

Edexcel GCSE

Modern Depth Study

Weimar & Nazi

Germany

1918 - 1939



Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

Modern Depth Study

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Weimar & Nazi **Germany**

Modern Depth Study

Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29

- 1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19
- 2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23
- 3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29
- 4 Changes in society, 1924–29

Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33

- 1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22
- 2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29
- 3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32
- 4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33

Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39

- 1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34
- 2 The police state
- 3 Controlling and influencing attitudes
- 4 Opposition, resistance and conformity

Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39

- 1 Nazi policies towards women
- 2 Nazi policies towards the young
- 3 Employment and living standards
- 4 The persecution of minorities

Recommended media

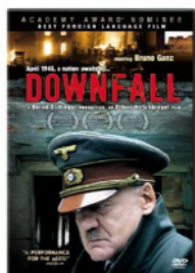
There is a lot of varied media available on this topic, so our recommendations are based on the media we use in the classroom. As we discover more and incorporate them into our teaching we will add them to the website, so be sure to check it regularly for updates.

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 searching through youtube to find the relevant ones.
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4CElakhMM6vStpKdtZbYjw>

Films



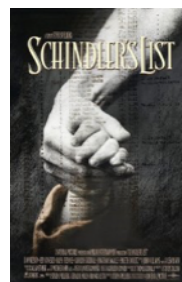
**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**
Covers Hitler's
rise to power



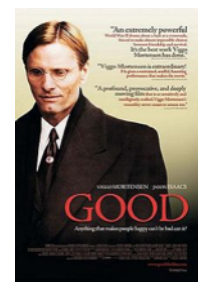
Downfall
The last days of
Hitler



Sophie Scholl
Looks at 'White
Rose' movement



**Schindler's
List**
Evacuating Jews

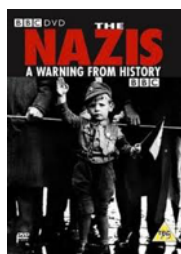


Good
Professor
becomes a Nazi

Documentaries



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



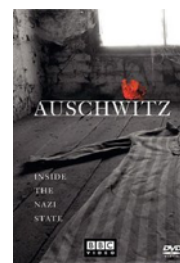
**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**
Comprehensive
documentary



**Restless
Conscience**
The opposition
movement



Bonhoeffer
Nazi opponent



Auschwitz
Nazis & the Final
Solution

NOTES

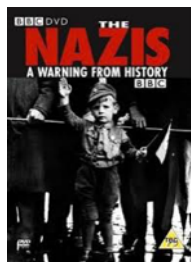


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BBC History File

Rise to power



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The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The origins of the Republic, 1918-19



I.1

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

I.2

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 over 42 years

ALLIANCES

- . Germany not allowed to unite with Austria

BLAME

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

DICTAT - the dictated peace

Germany after WWI

Revolution

I.3

November 1918 Revolution

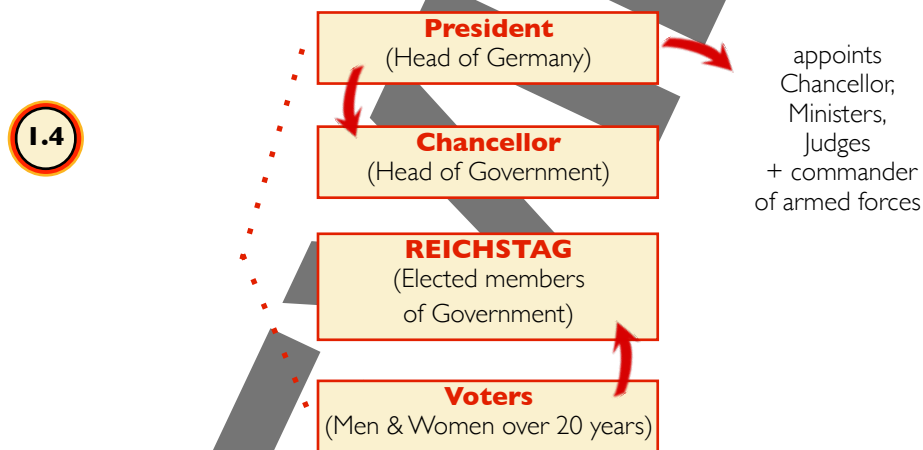
Before the Allies accepted Germany surrender they wanted the Kaiser to abdicate. Sailors mutinied, and there were protests across Germany (often led by socialists).

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 formed a new government. The new govt. as many to the Allies on 11 November 1918. 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:



I.4

How the Weimar Republic worked ...

I.5

Reichstag

Each party in the **Reichstag** got a number of seats based on how many people voted for them. This 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.

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The origins of the Republic, 1918-19



Treaty of Versailles - The Punishment of Germany

Germany's punishment after WWI is often given as a reason for people supporting Hitler & one cause of World War II is seeking revenge for the 'unfair' Treaty of Versailles.

For each part of Germany's punishment note how they were punished & then explain what the Germany reaction would have been - a high score suggests they did not like this punishment.

	Punishment	German reaction /10
LAND		
MILITARY		
REPARATIONS		
ALLIANCES		
BLAME		
DICTAT		

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The origins of the Republic, 1918-19

1b List the 'Strengths & Weaknesses' of the new constitution

test your knowledge

Strengths	Weaknesses
	a. Democracy
	b. Proportional Representation
	c. President
	d. Army

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

NOTES

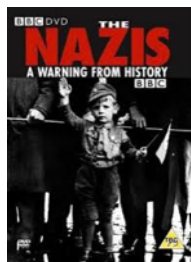


**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**
Covers Hitler's
rise to power



BBC History File

Rise to power



The Nazis: A Warning from History

Comprehensive documentary



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The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



1.6

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 army again

NATIONAL SOCIALIST

WORKERS' PARTY - NAZIS

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**

Weimar leaders blamed

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

1.7

Effect of Treaty of Versailles

Assassinations

Those that signed the Treaty

. Matthias Erzberger & Walter Rathenau were killed

Revenge

. Many Germans wanted revenge against other countries & the Weimar

Attempted Revolutions

1.8

January 1919

Spartacus League

. Leaders: Rosa Luxembourg
Karl Liebknecht

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



Rosa Luxembourg

April 1919

Communists

. Took control of govt of Bavaria
. Defeated by Freikorps

March 1920

Freikorps - Kapp Putsch

. Leader: Dr Kapp
. Hated communists & Peace Treaty
. Army would 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

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

List the groups that attempted to overthrow the Weimar government.
Rank them in order of threat they posed to the Weimar and describe what happened.

Group	Rank	What happened
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

For each statement decide whether it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**

	Statement	T or F
1	Hindenburg was a Kaiser supporter	
2	The Communists supported the Weimar government	
3	Germany was blamed for starting World War One	
5	The Kapp Putsch ended because workers went on strike	
6	The Freikorps helped the Weimar government	
7	The Munich Putsch was led by Karl Liebknecht	
8	The Spartacus League was a right wing group, with the Freikorps	
9	Many Judges supported right wing groups	
10	Freikorps stopped several communist revolutions	
11	Hitler was arrested after the Munich Putsch	
12	The German people accepted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles	
13	Dr Kapp led the Freikorps	
14	The Weimar government was strong and stopped all the revolutions	

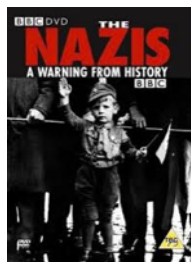
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rise to power



BBC History File
Rise to power



The Nazis: A Warning from History

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The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



1.9

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



The official coat of arms of Germany 1919-28

Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

War Guilt

Revenge

Weimar leaders blamed

German people blamed the French for inflation due to the reparation payments

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 marks

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

1.10

Further crises: Hyper inflation and Invasion of the Ruhr

Printed money to pay reparations



1923: 5 billion mark note



1923: 50 million mark note = \$1

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



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

1.11

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.

