

## KT1: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29

### The Weimar Republic

This was the name given to Germany November 1918-March 1933. This was a time of despair and hope for Germany.

### Key events

**1918** World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a country without a monarch (a Republic).

**1919 January** Spartacist Uprising

**1919 June** Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

**1919 August** Weimar Constitution finalised

**1920** Kapp Putsch

**1923** French occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation

**1924** Dawes Plan

**1925** Locarno Pact

**1926** Germany joins League of Nations

**1928** Kellogg Briand Pact

**1929** Young Plan

### Key Concepts

**The Weimar Republic** faced much opposition, It was disliked by the left wing who wanted Germany to be like Communist Russia and it was disliked by the right wing who wanted the monarchy back.

**The Treaty of Versailles** caused many problems for Germany. The German people disliked the politicians for signing it and it caused political problems and economic problems.

**Gustav Stresemann** helped to bring about recovery in Germany after 1924. He solved economic problems by making friends with other countries. However, historians have very different views about the extent of this recovery.

**The Golden Age** was the period from 1924-29 and it saw significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women.

### Key Words

<b>Abdication</b>	When a monarch leaves the throne
<b>Republic</b>	A country without a King or a Queen
<b>Ebert</b>	The first President of the Republic
<b>Stresemann</b>	The Chancellor then Foreign Secretary 1923
<b>Article 48</b>	The President could use this to ignore the Reichstag and rule as he saw fit
<b>Kaiser</b>	King
<b>Armistice</b>	An agreement to end war
<b>Weimar</b>	The new government could not meet in Berlin as it was so dangerous, so they met here instead
<b>Constitution</b>	This is an agreement about how the country would be ruled
<b>Reichstag</b>	German parliament
<b>Freikorps</b>	Ex military soldiers who wanted to overthrow the Republic
<b>Rentenmark</b>	The currency of Germany after November 1923
<b>Hyperinflation</b>	When money loses its value
<b>Dawes Plan</b>	An agreement where the USA would lend Germany money
<b>Young Plan</b>	This lowered the reparations payment and gave Germany longer to pay
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	This decided how Germany was going to be treated after WW1
<b>Locarno Pact</b>	An agreement on borders signed by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium
<b>Kellogg Briand Pact</b>	65 countries including Germany agreed to resolve conflict peacefully
<b>Coalition</b>	A government of two or more political parties

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

<b>Hitler's Rise to Power</b>
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.
<b>Key events</b>
<b>1919</b> Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
<b>1920</b> Hitler sets up the Nazi Party
<b>1921</b> Hitler introduces the SA
<b>1923</b> The Munich Putsch
<b>1925</b> Mein Kampf published
<b>1926</b> Bamberg Conference
<b>1928</b> Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag
<b>1929</b> Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash
<b>1930</b> Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag
<b>1932 July</b> Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
<b>1932 November</b> Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
<b>1933 January</b> Hitler becomes Chancellor
<b>Key Concepts</b>
<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.
<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.
<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.
<b>The Backstairs Intrigue</b> - At a time when Nazi popularity at the polls was decreasing, Hitler was handed power by political elites who feared a Communist take over and Civil War.

<b>Key Words</b>	
<b>NSDAP</b>	The Nazis
<b>Iron Cross Award</b>	Given for bravery in war
<b>Volk</b>	The notion of pure German people
<b>25 Point Programme</b>	The political manifesto of the Nazi Party
<b>Fuhrer</b>	Belief that one person should run a Party
<b>Swastika</b>	Emblem of the Nazi Party
<b>SA</b>	Private army of the Nazi Party headed by Himmler
<b>Aryan</b>	Pure German people
<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	Hatred of the Jewish people
<b>Mein Kampf</b>	Hitler's autobiography
<b>Putsch</b>	An attempt to get power illegally
<b>Gaue</b>	Local party branches
<b>SS or Schutzstaffel</b>	Hitler's bodyguards
<b>KPD</b>	German Communist Party
<b>Propaganda</b>	Goebbels attempted to make people think in a certain way
<b>Hindenburg</b>	The President of the Republic from 1925 to 1934

## KT3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

<b>Nazi Control and Dictatorship</b>
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.
<b>Key events</b>
<b>1933 January</b> Hitler becomes Chancellor
<b>1933 February</b> Reichstag Fire
<b>1933 March</b> Nazis win 288 seats
<b>1933 March</b> Enabling Act passed
<b>1933 July</b> Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
<b>1934 June</b> Night of the Long Knives
<b>1934 August</b> President Hindenburg dies
<b>1934 August</b> Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
<b>1934 August</b> German army swears allegiance to Hitler
<b>1938</b> Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
<b>Key Concepts</b>
<b>Removal</b> – From 1933 to 1934, Hitler removed all opposition and established himself as Fuhrer.
<b>Control</b> – There was an attempt to control and influence attitudes. This was done by propaganda and terror.
<b>Opposition</b> – The youth and the churches opposed the regime.

<b>Key Words</b>	
<b>Marinus van der Lubbe</b>	The Reichstag Fire was blamed on this Communist
<b>Enabling Act</b>	Gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years
<b>German Labour Front (DAF)</b>	Set up to replace Trade Unions
<b>Dachau</b>	First concentration camp
<b>Centralisation</b>	Germany had been divided into districts called Lander. Now Germany was run from Berlin alone
<b>Purge</b>	To get rid of opposition
<b>Gestapo</b>	Secret police headed by Goering.
<b>Night of the Long Knives</b>	Removal on internal and external opposition
<b>SD</b>	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party
<b>Concordat</b>	In July 1933 the Pope agreed to stay out of political matters if the Nazis did not interfere with Catholic affairs
<b>Eideweiss Pirates and Swing Youth</b>	Groups who opposed the Hitler Youth
<b>Confessional Church</b>	Followed traditional German Protestantism and refused to allow the Nazification of religion. Led by Pastor Martin Niemoller
<b>With Burning Concern</b>	The Pope wrote to priests in Germany about his concerns over the Nazi attempts to control religion

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

<b>Life in Nazi Germany</b>
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.
<b>Key events</b>
<b>1933</b> Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
<b>1935</b> The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
<b>1935</b> Conscription introduced.
<b>1936</b> Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
<b>1938</b> Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
<b>1939</b> The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
<b>Key Concepts</b>
<b>Anti-Semitism</b> – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
<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.
<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.
<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.

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