

A unit of work  
designed for  
Cambridge O Level



Cambridge

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# GERMANY

## 1918-39

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- . **Impact of WWI and the Treaty of Versailles**
  - . **The Weimar Republic**
  - . **Nazi Party in the 1920s**
  - . **Hitler's rise to power**
  - . **Germany under the Nazis**
- 

- . Comprehensive notes
- . Varied exercises & activities
- . Preparation for exam questions



## O Level Cambridge

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### 1. The impact of WWI and the Treaty of Versailles

- . Abdication of the Kaiser & the formation of a new republic
- . New Constitution
- . Effect of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany

### 2. The Weimar Republic

- . Attempted revolutions
- . Hyper inflation
- . Invasion of the Ruhr
- . Role of Stresemann: improvements in the economy & international relations

### 3. Nazi Party in the 1920s

- . Support for the Nazis
- . Munich Putsch
- . Change in tactics

### 4. Crisis of 1930-33: Hitler's rise to power

- . Wall Street Crash & the Great Depression
- . Weimar Govts. 1929-33- Brüning and Von Papen
- . Hitler's rise to power: election results, Chancellorship, Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, Führer

### 5. Hitler's rule over Germany

- . Economy under the Nazis: Autarky and the German Labour Front
- . Life in Nazi Germany: different groups inc. women, young people & the church
- . Opposition to the Nazis
- . Persecution of minority groups: Final Solution

## Recommended media

There is a lot of varied media available on this topic, so our recommendations are based on the media we use in the classroom. As we discover more and incorporate them into our teaching we will add them to the website, so be sure to check it regularly for updates.

**You Tube** Our youtube channel: GCSE History has lots to view on Germany and many other topics. We have gathered together relevant videos, to save you time and energy of searching.

### Films



**Hitler: Rise of Evil**  
Covers Hitler's rise to power



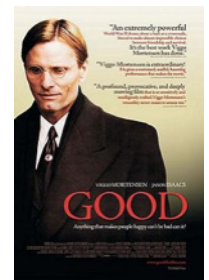
**Downfall**  
The last days of Hitler



**Sophie Scholl**  
Looks at 'White Rose' movement



**Schindler's List**  
Evacuating Jews



**Good**  
Professor becomes a Nazi

### Documentaries



**BBC History File**  
Rise to power; Life in Nazi Germany; Hitler Youth; Opposition



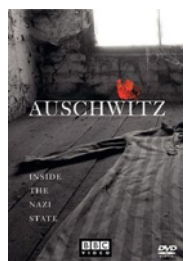
**The Nazis: A Warning from History**  
Comprehensive documentary



**Restless Conscience**  
The opposition movement



**Bonhoeffer**  
Nazi opponent



**Aushwitz**  
Nazis & the Final Solution

## NOTES





# Germany

## . Impact of WWI & the Treaty of Versailles .



### Germany after WWI

Germany became a country in 1871 ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II. In World War I Germany thought it could win a quick victory. After four years of stalemate in the trenches Germany surrendered. The British blockade of German ports meant Germany was short of food & other supplies. The Kaiser was forced to abdicate.

### Treaty of Versailles

#### PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANY

##### LAND

- . Colonies taken away
- . Land given to Poland, France & Belgium & Saarland given to League for 15 years
- . Split into two parts: Germany & East Prussia

##### MILITARY

- . Army = 100,000 men
- . No Tanks
- . Navy = 6 ships
- . No submarines
- . No airforce
- . No army in the Rhineland

##### MONEY

- . Pay reparations (cost of the war) of £6,600 million

##### ALLIANCES

- . Germany promised to unite with Austria

##### BLAME

- . War Guilt - Germany had to admit that the war was their fault

**DICTAT** - the dictated peace

### Revolution

#### November 1918 Revolution

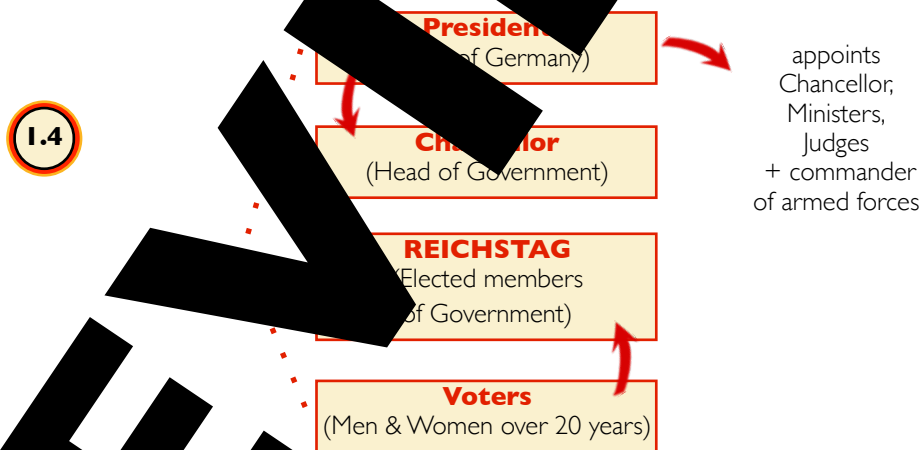
Before the Allies accepted Germany surrender the Kaiser wanted the Kaiser to abdicate. Sailors mutinied, protests across Germany (often led by socialists).

