

Go back to your mind map from the start of the lesson and now add some extra information you have learned since then.

Try to use a different colour and include specific details like dates and figures.



Tuesday, 15 December 2020

Assessment Preparation

Learning Outcomes

You will:

- **Analyse** interpretations and answer GCSE style questions about them.



Interpretations

Who can remember what the definition for an **interpretation** is?

An interpretation is someone's point of view of an event or experience that happened in the past.

In your assessment and in your GCSEs you will be asked to analyse two interpretations and say:

- how they are different and
- why they might be different.



Albert Speer, writing in his book, 'Inside the Third Reich' written in 1960. He remembers hearing Adolf Hitler speak in January 1931 at Berlin University. Albert Speer went on to become the Nazi Minister for weapons. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison after the war and released in 1966.

Everything about him was reasonable and ordinary looking; he was no shrieking fanatic in a uniform. He spoke passionately; it was hypnotic and persuasive. We were carried on a wave of enthusiasm. It swept away our doubts. Here, it seemed was hope, new ideals, a new understanding. The peril of communism could be stopped.

Victor Schiff, in an article written in 1950 where he explains Hitler's rise to power. Schiff was a German journalist and socialist who worked as the Paris correspondent for the American 'Daily Herald' newspaper in the 1930s.

If there is one point on which we all agree, it must be surely that Hitler owes his rise and ultimate victory to the World Economic Crisis. Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers; the young people who had no future; to the middle-class businessman and craftsman heading for bankruptcy and to the farmers threatened with a fall in agricultural prices.

The first question will ask HOW both interpretations differ. With your partner discuss how these two interpretations differ about why Hitler was popular.

ONLY FOCUS ON THE **CONTENT** OF THE SOURCE.



What makes a good answer?

What the mark scheme says.

A level one answer (1-2 marks):

- Simple analysis of interpretation(s) to identify differences based on their **content**
- Students are likely to identify relevant features in each interpretation(s) for example, Hitler's appeal, according to Schiff (Interpretation B), was based on the desperate plight of people facing financial ruin whereas Speer (Interpretation A) claims that it was Hitler's oratory.

A level two answer (3-4 marks)

- **Developed analysis of interpretations to explain differences.**
- Students may show an extended reasoning to explain the differences.
- For example, how Interpretation B emphasises the breakdown of the capitalist system. Schiff highlights the despair of various different groups affected by the Depression. By comparison Interpretation A focuses on Hitler's emotional appeal where his oratory moved the spirit, and how he represented hope for the future and protection from communism.

What are the key differences between the two levels?



What makes a good answer to Q1?



A and B are different because Interpretation B is all about people liking Hitler.

For example, 'Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers and the young people who had no future.'

On the other hand, A says that about Hitler was a great speaker, he was 'hypnotic'.

For example, 'He spoke passionately, it was hypnotic and persuasive. We were carried on a wave of enthusiasm.'

LEVEL ONE – 1/2 Marks

Why? The answer has identified two accurate points but hasn't developed any analysis or directly compared them.



What makes a good answer to Q1?



A is a positive view about Hitler's appeal to the German people. it says, 'he spoke passionately.....we were carried on a wave of enthusiasm.....Here it seemed was hope.' So this source suggests Hitler was seen as a leader who could turn around the fortunes of Germany and persuaded others to support him. B is different as it has a more negative view about Hitler's appeal to the German people. In the interpretations it says, "Hitler appealed to the despair of the unemployed workers." So B is different because it suggests that Hitler was only taking advantage of people's fears following the depression, whereas A argues that Hitler gained people's support for hopeful reasons.

LEVEL TWO – 3/4 marks

Why? The answer has a developed analysis of the differences between the interpretations based on their content and directly compares the two.



Question 2: What is the provenance?

It is important to look carefully at the details about who wrote the sources – don't ignore this information!

These are the issues you might consider when looking at who created the sources:

- when it was written
- where the author was from/was writing
- their previous experience and knowledge
- their beliefs



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The second question will ask WHY might both interpretations differ. With your partner discuss why the authors might have different interpretations.

ONLY FOCUS ON THE **PROVENANCE** OF THE SOURCE.



What makes a good answer?

What the mark scheme says.

A level one answer (1-2 marks):

Simple answers analyse provenance to identify reasons for difference(s)

For example, Interpretation A was by Speer who became Nazi Armaments Minister, so was on Hitler's side. Interpretation B was by Schiff who was a socialist and they hated the Nazis.

A level two answer (3-4 marks):

Developed answer analyses provenance of interpretation to explain reasons for differences.

Students explain the reasons for differences in the interpretations with extended reasoning supported by **factual knowledge or understanding**.

For example, differences in provenance, context of their time of writing, place, previous experience, knowledge, beliefs, circumstances, and access to information, purpose and audience.

What are the key differences between the two levels?



What makes a good answer to Q1?



B is different to A because Speer was an important Nazi so his Interpretation in A will be all for Hitler. He worked for the Nazis and became Minister for weapons, so he was excited by Hitler when he heard him speak. Interpretation B was written by Victor Schiff who was a socialist. He worked in Paris for the Americans so probably he wasn't in Germany and probably didn't know what was going on in Germany.

LEVEL ONE – 1/2 Marks

Why? The answer shows simple analysis. It identifies the authors attitude/motive but doesn't carry out any developed explanation.



What makes a better answer to Q1?

Source A was written by Albert Speer who went on to become a Nazi minister which means he is more likely to speak positively about Hitler's appeal. Also the source was written in 1966 remembering his thoughts of 1931 so this means he is remembering Hitler's appeal before he became a dictator. Overall this explains why the source has a positive more view towards Hitler's appeal as he was associated with the Nazis and wants to make himself look better so he is remembering Hitler before the horrors of his dictatorship. Source B was written by Victor Schiff who was a socialist journalist which means he is more likely to have a negative view of Hitler's appeal as socialists were an enemy of the Nazis. Also the source was written in 1950 which is following Hitler's Germany had been defeated in the war so this means he is more able to criticise the Nazis. Overall this explains why the source has a negative view towards Hitler's appeal because he was a political opponent.

LEVEL TWO – 4 marks

Why? The answer has developed analysis of the reasons why the interpretations differ. Reasons for difference related to A and B are identified and the purposes of each are explained with reference to the background of the writer and context in which the interpretations were written.



Create a revision poster

TASK: From your work in your exercise books, create a revision poster. Focus on showing why people voted for Hitler.