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



Problems facing the Weimar Republic

From the beginning the Weimar government faced a number of problems.
Rank the problem and explain the problems it caused for the Weimar government.

PROBLEMS: Hyperinflation, Revolutions, Blamed for Treaty, Invasion of the Ruhr

Problem	Rank	Problems it caused the Weimar Republic
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23

Id

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 with reparation 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**

Ie

Effect of Ruhr occupation on the Weimar Republic

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

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



You have the answer, but what is the question?

test your knowledge

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hyper inflation

Munich Putsch

Dr Kapp

Kapp Putsch

War Guilt

Rosa
Luxembourg

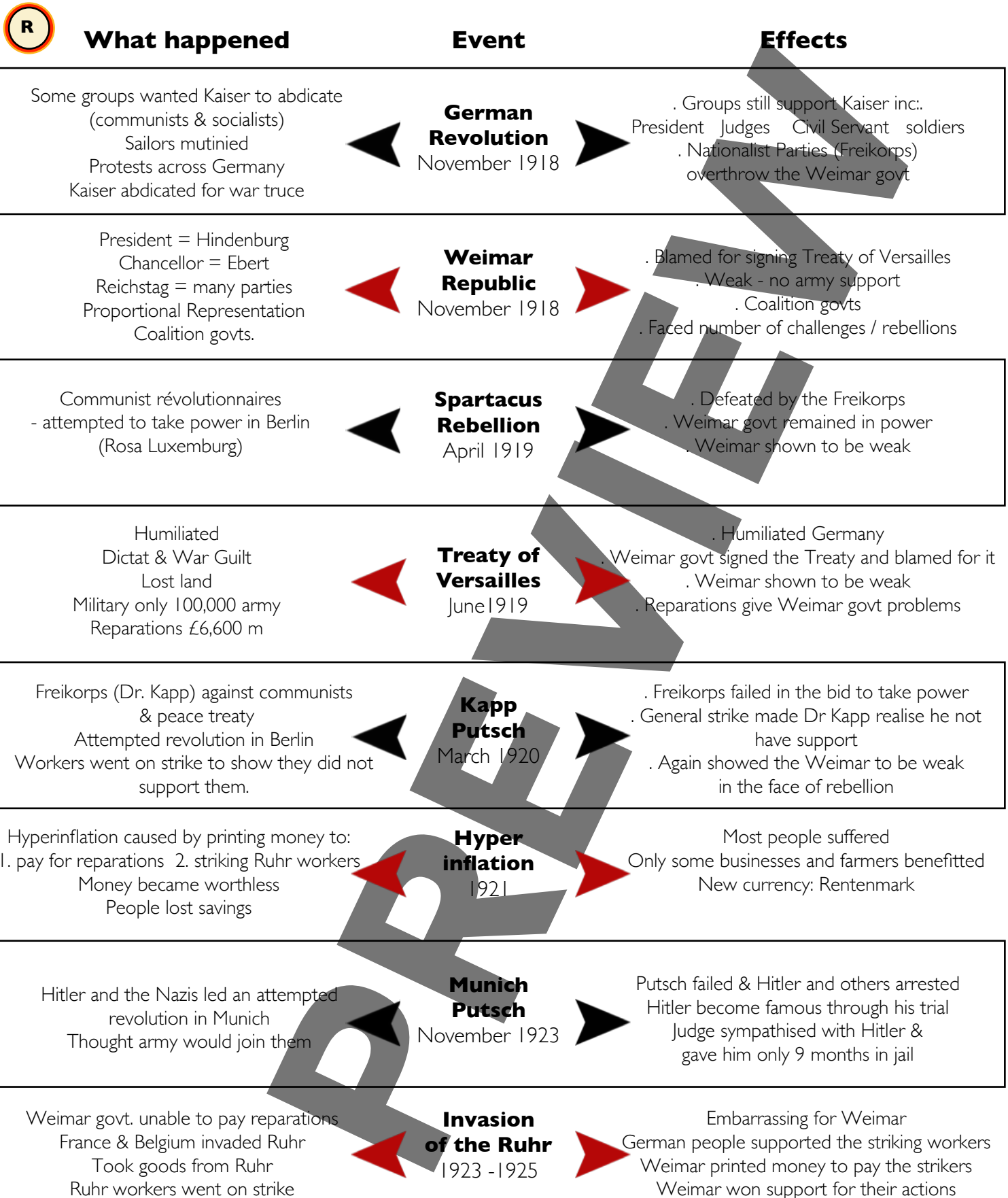
Spartacus
League

Treaty of
Versailles

Printing money

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23



NOTES

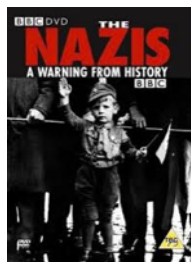


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The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929



1.12

LIFE in 1920s Germany

Political Stability

There was a number of political parties in Germany including extreme on the left (Communists) & right (Nazis). Through the 1920s these extreme parties did not get many votes. Most people voted for parties that supported the Weimar democracy. Governments were 'coalitions' which were not always strong and could break down at any time.

Judges

Through the 1920s judges seemed to favour right wing parties e.g. Nazis and were against the left wing parties e.g. the Communists

Arts & Culture

German adopted 'modernism' in the 1920s with Berlin the European centre for arts & culture:
 . music: US cabaret & dance
 . literature: realist topics e.g. 'All Quiet on the Western Front'
 . architecture: Bauhaus movement
 . cinema: biggest maker of films in Europe plus loved Hollywood films
 . radio: from 10,000 to 3.6 million listeners

Golden Age?

For some the 1920s was the golden age of new & exciting times - for others they wanted a more traditional life e.g. Nazis

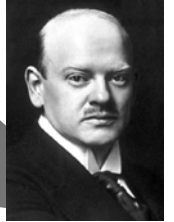
Some did not like the foreign influences in German life. Others thought there was a decline in moral standards - in films & in the night clubs & cabaret bars.

Weimar Republic recovery after 1923

1.13

GUSTAV STRESEMAN

Most influential German politician in the 1920s



Stresemann was Chancellor of a coalition govt. in 1923:

- . created a new currency the Rentenmark
- . ordered striking workers in the Ruhr back to work
- . agreed to pay reparations again (this made him unpopular)

Foreign Minister 1923-29

. Dawes Plan . Young Plan . Locarno Pact . League of Nations . Kellogg-Briand Pact .

1923

Rentenmark

- . New currency - the Rentenmark ended the hyperinflation.
- . People had confidence in the rentenmark

1.14

Improvements in the German economy

1929

Young Plan

- . Reparations reduced by 25%
- . Reparations to be paid over next 58 years
- . USA continued to lend Germany money as economy grew

1924

Dawes Plan



Germany factories had brand new machinery and adopted US assembly line techniques. The German economy grew quicker than in France or Britain.