#### A new government in Germany

Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated on 9 November and Friedrich Ebert (leader of the Social Democratic Party) made himself Chancellor and a new government. The new govt. as many to the Allies on 11 November. Further protests and attempted revolutions continued...

### Weimar Republic

Weimar was a town which was the capital for a few months in 1918, so they called it the **Weimar Republic**. The structure was based on the US system:



### How the Weimar Republic worked ...

#### Reichstag

In the Reichstag got a number of seats based on how many people voted for them. It was fair to all parties.

#### President

**President** had special powers. He appointed the Chancellor, Ministers & head of the Army. In an emergency the President could suspend the Reichstag & make the laws himself.

#### Proportional Representation

There were lots of parties in the Reichstag. The Chancellor had to get support from as many parties as possible called **coalition government**. Sometimes coalition parties fell out.



# Germany

. Impact of WWI & the Treaty of Versailles .



1a

## Treaty of Versailles - Germany's Punishment

Germany's punishment after WWI is often given as a reason for people supporting Hitler & outbreak of World War II as seeking revenge for the 'unfair' Treaty of Versailles.  
For each part of Germany's punishment note how they were punished & then explain how German reaction would have been - a high score suggests they did not like this punishment.

	Punishment	German reaction	/10
LAND			
MILITARY			
REPARATIONS			
ALLIANCES			
BLAME			
DICTAT			



# Germany

. Impact of WWI & the Treaty of Versailles .



1b

List the 'Strengths & Weaknesses' of the new constitution

Strengths	Weaknesses
a. Democracy	
b. Proportional representation	
c. President	
Army	

Which was the biggest weakness of the constitution of the Weimar Republic?



2

2.1

## OPPOSITION TO WEIMAR REPUBLIC

### Supporters of the Kaiser

#### ARMY

The new army's commanding officers e.g. Hindenburg & Ludendorff were against democracy

#### CIVIL SERVICE

They slowed down what the Weimar govt were trying to do

#### JUDGES

They supported the ideas of the Kaiser and did not punish his supporters

### Against the Weimar

#### LEFT WING PARTIES:

SPARTACISTS

COMMUNIST PARTY

SOCIALISTS

Wanted a revolution like the one in Russia

#### RIGHT WING PARTIES

NATIONAL PARTY

Wanted Germany to have a strong leader again

NATIONAL SOCIALISTS

WORKERS' PARTY

Wanted to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles & make German a strong country

## Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

### War Guilt

. Germany blamed for the war & forced to pay reparations, lost land & no army  
= **humiliation**

### Blamed

. Weimar leaders signed the Treaty therefore were blamed by many people in Germany

2.2

### Effect of Treaty of Versailles

### Revenge

. Many Germans wanted revenge against other countries & the Weimar

#### Assassinations

**Those that signed the Treaty**

. Matthias Erzberger & Walter Rathenau were killed

## Attempted Revolutions

2.3

January 1919

### Spartacus League

. Leaders: Karl Liebknecht & Rosa Luxemburg



Rosa Luxemburg

. Against the rich ruling Germany  
. Tried a communist revolution in Berlin  
. Lasted two weeks by Freikorps

April 1919

### Communists

. Took control of govt of Bavaria  
. Defeated by Freikorps

### Freikorps Kapp Putsch

. Leader: Wolfgang Kapp  
. Hated communists & Peace Treaty  
. Could not go against Freikorps  
. Workers of Berlin went on strike against the Freikorps & the revolt ended after 4 days



Wolfgang Kapp

November 1923

### Munich Putsch Nazi

. Leader: Adolf Hitler  
. Tried a revolution in Munich  
. Police stopped the revolt  
. Hitler & Hess arrested



Adolf Hitler

**putsch = armed uprising**



Poster against the Kapp Putsch

### Weimar Government made to look weak

. as Freikorps then the public stopped the attempted revolutions  
. Weimar had to rely on others



24

## Hyper inflation

### Losers:

- . Old people - pensions & savings worthless
- . Workers paid monthly - pay worthless at the end of the month
- . Savers - any cash savings quickly became worthless
- . Small business - many went bankrupt

### Gainers:

- . People with loans - pay back easily now
- . Rich - who had land, gold & foreign currency
- . Unemployed - their money went up every week
- . Rich businessmen - bought smaller companies.

