

## Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39: KT1: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29

<b>The Weimar Republic</b>	
1	This was the name given to Germany after the Kaiser had abdicated in November 1918. This was a time of despair and hope for Germany. At first, the country faced lots of chaos but under Gustav Stresemann, there was some stability.
<b>Key events</b>	
2	<b>1918</b> World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a country without a monarch (a Republic).
3	<b>1919 January</b> Spartacist Uprising
4	<b>1919 June</b> Signing of the Treaty of Versailles
5	<b>1919 August</b> Weimar Constitution finalised
6	<b>1920</b> Kapp Putsch
7	<b>1923</b> French occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation
8	<b>1924</b> Dawes Plan
9	<b>1925</b> Locarno Pact
10	<b>1926</b> Germany joins League of Nations
11	<b>1928</b> Kellogg Briand Pact
12	<b>1929</b> Young Plan
<b>Key Concepts</b>	
13	<b>The Weimar Republic</b> faced much opposition, It was disliked by the left wing and right wing (they wanted the monarchy back.)
14	<b>The Treaty of Versailles</b> caused many problems for Germany. The German people disliked the politicians for signing it and it caused political problems and economic problems.
15	<b>Gustav Stresemann</b> helped to bring about recovery in Germany after 1924. He temporarily solved economic problems by making friends with other countries.
16	<b>The Golden Age</b> was the period from 1924-29 and it saw significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women.

<b>Key Words</b>		
17	<b>Abdication</b>	When a monarch leaves the throne
18	<b>Republic</b>	A country without a King or a Queen
19	<b>Ebert</b>	The first President of the Republic
20	<b>Stresemann</b>	The Chancellor of Germany from the Summer of 1923
21	<b>Article 48</b>	The President could use this to ignore the Reichstag and rule as he saw fit
22	<b>Kaiser</b>	King
23	<b>Armistice</b>	An agreement to end war
24	<b>Constitution</b>	This is an agreement about how the country would be ruled
25	<b>Reichstag</b>	German parliament
26	<b>Freikorps</b>	Ex military soldiers who wanted to overthrow the Republic
27	<b>Rentenmark</b>	New money after November 1923
28	<b>Hyperinflation</b>	When money loses its value
29	<b>Dawes Plan</b>	An agreement where the USA would lend Germany money
30	<b>Young Plan</b>	This lowered the reparations payment and gave Germany longer to pay
31	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	This decided how Germany was going to be treated after WW1
32	<b>Locarno Pact</b>	An agreement on borders signed by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium
33	<b>Kellogg Briand Pact</b>	65 countries including Germany agreed to resolve conflict peacefully
34	<b>Coalition</b>	A government of two or more political parties

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### KT2: Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

#### Hitler's Rise to Power

1 Hitler sets up the Nazi Party in 1920 and becomes Chancellor in January 1933. This happens for a variety of reasons – Hitler's strengths, inbuilt problems of the Weimar Republic, and the weaknesses of others.

#### Key events

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|----|---|
| 2  | <b>1919</b> Hitler joins the German Worker's Party    |
| 3  | <b>1920</b> Hitler sets up the Nazi Party             |
| 4  | <b>1921</b> Hitler introduces the SA                  |
| 5  | <b>1923</b> The Munich Putsch                         |
| 6  | <b>1925</b> Mein Kampf published                      |
| 7  | <b>1926</b> Bamberg Conference                        |
| 8  | <b>1928</b> Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag           |
| 9  | <b>1929</b> Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash |
| 10 | <b>1930</b> Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag          |
| 11 | <b>1932 July</b> Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag     |
| 12 | <b>1932 November</b> Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag |
| 13 | <b>1933 January</b> Hitler becomes Chancellor         |

#### Key Concepts

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| 14 | <b>The Munich Putsch</b> is a significant event. Although a failure, Hitler gained publicity, he wrote Mein Kampf and he realised that if he was to win power, he needed to do this by votes and not by force. |
| 15 | <b>Stable Stresemann</b> caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.   |
| 16 | <b>The Wall Street Crash</b> was a major turning point in the fortunes of the Nazi Party. The Nazi message did not change but people were now prepared to hear it.   |

#### Key Words

18	<b>NSDAP</b>	The Nazis
19	<b>Iron Cross Award</b>	Given for bravery in war
20	<b>Volk</b>	The notion of pure German people
21	<b>25 Point Programme</b>	The political manifesto of the Nazi Party
22	<b>Volkischer Beobachter</b>	People's Observer, a Nazi newspaper
23	<b>Fuhrerprinzip</b>	Belief that one person should run a Party
24	<b>Swastika</b>	Emblem of the Nazi Party
25	<b>SA or Sturmabteilung</b>	Private army of the Nazi Party headed by Himmler
26	<b>Aryan</b>	Pure German people
27	<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	Hatred of the Jewish people
28	<b>Mein Kampf</b>	Hitler's autobiography
29	<b>Putsch</b>	An attempt to get power illegally
31	<b>Gaue</b>	Local Nazi party branches
32	<b>SS or Schutzstaffel</b>	Hitler's bodyguards
33	<b>KPD</b>	German Communist Party
34	<b>Propaganda</b>	Goebbels attempted to make people think in a certain way
35	<b>Hindenburg</b>	The President of the Republic from 1925 to 1934

