

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

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

Hitler's Rise to Power
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
1919 Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
1920 Hitler sets up the Nazi Party
1921 Hitler introduces the SA
1923 The Munich Putsch
1925 Mein Kampf published
1926 Bamberg Conference
1928 Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag
1929 Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash
1930 Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag
1932 July Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
1932 November Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor
Key Concepts
The Munich Putsch 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.
Stable Stresemann caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.
The Wall Street Crash 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.
The Backstairs Intrigue - 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.

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

KT3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

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

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

KT4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

Life in Nazi Germany
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
1933 Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
1935 The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
1935 Conscription introduced.
1936 Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
1938 Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
1939 The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
Key Concepts
Anti-Semitism – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
Young – 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.
Women – 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.
Living Standards – 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	
Kinder, Kuche, Kirche	Children, Kitchen, Church. This summed up the Nazi ideal of womanhood
The Motherhood Cross Award	Given to women for large families
Lebensborn	Where unmarried women were impregnated by SS men.
Nazi Teachers League	All teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis
Reich Labour Service	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs
Invisible unemployment	The Nazi unemployment figures did not include women, Jews, opponent and unmarried men under 25
Autobahn	Motorway
Rearmament	Building up the armed forces readiness for war
Strength Through Joy	An attempt to improve the leisure time of German workers
Beauty of Labour	Tried to improve working conditions of German workers.
Volkswagon	People's car
Herrenvolk	The master race or the Aryans
Nuremberg Laws	Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights and marriage between Jews and no Jews was forbidden
Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)	A Nazi sponsored event against the Jewish community