1925

Locarno Pact

- . Germany, France & Belgium agreed not to attack each other
- . Agreed to keep the borders as they are

1928

Kellogg-Briand Pact

- . 60 countries inc. Germany signed a pact agreeing not to attack each other

International Relations

1.15

1926

League of Nations

- . Stresemann took Germany into the League of Nations
- . He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Germany back on the world stage after the Treaty of Versailles

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929



Mix and Match

Link the statement to the event

test your knowledge

a

Rentenmark 1923

b

Dawes Plan 1924

c

Locarno Pact 1925

d

League of Nations 1926

e

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

f

Young Plan 1929

. Germany, France & Belgium agreed not to attack each other
. Agreed to keep the borders as they are.

. 60 countries inc. Germany signed a pact agreeing not to attack each other

Germany factories had brand new machinery and adopted US assembly line techniques.

The German economy grew quicker than in France or Britain.

. New currency - ended hyperinflation.
. People had confidence in the new currency

. Reduced reparations
. Reparations to be paid over next 58 years
. USA continued to lend Germany money as economy grew

Germany pays reparations to France & Britain

USA lends money to Germany.
The money is spent building factories to make profits for Germany

France & Britain pays back money it owes to USA for WWI loans

. Stresemann took Germany into the League of Nations
. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929

<div> <div>1h</div> <div>How did the Weimar Republic survive the crises of 1923?</div> <div>test your knowledge</div> </div>		
Problem	Solution	How did it help the
Passive resistance in the Ruhr was bankrupting Germany		
Hyperinflation resulted in money becoming worthless		
The Weimar government did not have the full support of the army		
Germany still had to pay reparations		

Which of the actions that the Weimar Republic took, was the most important in helping the government survive?

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929

test your knowledge

ii

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

Reparations

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929



Report for Stresemann & the Weimar Republic 1924 - 1929

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

Targets

The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929

test your knowledge



Complete the timeline for the events of the Weimar Republic 1918 - 1928'

Highlight successes & failures in different colours

1918	
1920	
1922	
1924	
1926	
1928	

PREVIEW



Was the Weimar Republic doomed to fail?

YES: reasons

No: reasons

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The Weimar Republic 1918-1929

The recovery of the Weimar Republic, 1924 - 1929

R

What happened

Event

Effects

- . Hyper-inflation had caused the currency (money) to be worthless
- . Many Germans had lost all their money

Rentenmark
1923

- . Stresemann introduced new currency: Rentenmark
- . Confidence returned

- . USA lent money to Germany
- . Germany used money to build industry
- . Paid reparations with profits from industry
- . Britain & France pay back WWI loans to USA

Dawes Plan
1924

- . German industry had new machinery
- . Germans copied US mass production & assembly line techniques
- . Industry grew quickly

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

Locarno Pact
1925

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

- . Germany not allowed in the League after WWI

League of Nations
1926

- . Joined the League
- . Restore some pride for Germany
- . Now talking with other countries

- . Agreement between 60 countries not to attack each other

Kellogg Briand Pact
1928

- . Germany increase relations with other countries
- . Restore some pride

- . Renegotiated reparations payments
- . USA agreed to continue loans

Young Plan
1929

- . Pay 25% less for reparations
- . Some people said reduction not enough

- . USA stock market collapsed
- . Banks & business bankrupt
- . Unemployment increased

Wall Street Crash
1929

- . USA stopped loans to Germany
- . Germany had to repay loans
- . German businesses closed
- . Unemployment increased

- . Unemployment = less tax
- . Unemployment = more money needed
- . Raise taxes and reduce govt. workers pay

Bruning government
1929 - 32

- . Bruning's actions unpopular
- . Used Presidential decrees as other parties not agree with Bruning
- . Bruning resigned in May 1932

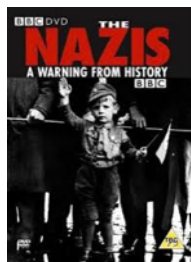
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BBC History File
Rise to power



The Nazis: A Warning from History

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2

2.1

**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.

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.

Hermann Goering

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

Rudolf Hess

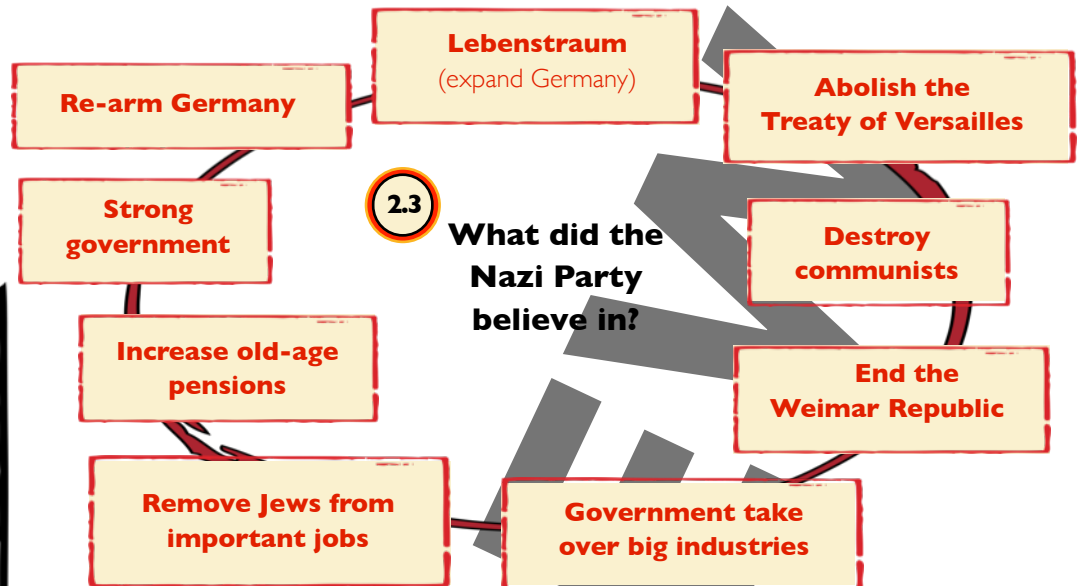
Soldier & pilot from WWI. Joined in 1920, was Hitler's secretary & responsible for party administration.

Heinrich Himmler

joined in 1923, was regional party leader.

Ernst Rohm

Captain in WWI.
Member of Freikorps, supported Hitler as leader.

**The Nazi Party in the 1920s**

Nazis in the 1920s remain a small party, with support mainly in Bavaria due to the success of the Weimar after 1923 (see 1.12 - 1.15)

Growth of the Nazi Party in the 1920s

. Munich Putsch . Mein Kampf . Change of tactics .

2.4

Munich Putsch 1923**Why?**

- . hoped for army support him
- . thought Bavarian govt would help him

Failure

- . Army & police stopped the Nazis
- . Hitler & Lindenburg were arrested

Trial

- . Hitler, Lindenburg, Rohm & others on trial

Success

- . Gave Hitler a chance to be famous
- . Judges were 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"

2.5

**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



Top ten reasons for Nazis getting support in the 1920s

	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

Hitler's rise to power, 1919-1933

The early development of the Nazi party, 1920-1922
The Munich Putsch and the 1920s

2b

Importance of the Munich Putsch

	Consequence	Explanation
1		
2		
3		

2c

Nazis gain support

- link the people to the actions

Groups of people

Working class

Middle class

Businessmen

Young people

Nazi actions to gain support

Nazi Brownshirts

Anti-jewish messages

Strong government

Speeches & meetings

Hitler Youth organisation

Anti-communist messages

Against trade unions

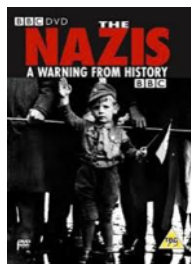
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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. On the left side, there is a vertical red margin line. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or ledger page.