Normal trade & business became impossible

## Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

War Guilt

Revenge

Germany is blamed

### Hyper-inflation after 1921

- . Money became worthless as the government printed more & more to pay the reparations & pay the striking workers in the Ruhr
- e.g. 1918 bread = 0.6 marks
- 1923 bread = 250 million marks

- . Weimar govt. printed money to pay the striking workers - and won support from the people

### Further crises: Hyper inflation and Invasion of the Ruhr

- . Printed money to pay reparations

### Invasion of the Ruhr in 1923

- . French & Belgium troops invaded the Ruhr as Germany stopped paying reparations, they took goods e.g. coal instead of money
- . This was humiliating for Germany & made the Weimar govt. look weak



The official coat of arms of Germany 1919-28



Currency became worthless - better to play with it or burn it to create heat



26

**By the end of 1923 the Weimar Government had survived - just.**

Despite surviving the problems the Weimar was blamed for Germany's problems including signing the Treaty of Versailles & this would be used again by Hitler as he came to power.

2b

**Timeline of events for the Ruhr occupation.** Place the events in the correct order 1 to 5

No. \_\_\_\_ Germans use passive resistance - workers went on strike

No. \_\_\_\_ Germany falls behind on reparations payments

No. \_\_\_\_ French & Belgian soldiers invade the Ruhr & take German goods

No. \_\_\_\_ Germans sabotage some coal mines & French soldiers shoot some strikers

No. \_\_\_\_ The French were angry because they needed money to pay the loans they owed to the USA

2c

**Effect of Ruhr occupation on the Weimar Republic**

		Negative
1. Unite German people against the French & Belgians		
2. The strikers were helped by the German people		
3. The Weimar government supported the strikers		
4. The government printed money to pay the striking workers		

## What happened

## Event

## Results

Some groups wanted Kaiser to abdicate  
(communists & socialists)  
Sailors mutinied  
Protests across Germany  
Kaiser abdicated for war truce

**German Revolution**  
November 1918

. Groups still supported Kaiser inc.  
President = Hindenburg (not soldiers)  
. Nationalist (Freikorps)  
overthrew the Weimar govt

President = Hindenburg  
Chancellor = Ebert  
Reichstag = many parties  
Proportional Representation  
Coalition govts.

**Weimar Republic**  
November 1918

. Blamed for signing Treaty of Versailles  
. Weak - no army support  
. Coalition govts  
faced number of challenges / rebellions

Communist revolutionaries  
- attempted to take power in Berlin  
(Rosa Luxemburg)

**Spartacus Rebell**  
April 1919

. Defeated by the Freikorps  
Weimar govt remained in power  
. Weimar shown to be weak

Humiliated  
Dictat & War GUILT  
Lost land  
Military only 100,000 army  
Reparations £6,600 m

**Treaty of Versailles**

. Humiliated Germany  
. Weimar govt signed the Treaty and blamed for it  
. Weimar shown to be weak  
. Reparations give Weimar govt problems

Freikorps (Dr. Kapp) against communists  
& peace treaty  
Attempted revolution in Berlin  
Workers went on strike to show they  
support them.

**Kapp Putsch**  
March 1920

. Freikorps failed in the bid to take power  
. General strike made Dr Kapp realise he not  
have support  
. Again showed the Weimar to be weak  
in the face of rebellion

Hyperinflation caused by money to:  
1. pay for reparations 2. printing money  
Money became worthless  
People lost faith

**Hyper inflation**  
1921

Most people suffered  
Only some businesses and farmers benefitted  
New currency: Rentenmark

Hitler announced an attempted  
revolution in Munich  
that army would join them

**Munich Putsch**  
November 1923

Putsch failed & Hitler and others arrested  
Hitler become famous through his trial  
Judge sympathised with Hitler &  
gave him only 9 months in jail

Weimar govt. unable to pay reparations  
France & Belgium invaded Ruhr  
Took goods from Ruhr  
Ruhr workers went on strike

**Invasion of the Ruhr**  
1923 -1925

Embarrassing for Weimar  
German people supported the striking workers  
Weimar printed money to pay the strikers  
Weimar won support for their actions





# Germany

. The Weimar Republic: crises .



