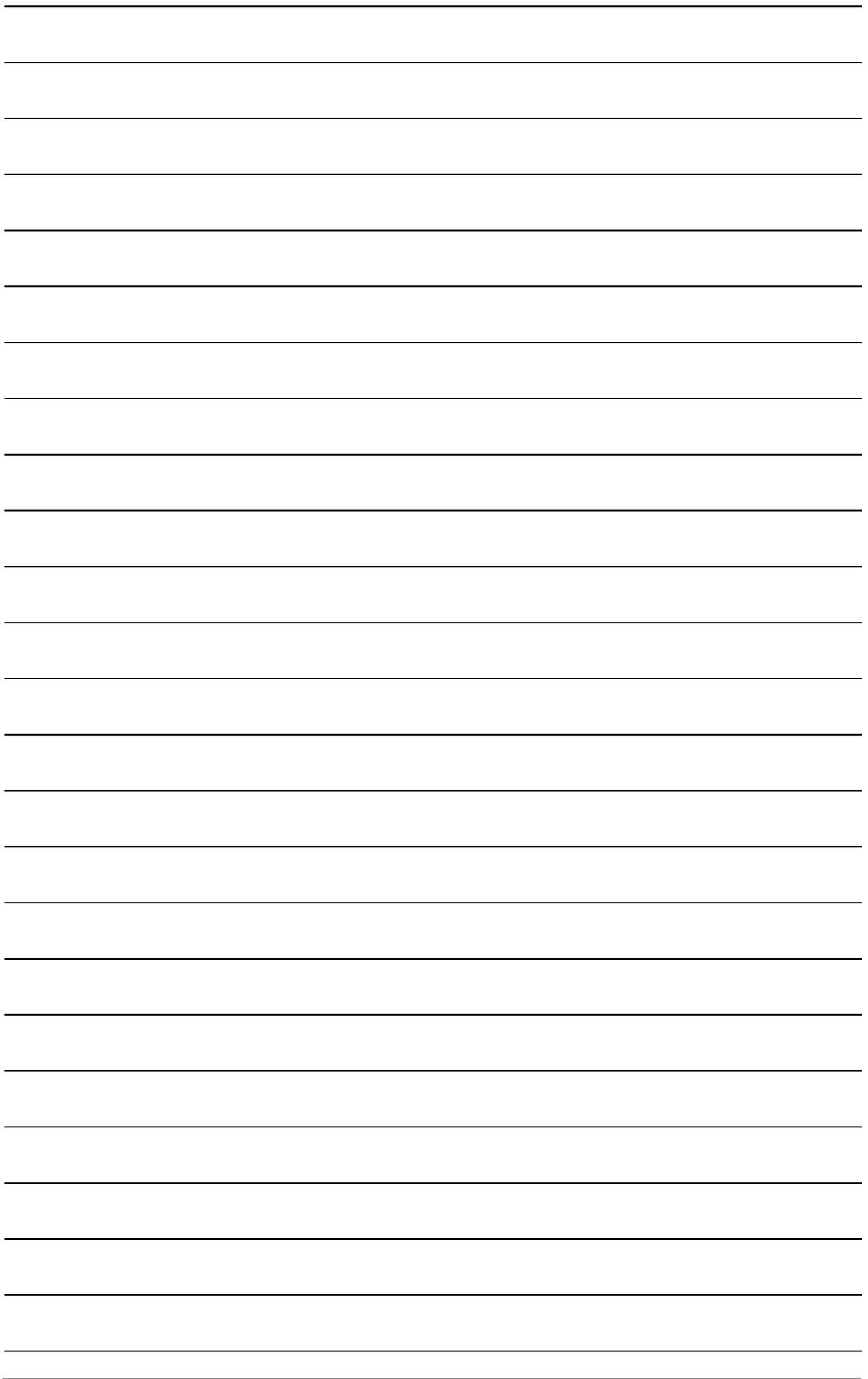
(i) What I can infer:

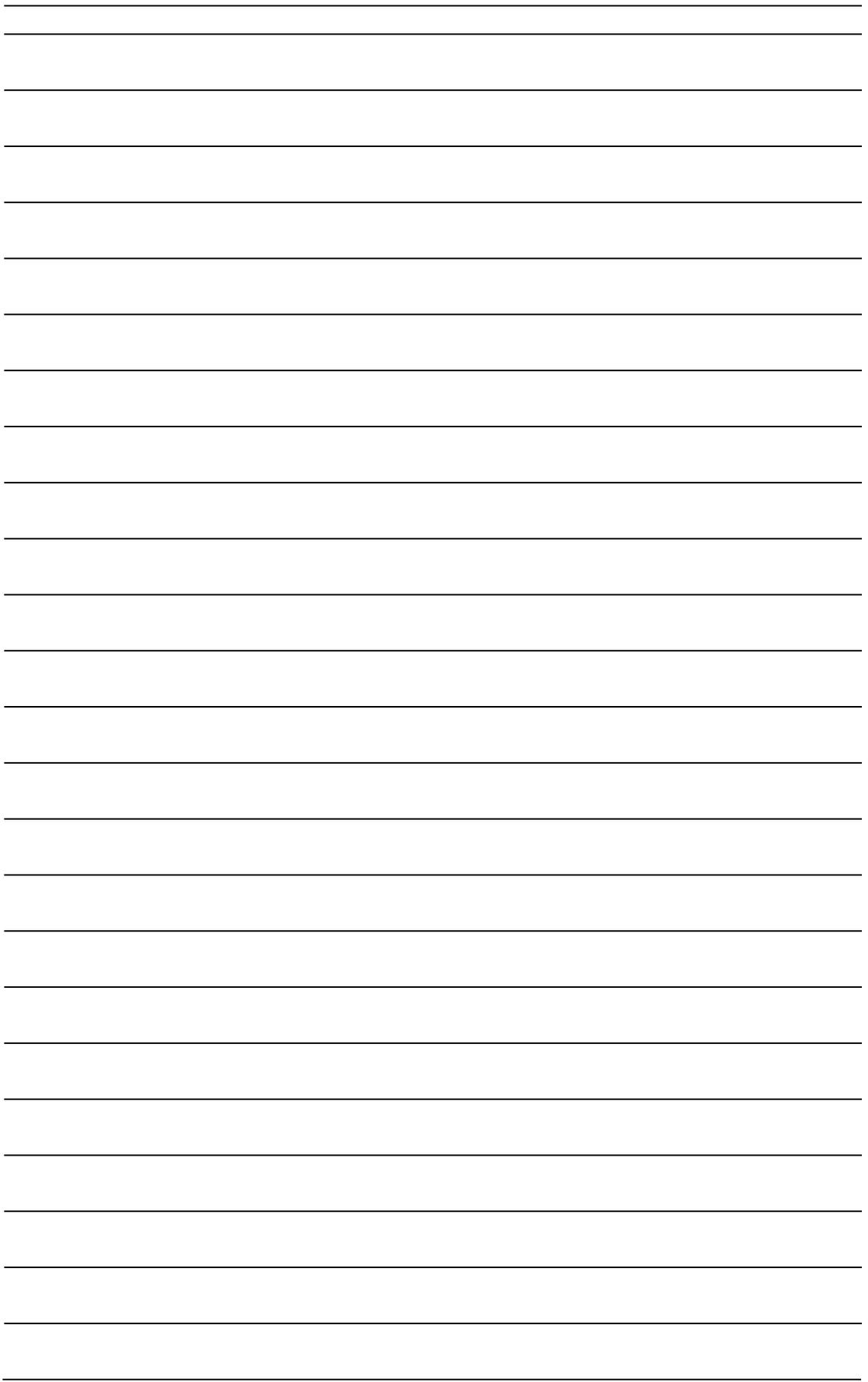
Details in the source that tell me this:

(ii) What I can infer:

Details in the source that tell me this







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: _____

Source B- a 'Strength through Joy' poster, 1936



Source C- a German recalls a conversation he heard on a train in 1936

We work outdoors in all kinds of weather, shovelling dirt for 51 pfennigs an hour. Six months ago we were still getting 66 pfennigs an hour and now they're pushing us harder and harder. We work ourselves to the bone. The whole thing stinks.

Interpretation 1 From *'Life in Germany'*, S. Waugh, 200

From 1936 to 1939 wages increased, but this was due to a longer working day rather than an increase in hourly wage rates. In addition, the cost of living rose in the 1930s, which meant that real wages actually fell. In a similar way, the widely-publicised falls in unemployment were a statistical trick played by the Nazi propaganda machine.

Interpretation 2 From *'Nationalism, Dictatorship and Democracy in C20th Europe'*, Hall et al, 2015

For Germans who conformed to Nazi expectations, living standards went up. Unemployment dropped. Nazi statistics show that real wages rose, though only if a worker worked overtime. The 'Strength through Joy' programme provided many extras. Some benefits, such as leisure activities and workplace improvements, were real enough.