2

Was the Weimar Republic doomed to fail?

2.6

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 it, many said they 'stabbed the army in the back'. Many people - police, army, judges, govt. workers - never wanted the Kaiser to resign & did not want democracy.

Economic problems

Inflation in the 1922-3 was blamed on the Weimar government. The Dawes Plan & Young Plan agreed by Stresemann meant Germany became dependent on loans from the USA.

Weimar Republic under pressure

Wall Street Crash in October 1929

27

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

Economic problems

Wall Street Crash & Dawes Plan

2.8

Disaster for Germany because:

- . Dawes Plan
- . USA had 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

29

Unemployment

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

Industry

1932: Industrial production down 58%

Work

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

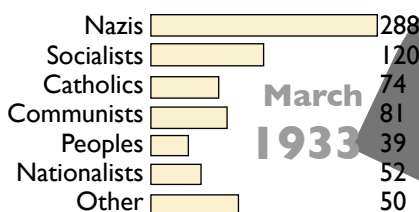
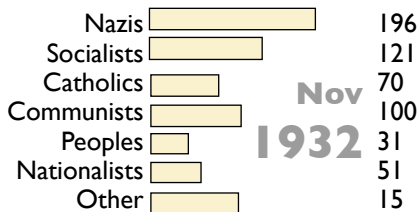
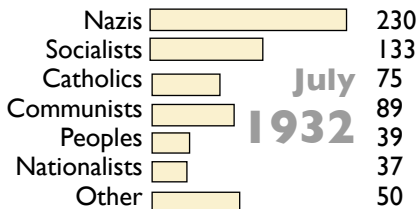
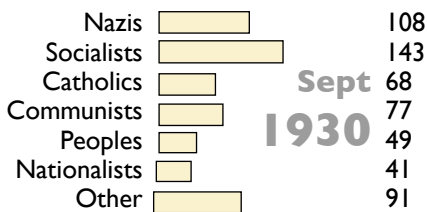
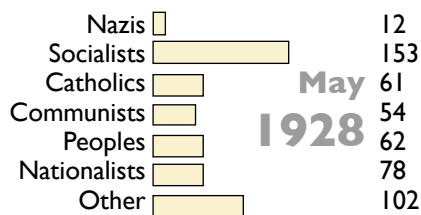
Exports

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



2.10

Reichstag elections 1928 - 33



The Weimar Republic under pressure

President Hindenburg did not like Hitler and did not want him to become Chancellor. But Hitler could not be ignored as the Nazis had so many seats in the Reichstag after 1932



Bruning government

2.11

Government had many problems when the depression hit Germany:

- . more money needed to help unemployed people
- . less money from taxes as fewer people worked

government not have enough money to help the people

. not print money because it causes inflation so:

March 1930 Bruning wanted: to raise taxes 2.5% on govt. workers
cut wages by 23%

cut unemployment benefit by 5%

. other political parties did not want this so Bruning used President decrees

Political problems

Governments of Bruning & Von Papen

2.12

Von Papen government

Bruning resigned in May 1932 as unemployment kept rising

. Von Papen became Chancellor & he called elections for July 1932

. People wanted a strong leader & Hitler (Nazis) won most seats

. Von Papen stayed as Chancellor & called for another election in Nov 1932

. Schleicher became new Chancellor as Nazis got less votes

. President Hindenburg stopped issuing decrees & replaced Schleicher with Adolf Hitler as the leader of the most popular party



Franz
Von Papen

Von Papen and business leaders persuaded President Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor.
Von Papen thought that he could control Hitler, as he took the Vice President role and the government was full of non Nazis.

2d

The Weimar Republic under pressure: Weimar govt., Constitution, Dawes Plan, Wall Street Crash, Weak leaders

Rank	Problem	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

2e

Election results

Explain the election results for the Nazis

Year	Results for the Nazis	Explanation
May 1928		
Sept 1930		
July 1932		
Nov 1932		
Nov 1933		

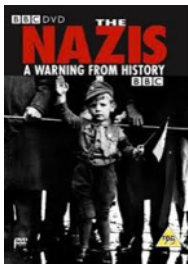
NOTES



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



BBC History File
Rise to power



**The Nazis: A
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Support for the Nazi Party



2

Situation changes 1920s v 1930s

2.13

1920s

People generally happy with Weimar govt in the 1920s & supported the centre political parties
1928: 12 seats in Reichstag

1930s

Unhappy with Weimar govt. as depression hit Germany hard & unemployment grew
People supported more extreme parties: Nazis & Communists
1932: 230 / 196 seats in Reichstag

2.14

Reichstag Fire

Goering and others had been saying that the communists had been planning a revolution, but had no proof.

On 27th February 1933, the Reichstag building caught fire. One of first people there was Goering who immediately blamed the communists. Hitler told Von Papen that it was the start of a communist revolution and wanted to arrest all the communist leaders. A young Dutchman named Lubbe was arrested - and he admitted he did it, but that he was not a communist. Later he said he was a communist. Others including the communist leader Torgler were arrested. Many people including many foreign newspapers at the time said the fire was the work of the Nazis.

- Great Depression:**
 - . Weimar govts seemed to have no answers for the economic problems
 - . People fed up with politics of the Weimar, whilst unemployment rose
 - . Voters looked to the extreme left & right wing parties for answers to the problems
- Weimar politics:**
 - . Weak coalition govts
 - . SDP left the Reichstag in 1930
 - . Hindenburg ruled by decree, making govt. look weak
 - . Three Chancellors in 3 years, meant people wanted a strong government
- Hindenburg:**
 - . Didn't believe in democracy
 - . Liked strong government
 - . Kept powers of President strong
 - . Chancellors: Papen & Schleider weak
 - . Thought he could control Hitler when he became Chancellor



2.16

Hitler becomes Chancellor

1932

July elections: Nazi largest party with 230 (Von Papen Chancellor)
November elections: Nazi largest party with 196 (Von Schleider Chancellor)
Hindenburg refuses to appoint Hitler as Chancellor

1933

Von Schleider resigns after Hindenburg refuses to rule by decree & he does not have Reichstag support

January: Hitler appointed Chancellor, with cabinet of non Nazis (mainly Nationalists)
After Reichstag fire: National Emergency - freedoms suspended, communists excluded
March: Enabling Act: gave Hitler power to make laws for four years without Reichstag

Hitler becomes dictator of Germany



Support for the Nazi Party

test your knowledge

Reasons:

Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term



test your knowledge

Support for the Nazi Party

Rank the reasons for Hitler's rise to power in 1933. Explain your ranking.