2g

You have the answer, but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

Rentenmark

Dawes Plan

Golden Age

Young Plan

Stresemann

League of Nations

Locarno Pact

Kellogg- Briand Pact

Reparation

PREVIEW





# Germany

. The Weimar Republic: crises .



Report for Stresemann & the Weimar Republic 1921 - 1929

Topic	Mark 7/10	Comment
<b>The Economy</b> Currency Unemployment	/10	
<b>Reparations</b> Loan repayments	/10	
<b>Foreign Policy</b> Locarno Treaty Young Plan League of Nations		
<b>Politics</b> Left & Right wing parties Revolutions		
<b>Arts &amp; Culture</b>	/10	

Targets

NOTES

PREVIEW

# Germany

. The Nazis in the 1920s .

Cambridge  
'O' Level  
Western Europe

Germany  
1918 - 1939



## Adolf Hitler

### Background

Fought in WWI, winning medals for bravery. He was very angry when Germany surrendered. After the war he worked for the army following extremist groups. Joined German Workers' Party in 1919, it became the Nazi Party in 1920.



3.1

### Nazi Party

Aim to overthrow Weimar govt.  
Own army - SA (Stormtroopers)  
Hitler became leader in 1922, he was intelligent & a very good speaker  
Swastika became the Nazi flag.  
Colours were from old flag of the Kaiser.

3.2

### Hermann Goering

Fighter pilot hero from WWI. Joined in 1922, leader of the SA.



### Rudolf Hess

Soldier & pilot from WWI. Joined in 1920, was Hitler's secretary & responsible for party administration.



### Heinrich Himmler

joined in 1927, regional party leader



### Ernst Rohm

Captain in WWI. Member of Freikorps, supported Hitler as leader. Set up SA in 1921.



Nazis in the 1920s gain a small party with support mainly in Bavaria due to the failure of the Weimar govt in 1923 (see 1.12 - 1.15)

## Growth of the Nazi Party in the 1920s

. Munich Putsch . Mein Kampf . Change of tactics .

3.4

### Munich Putsch

Hitler hoped for army support from the Bavarian govt would help him

#### Failure

Army & police stopped the Nazis  
Ludendorff & others were arrested

#### Trial

Hitler, Ludendorff, Rohm & others on trial

#### Success

Hitler got a chance to be famous  
The trial was lenient - Hitler sentenced to only 9 months in prison - had own room & allowed visitors

### Mein Kampf (My Struggle)

. Whilst in prison Hitler wrote his political ideas down in a book  
. Published in 1925 it became a bestseller

"the decisions made must be by one man, only he alone may possess the authority"

3.5

### Change of tactics for the Nazis

#### Why?

. after Munich Putsch failure Hitler realised the Nazis could not take power by force but that they needed to win elections

#### How to get support?

. The Nazis were happy to change their policies to get support

#### Working class

. Anti Jewish messages were popular

#### Middle class

. Wanted a strong government - Brüning cut wages

#### Businessmen

. End to communism & trade unions

#### Hitler Youth

. Attracted young people to the party

#### Public Meetings

. Nazis were very good at public speaking  
. In villages & towns across Germany  
. If they said something people liked they repeated it in other meetings

#### SA (Brownshirts)

. Made the Nazis look organised & strong



Goebbels was in charge of Nazi propaganda

3a

Top ten reasons for Nazis getting support in the 1920s

	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		



4

4.1

## Was the Weimar Republic doomed to fail?

### Constitution

The constitution (Article 48) allowed the President to end democracy and take power himself.

### Proportional Representation

Lots of parties meant governments were 'coalitions' which were not always strong and could break down at any time, if the coalition parties fell out.

### Resentment against Weimar

The Weimar Republic was forced onto Germany after WWI by other countries like GB & France. The Weimar signed the peace agreements & were blamed for many said they 'stabbed the back'.

Many people - police, army, gov't. workers - never wanted to resign & did not want democracy.

### Economic Problem

Inflation in 1922-23 was blamed on the Weimar government. The Dawes Plan was agreed by Stresemann. Germany became dependent on loans from the USA.