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### KT3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

Nazi Control and Dictatorship	
1	This was a time when Hitler formed a legal dictatorship and put in place methods of propaganda and censorship to persuade and encourage all Germany people to support Nazi ideals.
Key events	
2	<b>1933 January</b> Hitler becomes Chancellor
3	<b>1933 February</b> Reichstag Fire
4	<b>1933 March</b> Nazis win 288 seats
5	<b>1933 March</b> Enabling Act passed
6	<b>1933 July</b> Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
7	<b>1934 June</b> Night of the Long Knives
8	<b>1934 August</b> President Hindenburg dies
9	<b>1934 August</b> Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
10	<b>1934 August</b> German army swears allegiance to Hitler
11	<b>1938</b> Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
Key Concepts	
12	<b>Removal</b> – From 1933 to 1934, Hitler removed all opposition and established himself as Fuhrer.
13	<b>Control</b> – There was an attempt to control and influence attitudes. This was done by propaganda and terror.
14	<b>Opposition</b> – The youth and the churches opposed the regime.

Key Words		
15	<b>Marinus van der Lubbe</b>	The Reichstag Fire was blamed on this Communist
16	<b>Enabling Act</b>	Gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years
17	<b>Gleichschaltung</b>	Hitler's attempt to bring German society into line with Nazi philosophy
18	<b>German Labour Front (DAF)</b>	Set up to replace Trade Unions
19	<b>Dachau</b>	First concentration camp
20	<b>Centralisation</b>	Germany had been divided into districts called Lander. Now Germany was run from Berlin alone
21	<b>SS</b>	Hitler's elite bodyguards- Black shirts
22	<b>Gestapo</b>	Secret police headed by Goering.
23	<b>Night of the Long Knives</b>	Removal on internal and external opposition
24	<b>Sicherheitsdienst (SD)</b>	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party
25	<b>Concordat</b>	In July 1933 the Pope agreed to stay out of political matters if the Nazis did not interfere with Catholic affairs
26	<b>Eidelweiss Pirates and Swing Youth</b>	Groups who apposed the Hitler Youth
27	<b>Confessional Church</b>	Followed traditional German Protestantism and refused to allow the Nazification of religion. Led by Pastor Martin Niemoller
28	<b>Swing Youth</b>	A group of young people who rejected Nazi ideas

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## KT4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

Life in Nazi Germany	
1	The lives of German citizens were changed after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. For some, life was better under the Nazis but for others, it was much worse.
Key events	
2	<b>1933</b> Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
3	<b>1935</b> The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
4	<b>1935</b> Conscription introduced.
5	<b>1936</b> Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
6	<b>1938</b> Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
7	<b>1939</b> The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
Key Concepts	
9	<b>Anti-Semitism</b> – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
10	<b>Young</b> – The Nazis placed much emphasis on controlling the young as only then could they secure a 'thousand year Reich'. Youth organisations and education indoctrinated the German youth.
11	<b>Women</b> – The Nazis had traditional family values but even these were tested by the needs of war and the desire to ensure a growing Aryan population.
12	<b>Living Standards</b> – The Nazis did reduce unemployment but they did this by banning Jews and women from the workplace and by putting Germany on a war footing. Workers had limited rights.

Key Words		
13	<b>Kinder, Kuche, Kirche</b>	Children, Kitchen, Church. This summed up the Nazi ideal of womanhood
14	<b>The Motherhood Cross Award</b>	Given to women for large families
15	<b>Lebensborn</b>	Where unmarried women were impregnated by SS men.
16	<b>Nazi Teachers League</b>	All teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis
17	<b>Reich Labour Service</b>	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs
18	<b>Invisible unemployment</b>	The Nazi unemployment figures did not include women, Jews, opponent and unmarried men under 25
19	<b>Autobahn</b>	Motorway
20	<b>Rearmament</b>	Building up the armed forces   readiness for war
21	<b>Volksgemeinschaft</b>	The Nazi community
22	<b>Strength Through Joy</b>	An attempt to improve the leisure time of German workers
23	<b>Beauty of Labour</b>	Tried to improve working conditions of German workers.
24	<b>Nuremberg Laws</b>	Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights and marriage between Jews and no Jews was forbidden
25	<b>Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)</b>	A Nazi sponsored event against the Jewish community