Rank	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

NOTES

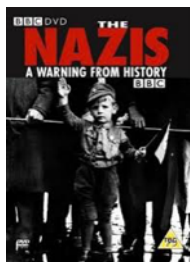


**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**
Covers Hitler's
rise to power



BBC History File

Rise to power



The Nazis: A Warning from History

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A Nazi Germany =

2.17

A Strong Germany

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

A Racial Germany

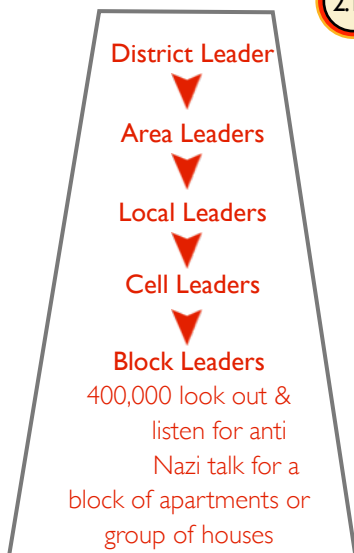
- . Believed Aryans were superior
- . German problems caused by non Aryans e.g. Jews, East Europeans
- . Remove non Aryans from Germany
- . Encourage Aryan women to have many babies

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

2.18



Hitler takes power

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
FUHRER

The German Army supported Hitler to become President when Hindenburg died in 1934.
The German Army swore an oath to Hitler & became the Wehrmacht.
Hitler took the title of:
'Führer of the Third Reich'

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

Took their money & arrested some leaders

Workers had to join the 'German Labour Front'

Step 2

Gets rid of
POLITICAL PARTIES

2.19

Step 3

Gets 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.

2.20

Persuasion & Fear

Propaganda

Ministry of Propaganda & Enlightenment
Goebbels led the Ministry
Newspapers: only pro Nazi papers allowed
Radios: Nazi controlled, radios cheap so everyone could have one, inc. cafes & factories.
Movies: all films checked, over 100 per year
Books: no Jewish or Communist writers allowed,
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.



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 of method.

	Reason	Effects
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

test your knowledge

2i

Sequence the events of 1933 - 1934:

cut out & place events in the correct order or number the events 1 to 10

Hitler banned political parties

Rohm murdered

Night of the Long Knives

Hitler became 'Führer of the Third Reich'

Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag

President Hindenburg died

SA merged with the German Army

Hitler became President

Enabling Act

German army swore an oath to Hitler

test your knowledge

2j

Which events helped Hitler consolidate power in 1933 - 1934?

cut out & place events in order of importance

Hitler banned political parties

Rohm murdered

Night of the Long Knives

Hitler became 'Führer of the Third Reich'

Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag

President Hindenburg died

SA merged with the German Army

Hitler became President

Enabling Act

German army swore an oath to Hitler

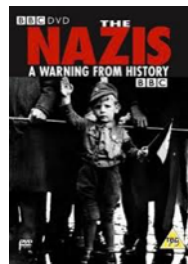
NOTES



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Life in Nazi Germany



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Autarky

3.1

Self-sufficiency - autarky

- . Hitler had always aimed to make Germany self-sufficient (autarky)
- . This meant expanding Germany's living space (lebensraum), so they would not have to import raw materials or food

Economy under Schacht

- . Economic Minister 1934-37
- . Schacht was not a Nazi but head of Reichsbank
- . Did trade deals with less developed countries - raw materials for German manufactured goods
- + helped Germany rearm
- helped German industry
- more dependent on imports
- less consumer goods

Economy under Goering

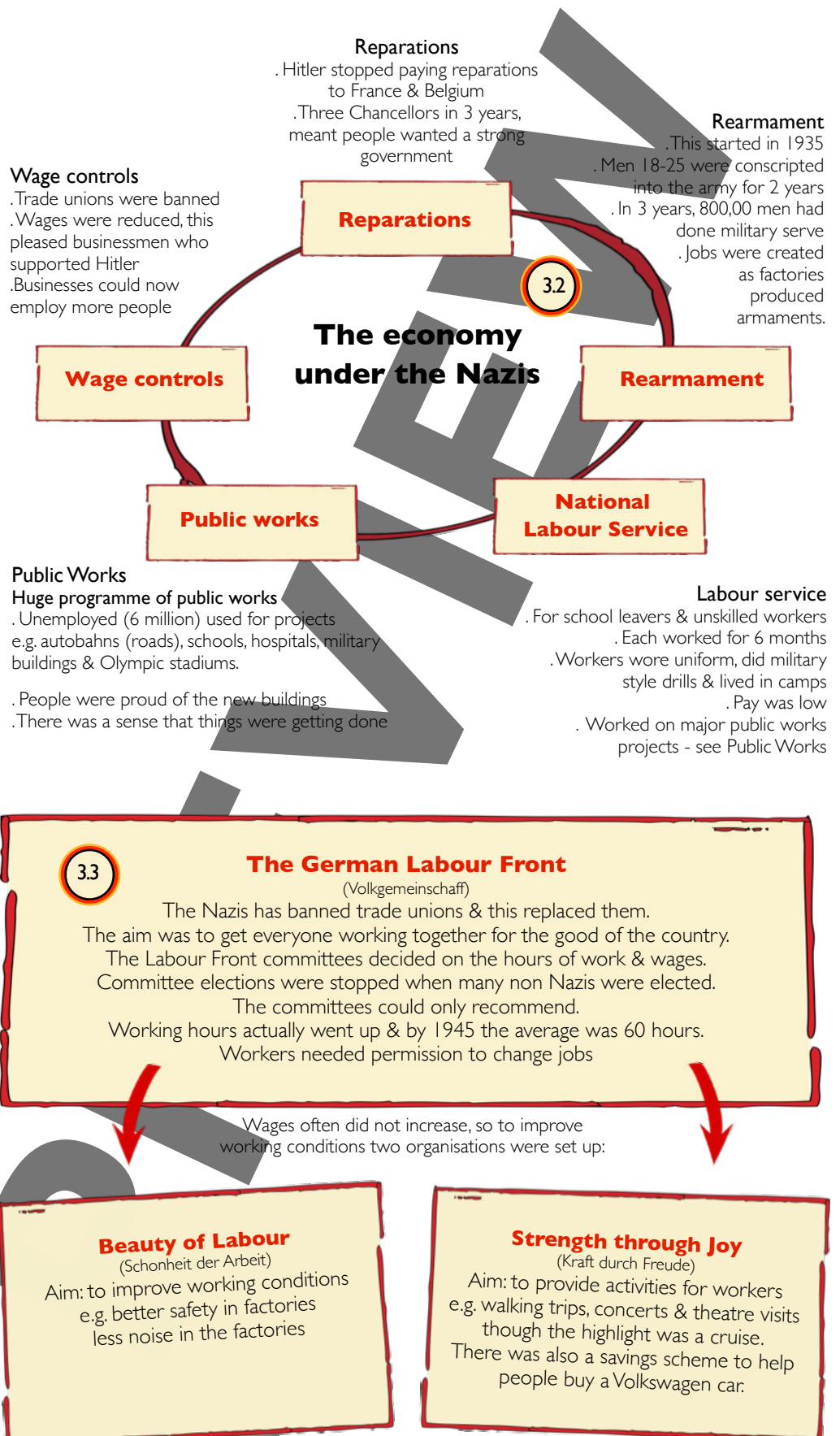
- . Goering had 'Four Year Plan'
- . High targets for rearmament
- + Tried to artificially make many raw materials e.g. oil from coal
- Imports not cut

Agriculture under Darre

- . Farmers had supported the Nazis so:
- + farmers income rose:
- taxes were cut, produced less crops so prices rose
- food had to be imported