## Wall Street Crash in October 1929

- . Share price collapsed companies became bankrupt
- . Banks went bankrupt
- . Businesses closed people lost their jobs
- . Unemployment increased less money
- . Demand for goods fell as other countries went into depression

## Economic Problems Wall Street Crash & Dawes Plan

4.3

## Disaster for Germany because:

- . Dawes Plan
- . USA loaned money to Germany during the 1920s
- . USA stopped new loans
- . USA demanded their money back from old loans
- . Without USA money from loans Germany businesses closed
- . Germany went into economic depression

## Economic Depression in Germany

4.4

### Unemployment

1929: 1.25 million (8%)  
1930: 4 million (15%)  
1933: 6+ million (30%)  
60 % of university graduates had no job

### Work

1929: full time work  
1932: part-time & temporary + lower wages

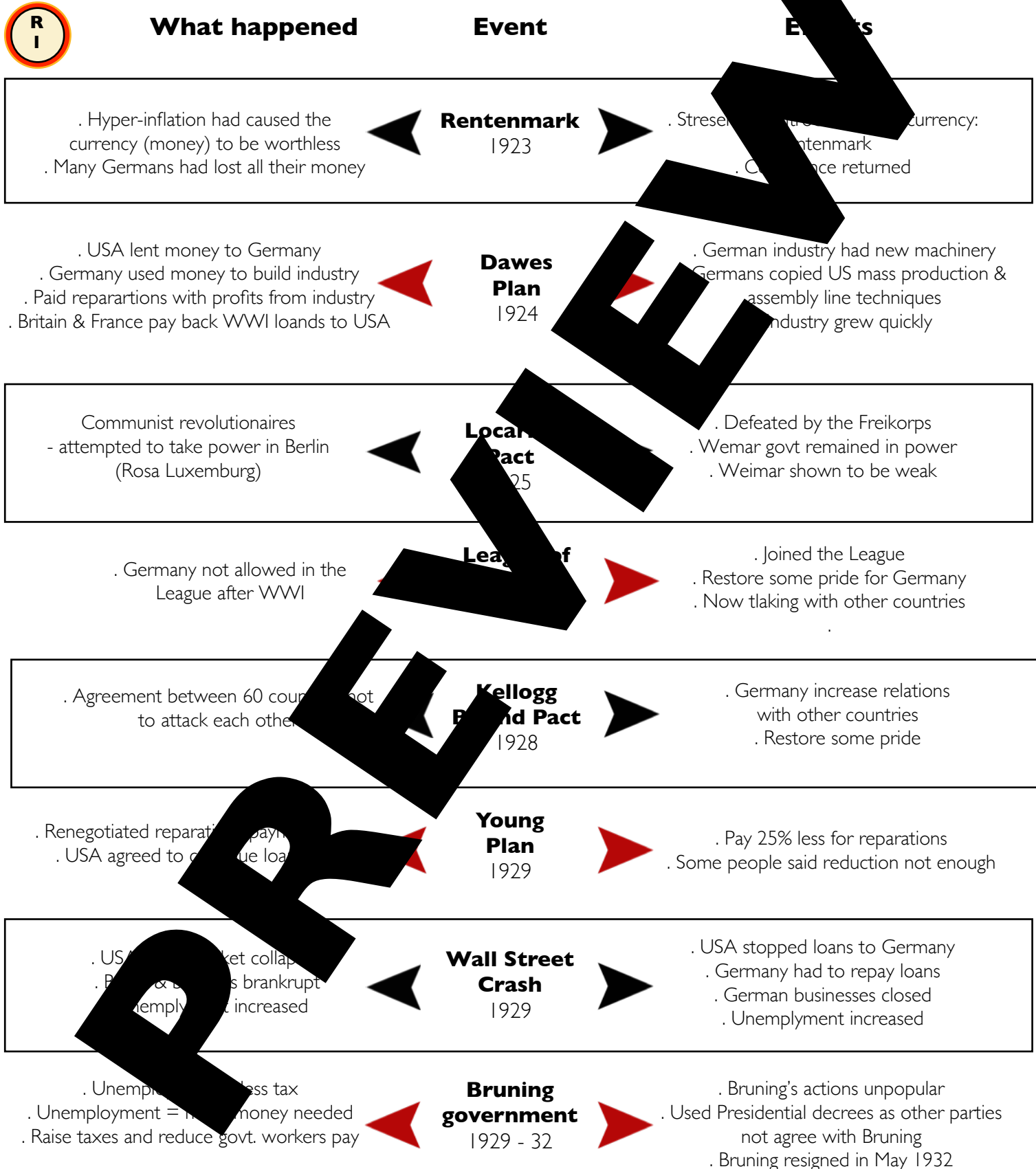
### Industry

1932: Industrial production down 58%

### Exports

1930: USA put tariffs on imports = German companies could not export (sell) to the USA







# Germany

. Hitler's rise to power .



4c

Reasons:

Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term



# Germany

. Hitler's rise to power .



