Model Answer

**Explain why there were changes to the lives of young people in Nazi Germany in the years 1933-39. [12 marks]**

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| You may use the following in your answer:* GIVEN REASON 1 Nazi ideals
* GIVEN REASON 2 Education

You must also use information of your own. |

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| Given Reason One*[Introduce and fully explain the first given reason]**[Use your own knowledge to explain the reason giving examples where possible]* | Useful phrases*The first reason for… This meant that…**This was important because… For example…**This led to…. As a result of… This is shown by…* |
| The first reason for the changes to the lives of young people was the influence of Nazi ideals. For example, Nazi ideology believed that boys needed to be developed into strong soldiers for future wars needed to restore land to Germany that was taken under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. This led to an increasing focus in school and youth organisations on physical ability and military discipline. Another example is the Nazi ideology that girls should be prepared to be good wives and mothers. This led to girls in school being restricted to subjects like home economics and youth organisation emphasizing the need for girls to be physically fit in order to conceive children in the future. This led to policies such as boys and girls being educated separately with curriculums designed to indoctrinate the young with Nazi ideals. In addition, membership of the Nazi party was compulsory for teachers who were required to attend courses to learn about Nazi ideals. This was important because the government were determined that the young were continually exposed to Nazi ideology. |

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| Given Reason Two*[Introduce and fully explain the first given reason]**[Use your own knowledge to explain the reason giving examples where possible]* | Useful phrases*The second reason for… This meant that…**This was important because… For example…**This led to…. As a result of… This is shown by…* |
| A second reason for the changes to the lives of young people was the Nazi approach to education which was designed to indoctrinate students in Nazi ideals and meet the requirements of the government. For example, fifteen per cent of curriculum time was dedicated to PE in order to ensure a healthy and strong population. Students continued to learn traditional subjects such as History and maths however these were adapted to promote Nazi ideals such as the severity of the Treaty of Versailles and anti-semitic maths questions. In addition, new subjects were designed to indoctrinate children including racial studies and Nazi eugenics. This demonstrates how education changed to place Nazi ideology at the centre of students learning. As a result of this, the lives of young people now centred on loyalty to Nazism. |
| OWN Reason Three*[Introduce and fully explain the first given reason]**[Use your own knowledge to explain the reason giving examples where possible]* | Useful phrases*A final reason for… This meant that…**This was important because… For example…**This led to…. As a result of… This is shown by…* |
| A final reason for the changes in the lives of young people was the impact of Nazi youth organisations. The Hitler Youth was designed to control young people in their spare time and was made compulsory in 1936, boasting nine million members by 1939. Activities such as military-style camps, military drills and shooting were central to the Hitler Youth meaning a significant part of boys’ lives was now spent training to be a future soldier. By contrast, girls joined the League of German Maidens and were given lessons in motherhood, cookery and housework in order to prepare girls for being wives and mothers. This was important because it meant that in addition to being exposed to Nazi ideals at school, young people continued to be exposed to Nazi ideology outside of the classroom. |