Autarky failed

Life in Nazi Germany



3a

Mix and match: match the headings with the statements:

Colour to colour or letter to letter or number to number

test your knowledge

Headings (in yellow boxes):

- Economy under Schacht
- Rearmament
- German Labour Front
- Reparations
- Economy under Goering
- National Labour Service
- Autarky
- Wage controls
- Public works
- Agriculture under Darre

Statements:

- . Jobs were created as factories produced armaments.
- . Became more dependent on imported goods
- . In 3 years, 800,00 men had done military serve
- . Workers needed permission to change jobs
- . Did trade deals with less developed countries
- . Men 18-25 were conscripted into the army for 2 years
- . Hitler stopped paying money to France & Belgium
- . Working hours increased
- . Workers wore uniforms, did military style drills & lived in camps
- . Germany to be self sufficient
- . Worked on major public works projects
- . Designed for school leavers & unskilled workers
- . 6 million unemployed used to build roads, school, hospitals etc
- . Farmers income rose as prices rose
- . Lebensraum to get raw materials needed
- . Created a sense of things getting done
- . Wages were reduced, this pleased businessmen who supported Hitler
- . Traded manufactured goods for raw materials
- . Had Four Year Plan

3b

Assess the successes and failures of the economy under the Nazis

see also the 'Life in Nazi Germany' sheet

test your knowledge

	Successes	Failures
Autarky		
Agriculture		
Reparations		
Public Works		
Working conditions		
Business		
Standard of living		

How successful were the Nazis in managing the economy?

NOTES



Restless Conscience

The opposition movement



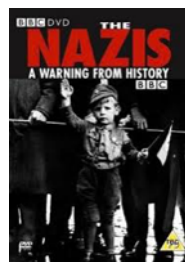
Bonhoeffer

Nazi opponent



Sophie Scholl

Looks at 'White Rose' movement



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Attempts to overthrow Hitler

3.8

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.

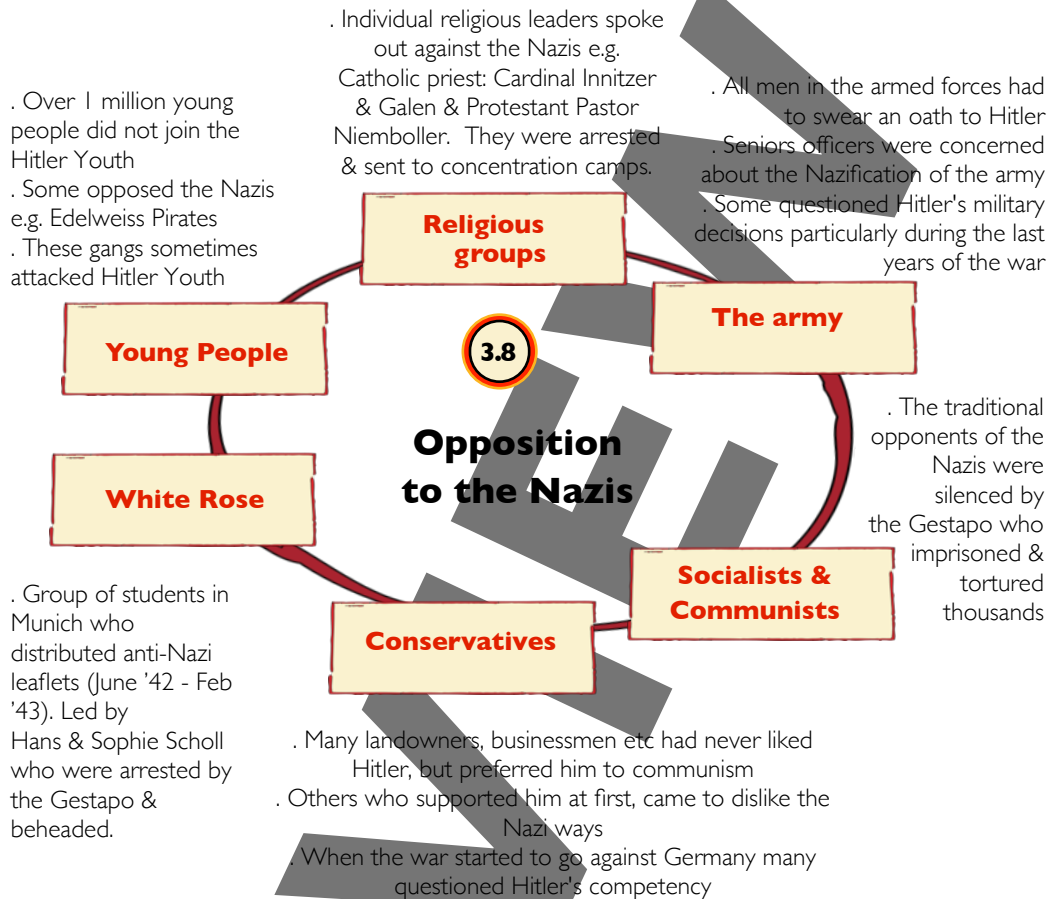
Helmut Hirsch

- German Jew, member of Black Front - anti Nazis living in exile
- Returned to Germany and planned to bomb Nazi HQ in Nuremberg
- 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 Allies
- Organised by the German Resistance
- Several other attempts to kill Hitler before this one
- Stauffenberg planted the bomb (Operation Valkyrie) & left room. The explosion killed 4 people but Hitler & others survived, saved by the large conference table
- Resulted in over 7,000 people arrested by the Gestapo, most of whom were executed

Life in Nazi Germany



3.9

Nazi attitudes to religion:

Hitler said he believed in religious freedom 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
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



List the groups who were against the Nazis

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____

Rank the groups in order of the threat they posed to Hitler & the Nazis

The biggest threat to the Nazis were:

_____ because

The second biggest threat to the Nazis were:

_____ because

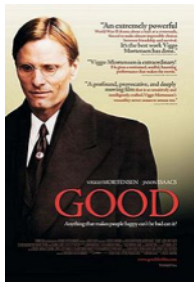


Complete the table, for each of the groups who opposed the Nazis

test your knowledge

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?					