**A Nazi Germany =**

4.12

## A Strong Germany

- . A strong leader in total control
- . Ignore Treaty of Versailles
- . Rearm Germany
- . Strong industry

## A Racial Germany

- . Believed Aryians were superior
- . German problems caused by non aryians e.g. Jews, East Europeans
- . Remove non aryians from Germany
- . Encourage Aryian women to have many babies

## A Community Germany

- . Believe in the Leader (Führer) & the country (Fatherland)
- = 'Volk, Führer & Vaterland'
- . Not want people going to church or social clubs not linked to Nazi
- . Free speech not allowed

## A Controlled Germany



Step 1  
Hitler becomes  
**DICTATOR**

**Hitler gained 2/3 majority** in Reichstag to change the constitution, because Communists were banned plus support of Catholic Party

**Enabling Act** gives Hitler the ability to pass laws without Reichstag approval.

Step 4  
President & Chancellor  
**Führer**

The German people supported Hitler to become President when Hindenburg died in 1934. The German Army took an oath to Hitler & became the Wehrmacht.

'Führerprinzip'

July 1933: **Hitler banned Political Parties & Unions**

Took their money & arrested some leaders  
'Workers must join the front'

Step 2  
Gestapo  
**POLITICAL PARTIES**

Step 3  
Sets rid of  
**NAZI RIVALS**

**Night of the Long Knives:**  
SS murdered Rohm & other SA leaders. SA forced to merge with German army. Feared Rohm as possible rival, SA not really under Hitler's control & it's actions too violent at times. Served as a warning to other Nazis. German Army not like SA & Hitler needed army support.

4.15

## Persuasion & Fear

**Propaganda**  
Goebbels Ministry  
Newspapers: only pro Nazi papers allowed  
**Radios:** Nazi controlled, radios cheap so everyone could have one, inc. cafes & factories.  
Cinema: films checked, over 100 per year  
Music: no music by black musicians  
Art: only approved art allowed  
Schools: told what to teach, history pro Nazi  
**Everything = pro Nazi**

## Gestapo:

### Secret Police

(Geheime Staatspolizei)

Led by **Goering** then **Heydrich**

Aim was to stop any ideas other than Nazi ideas. 'Enemies of the State' were dealt with severely. Everyone feared the Gestapo.

## Hitler's SS

(Schutzstaffel)

Led by **Himmler**

Hitler's most trusted military group:

1. Responsible for security in Germany
2. Waffen SS - loyal & elite armed forces
3. Looked after the concentration camps

## Concentration Camps

SS ran a number of prisons called concentration camps, including Dachau.

These 'undesirables' were arrested for:  
. being 'intellectual' . against Nazism  
. homosexuals . communists . Jews.  
Many of these concentration camps became extermination camps where people were killed.





# Germany

. Hitler's rise to power .



3h

## Persuasion & Fear

Hitler & the Nazis used persuasion and fear to control Germany after 1933.

- . Banned political parties & trade unions . Night of the Long Knives .
- . Propaganda . Gestapo . Concentration Camps

List the methods above in order of effectiveness and give the effects.

	Reason	Effects
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		



### Women in Nazi Germany

5.4

#### Nazi thinking:

- . A woman's place was in the home. Girls were taught that in school & given lessons in domestic skills
- . Professional females e.g. doctors & lawyers & many teachers had to give up their jobs.
- . Their special role was having babies & looking after them.
- . The Nazis encouraged women to have babies:

- . Marriage Loans (600 marks)
  - . Honour Cross for having babies
  - . Gold Cross for 8+ babies
- BUT:

- . No loans for Jews
- . No abortions
- . Compulsory sterilisation if thought you had a hereditary disease

#### Effects of policies

- . By 1939 more women working than in 1933 because:
- . Women were needed in the factories for rearmament

### Education

#### Minister of Education:

- " Purpose of education is to create a new Nazi youth"
- . All teachers had to be members of the Nazi Teachers League
  - . School for boys and girls
  - . Separate boys' and girls' schools
- Subjects:** German, History, Race Study, Domestic Science, Health biology, PE
- No Religious Education
- Academic standards dropped.

- . Farmers were seen as being very important for the Nazis
- . Food prices increased under the Nazis
- . Some farmers did not need to pay for loans BUT
- . Government set targets for some
- . Difficult to get farm workers as young people left to countryside to work in the cities

- . The Nazis needed support of big companies
- . The businesses benefited from rearming Germany
- . They liked the fact that the unions were banned BUT
- . The Nazis wanted to control prices, wages etc



- . Six million unemployed people in work programmes
- . Low wages but better than nothing
- . Built cheaper housing for working class BUT
- . Programme wages were low
- . Jobs temporary

- . Small businesses did well under the Nazis
- . Big department stores were banned
- . Jewish stores were closed BUT
- . Traditional craftsmen declined as the Nazis concentrated on rearmament in factories

### Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jugend)

Membership compulsory in 1936.