NOTES

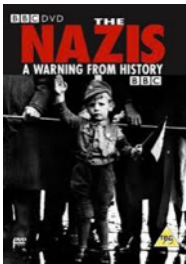


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Hitler Youth



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4

4.1

Women in Nazi Germany

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

4.2

Minister of Education: Rust

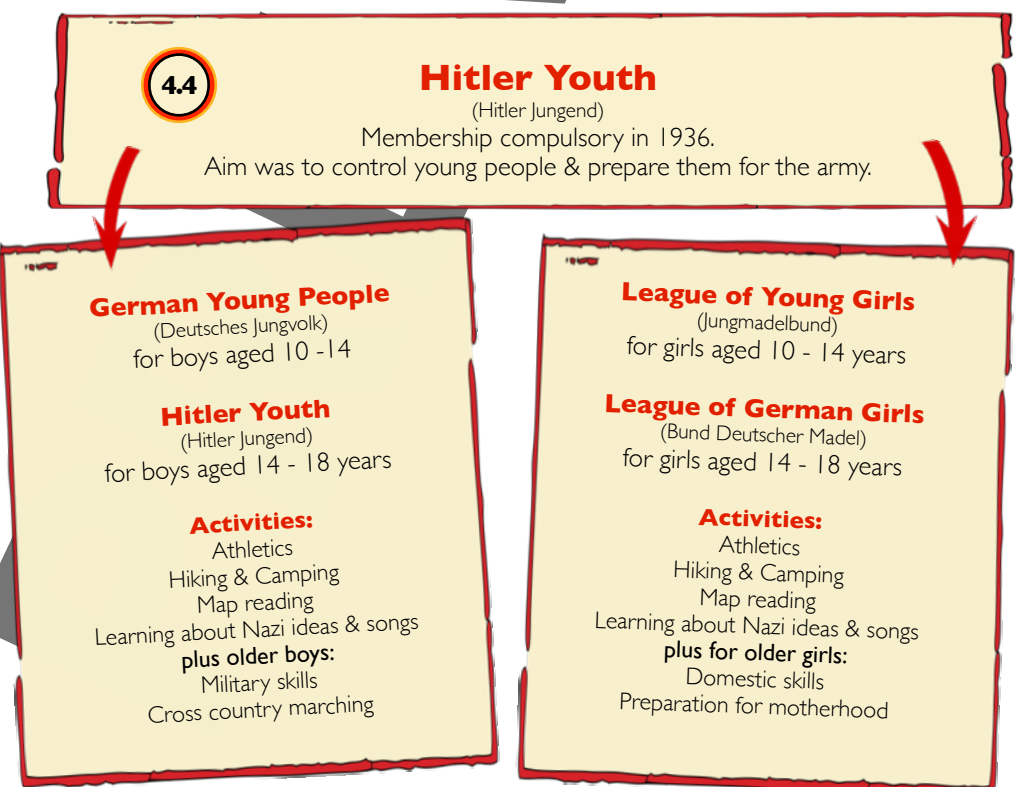
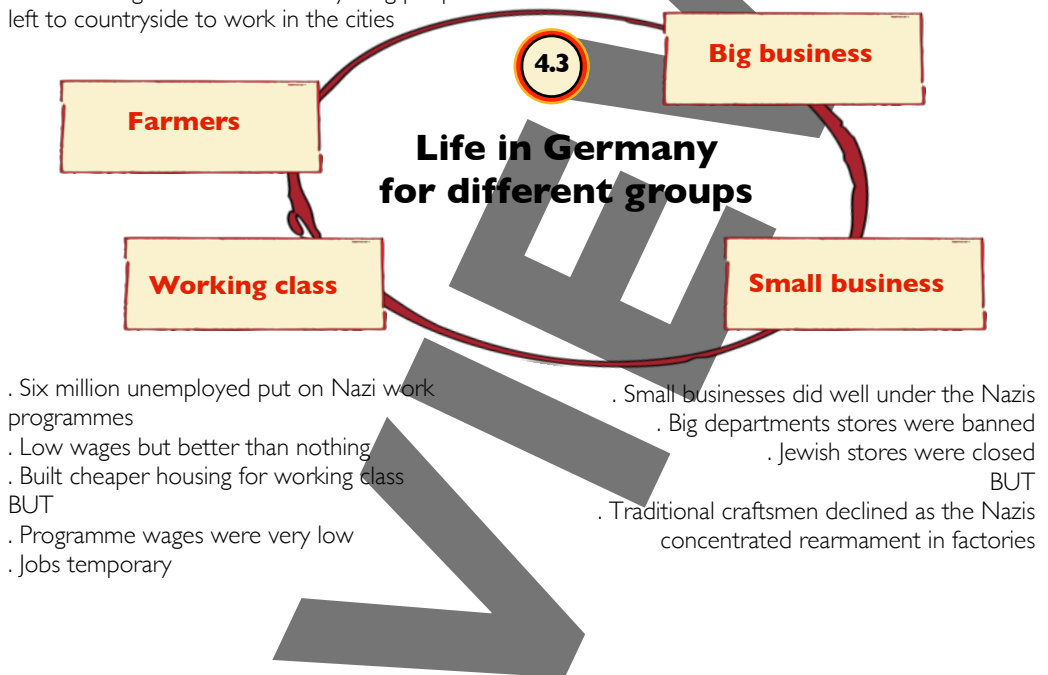
" Purpose of education is to create Nazis"

- . All teachers had to be members of the Nazi Teachers League
- . School for everyone until 14
- . Separate boys & girls schools

Subjects: German, Geography, History, Race Study, Domestic science, Maths, Health biology, PE
No Religious Education
Academic standards dropped.

Life in Nazi Germany

- . 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 the support of big companies
- . The businesses benefitted from rearming Germany
- . They liked the fact that trade unions were banned
- BUT
- . Only make what the Nazis wanted
- . Nazis control everything: prices, wages etc



4a

You have the answer, but what is the question?

test your knowledge

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hitler Jugend

Honour Cross

Nazi Teacher
League

Gold Cross

Create Nazis

League of
Young Girls

Compulsory
Membership

6 million
unemployed

Rearming
Germany

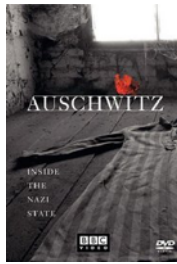
4b

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

test your knowledge

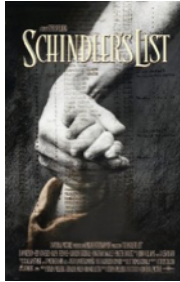
Area	How did they control it?	Mark out of 10 for effectiveness
Political opponents		
Trade unions		
Young people		
Role of women		
Economy: industry		
Economy: agriculture		
Media		
Education		
Religion		

NOTES

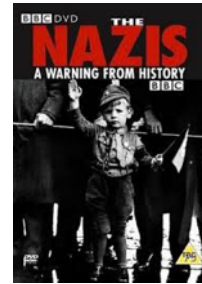


Auschwitz

Nazis & the Final Solution



Schindler's List



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Nazis & the Jews

4.5

March 1933

- . Hitler ordered the SA to make life difficult for the Jews
- . Shops were smashed, people stopped using Jewish businesses, lawyers etc

Nuremberg Laws 1935

- . Jews lost German citizenship
- . Jews not marry non Jews
- . Jews banned from public facilities
- . German schools taught children to hate the Jews

Kristallnacht

- . In 1938 a German diplomat in Paris was killed by a Jew whose family had been expelled from Germany
- . The Nazis launched an attack on Jews, destroying businesses and over 30,000 were sent to concentration camps.

Ghettos

- . Jews were moved to areas of cities
- e.g. Warsaw Ghetto. Food here was limited & there was no heating. In Warsaw 50,000 people died.