It was to control young people &amp; prepare them for the army.

#### German Young People

(Deutsches Jungvolk)

for boys aged 10 - 14

#### Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jugend)

for boys aged 14 - 18 years

#### Activities:

- Athletics
- Hiking & Camping
- Map reading
- Learning about Nazi ideas & songs
- plus older boys:**
- Military skills
- Cross country marching

#### League of Young Girls

(Jungmadelbund)

for girls aged 10 - 14 years

#### League of German Girls

(Bund Deutscher Madel)

for girls aged 14 - 18 years

#### Activities:

- Athletics
- Hiking & Camping
- Map reading
- Learning about Nazi ideas & songs
- plus for older girls:**
- Domestic skills
- Preparation for motherhood

**5d** The Nazis controlled all aspects of people's lives - how effective was their control?

Area	How did they control it?	Mark out of 10 for effectiveness
Political opponents		
Trade unions		
Young people		
Role of women		
Economy: industry		
Economy: agriculture		
Media		
Education		
Religion		



### Attempts to overthrow Hitler

#### Beppo Romer

- . Member of the Freikorps then organiser for German Communist Party
- . Against Nazis from the start
- . Planned assassination of Hitler in 1934 - arrested, released in 1939, then plotted again, then arrested and executed in 1944.

#### Helmut Hirsch

- . German Jew, member of Black Front - anti Nazis living in exile
- . Returned to Germany and planned to bomb Nazi HQ in Nuremburg
- . Hirsch was executed in 1937

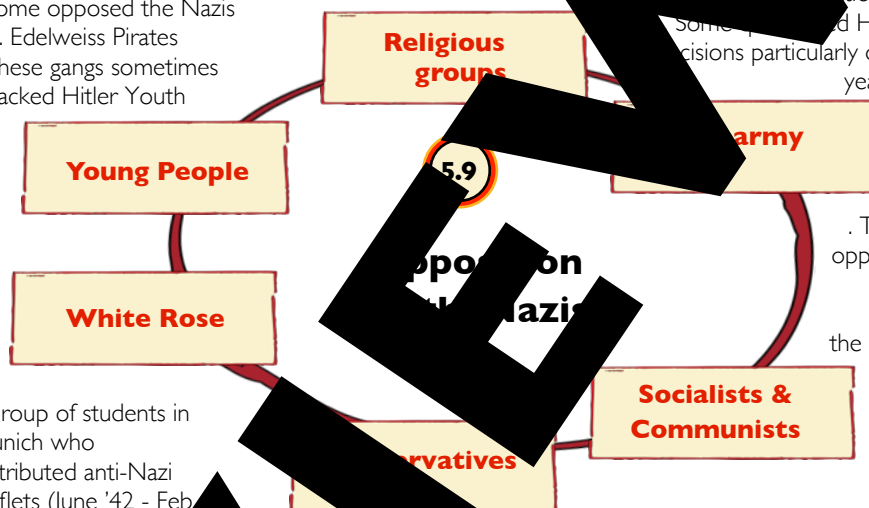
#### 20th July Plot

- . Most famous of plots
- . Attempt to kill Hitler in the Wolf's Lair in 1944 by army officers
- . Many army officers realised that Germany was losing the war after 1943
- . Attempt to take over the army to get a peace agreement with the Allies
- . Organised by the German Resistance
- . Several other attempts to kill Hitler before this
- . Stauffenberg's attempt to bomb Hitler (Operation Valkyrie) & failed. The explosion killed 4 people but Hitler & others survived by the large conference table
- . Resulted in over 7,000 people arrested by the Gestapo, many of whom were executed

- . Over 1 million young people did not join the Hitler Youth
- . Some opposed the Nazis e.g. Edelweiss Pirates
- . These gangs sometimes attacked Hitler Youth

- . Individual religious leaders spoke out against the Nazis e.g. Catholic priest: Cardinal Innitzer & Galen & Protestant Pastor Niemöller. They were arrested & sent to concentration camps

- . Although the armed forces had to swear an oath to Hitler, many officers were concerned about the erosion of the army's independence and Hitler's military decisions particularly during the last years of the war



- . Group of students in Munich who distributed anti-Nazi leaflets (June '42 - Feb '43). Led by Hans & Sophie Scholl who were arrested by the Gestapo & beheaded.

- . Many landowners, businessmen etc had never liked Hitler, but preferred him to communism
- . Those who supported him at first, came to dislike the Nazi ways
- . As the war started to go against Germany many questioned Hitler's competency

- . The traditional opponents of the Nazis were silenced by the Gestapo who imprisoned & tortured thousands

### Nazi attitudes to religion:

**Hitler** said he believed in religious

but contradicted this in his speeches but attacked all religions and religious leaders.

### German churches support the Nazis at first:

Nazis preferred simple, traditional family life NOT party life of the Weimar Republic  
Religious people & Nazis against the Communists

#### Catholic Church

- . Learned that Nazis not to be trusted
- . Catholic Youth was banned in 1937
- . Catholic schools under Nazi control
- . Catholic priests arrested & sent to Dachau concentration camp

#### Protestant Church

- . Some for, some against the Nazis
- . For: Bishop Meiser, because against communism
- . Against: Confessing Church - Pastor Niemöller killed by Gestapo
- . Nazi Church won support from some



# Germany

. Hitler's rule over Germany .



5f

Complete the table, for each of the groups who opposed the Nazis

Opposition group	Religious groups	Socialists & Communists	Conservatives	Young people	Army
Why they opposed the Nazis?					
Why were they a threat to the Nazis?					
How did the Nazis deal with them?					





# Germany



exam style questions

## Question a - describe (4 marks)

1. Describe how Germany was punished in the Treaty of Versailles
2. Describe how the Weimar Republic was set up
3. Describe the effects of the Treaty of Versailles
4. Describe how hyper inflation effected Germany in 1923-24
5. Describe the achievements made by the Weimar governments after 1924

Mark scheme: One mark for each point + 1 mark

## Question c - explanation (4 marks)

1. 'The Treaty of Versailles was the main problem for the Weimar Republic in the period 1918-1923' How far do you agree with this statement?
2. 'The success of the Weimar Republic was the main reason that the Nazis gained little support in the 1920s' How far do you agree with this statement?
3. 'Foreign policy achievements were the main reasons for the success of the Weimar Republic in the 1920s' How far do you agree with this statement?
4. How far were there people opposed to the Weimar Republic in the period 1918 - 24?
5. 'The Weimar Republic was doomed from the start'. How far do you agree with this statement?

Mark scheme: Explains both sides of the argument + how far



• Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934? •

# Germany

• Exam style questions •



exam style questions

## Question a - describe (4 marks)

1. Describe what the Nazis stood for in the 1920s
2. Describe how Hitler benefited from the Munich Putsch
3. Describe Hitler's role in establishing the Nazi party up to 1932
4. Describe the effect of the Great Depression on Germany
5. Describe the election successes the Nazis had in 1932 and 1933

Mark scheme: One mark for each point + 1 mark for explanation

## Question b - causes (6 marks)

1. Why was there little support for the Nazis in the early 1920s?
2. Why did Hitler benefit from the Munich Putsch?
3. Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?
4. Why did the Nazis gain support in the 1932/33 elections?

Mark scheme: Give two reasons + explanation

## Question c - explain (10 marks)

1. 'The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to establish a dictatorship.' How far do you agree with this statement?
2. 'The weakness of the Weimar Republic allowed Hitler to seize power in 1933.' How far do you agree with this statement?
3. 'It was possible that the Nazis came to power in 1933. If it were not for the Great Depression the Nazis would never have got the support they needed'. How far do you agree with this statement?

How far were the German people opposed to the Weimar Republic in the period 1918 - 24?

Mark scheme: Explains both sides of the argument + how far





. The Nazi regime .  
**Germany**  
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**Question a - describe (4 marks)**

1. Describe how the role of women changed under the Nazis
2. Describe how the Nazis used propaganda
3. Describe Hitler's role controlling Germany after 1933
4. Describe what happened to the Nazi's opposition
5. Describe how people benefited from Nazi rule

Mark scheme: One mark for each point + 1 mark for detail

**Question b - causes (6 marks)**

1. Why was there so little opposition to the Nazis?
2. Why did the Nazis control the mass media?
3. Why did Hitler target the young people for his propaganda?
4. Why did the Nazis persecute different groups in Germany?
5. Why did some groups benefit under the Nazi regime?
6. Why did the Nazis introduce the Labour Front?

Mark scheme: Give two reasons + explanation

**Question c - explanation (6 marks)**

1. 'The Nazi regime was real success for the Nazis.' How far do you agree with this statement?
2. 'The Nazis turned Germany into a dictatorship within 2 or 3 years of coming to power.' How far do you agree with this statement?
3. 'Germany was very effectively under Nazi control from 1933-45'. How far do you agree with this statement?
4. 'The Nazis handling of the economy was a disaster, in all areas except for rearmament'. How far do you agree with this statement?

Mark scheme: Explains both sides of the argument + how far