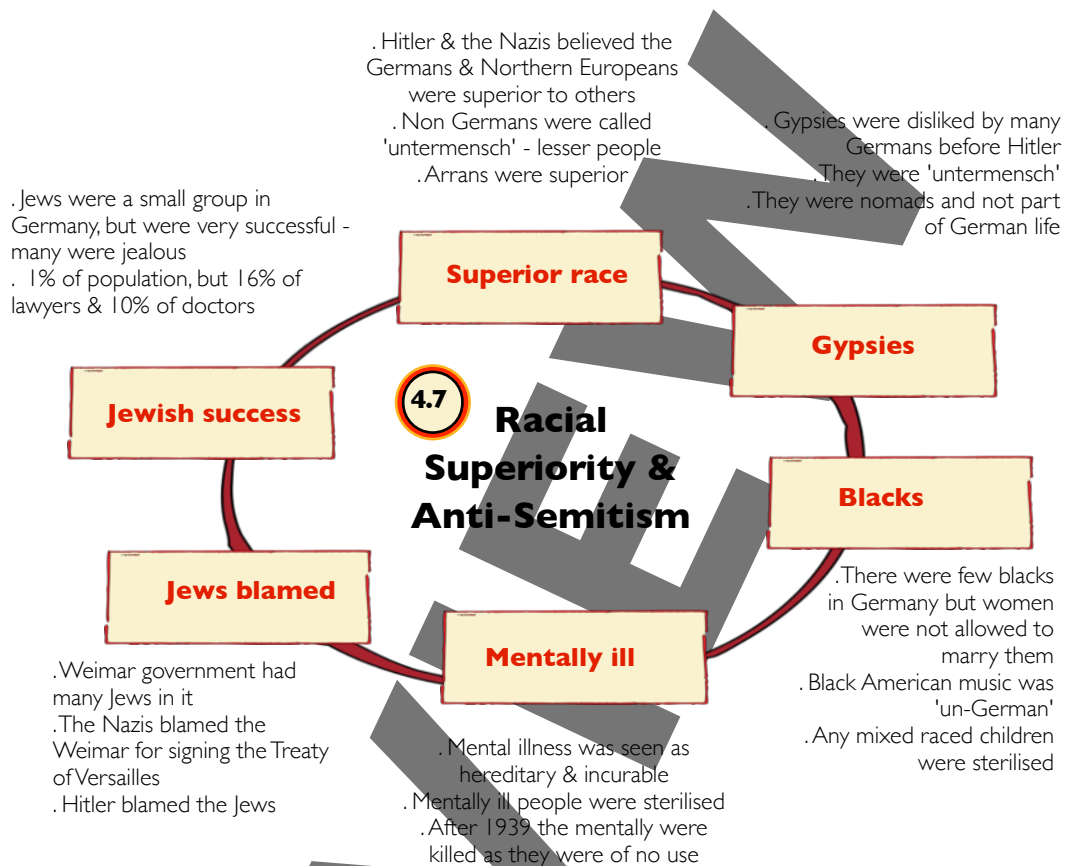
The Final Solution

4.6

Polish Jews

- . When German invaded Poland 3 million more Jews came under Nazi control
- . The decision was made to exterminate all Jews
- . Some were just shot, then gas chambers in concentration camps now became the method as more people could be killed that way.
- . Some were made to work before being killed, or died whilst working.

Persecution of minorities



4.8

Hitler's views

A person's character, ability etc was decided by race.
Some of his ideas came from Darwinist theories including
'survival of the fittest'

He saw **Aryans** as a superior race
Other races were inferior: Jews, Roma, Slavs, Arabs, Blacks etc

'Weak' people were to be exterminated e.g. mentally ill, homosexuals etc

Politics

Racial groups e.g. the Jews were involved in politics to overthrow the Aryan race.

Hitler linked the Jews with an international conspiracy through communism in the East as well banking in the West

Protect the Aryan race

Hitler saw the Aryan race as being under threat through inter marriage.

Reproduction should be only between the strongest races.

Aryans had a right to take over the land of Slavs etc

3h

test your knowledge

P A S P M A C N O I T A R T N E C N O C
J K O O M Y C A R I P S N O C H O I U H
E V T L E R A M I E W T W A S R A W N G
D O T H T A C I H L L I E U T A U R G p
P L E F I N A L S O L U T I O N T A E D
O S H O A S T E R I L I S E D Y A D R U
L E G Y P S I E S A N O N D E L P S M T
A R H I L H E M S I T I M E S I T N A O
N U R E M B U R G L A W S R O U P K N N
D G A T H C A N L L A T S I R K S T A Y

1. Passed in 1935, banned Jews from being German citizens: N _____ L _____
2. Areas where Jews were housed after 1935: G _____
3. Known as the 'untermensch' : G _____
4. Hitler considered these to be superior: A _____
5. The name of the government blamed for many of Germany's problems: W _____
6. Where Nazis sent the Jews and others for extermination: C _____ C _____
7. Hitler linked the Jews as part of an international C _____
8. An evening when Jewish businesses were attacked: K _____
9. This happened to mixed race and mentally ill people: S _____
10. "Survival of the fittest" theory by: D _____
11. City where over 50,000 Jews died: W _____
12. Country with over 3 million Jews taken over by Germany: P _____
13. Term given to the extermination of the Jews and others : F _____ S _____
14. Term for discrimination against the Jews: A _____ S _____
15. Black music from the USA was described as: U _____

3i

test your knowledge

P A S P M A C N O I T A R T N E C N O C
J K O O M Y C A R I P S N O C H O I U H
E V T L E R A M I E W T W A S R A W N G
D O T H T A C I H L L I E U T A U R G P
P L E F I N A L S O L U T I O N T A E D
O S H O A S T E R I L I S E D Y A D R U
L E G Y P S I E S A N O N D E L P S M T
A R H I L H E M S I T I M E S I T N A O
N U R E M B U R G L A W S R O U P K N N
D G A T H C A N L L A T S I R K S T A Y

1. Passed in 1935, banned Jews from being German citizens: _____
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12. Country with over 3 million Jews taken over by Germany: _____
13. Term given to the extermination of the Jews and others : _____
14. Term for discrimination against the Jews: _____
15. Black music from the USA was described as: _____



Match up the photograph with the person and his description(s).

test your knowledge

Number the name and descriptions for each person
or
give each person a colour and circle each name and description in the same colour



Names

**Joseph
Geobels**

Ernst Rohm

**Gustav
Stresemann**

**Adolf
Hitler**

Hindenburg

**Hermann
Goering**

**Heinrich
Himmler**

**Rudolf
Hess**

Descriptions

Joined Nazis in 1922,
leader of the SA.

Thought the Nazis
were bullies

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

Head of Hitler's SS

Fighter pilot hero from
WWI.

President before Hitler

President before Hitler

Head of Gestapo

Corporal in WWI.

Chancellor of
Weimar Germany

Killed on Night of the
Long Knives

Head of Economy &
Four Year Plans

Head of Nazi
propaganda

Organised Hitler's rallies

Joined Nazis in 1920,
was Hitler's secretary
& responsible for party
administration

Appointed Von Papen as
Chancellor

Wrote Mein Kampf

R2

Match up the word or phrase with its meaning

test your knowledge

Democracy

Propaganda

"Stab in the back"

Great Depression

Freikorps

Lebensraum

Coalition Government

Hyper inflation

Reichstag

Mein Kampf

Right wing political group

Prices kept increasing

More than one party ruling

Period of high unemployment

Base for politicians

Publicising a cause

Electing politicians

Increased living space for Germany

Hitler's book

Weimar signing peace treaties

Group inc. Jews planning to rule the world

Right wing former soldiers

Attack of Jewish businesses

Building up army, navy & airforce

against Jews

Areas in cities for Jews & others

Mass killings to get rid of Jews etc

Self sufficiency

Young people against Hitler Youth

Nazi organisation for young people

Anti semitism

Rearmament

Hitler Youth

Edelweiss Pirates

Freikorps

International Conspiracy

Autarky

Final Solution

Kristallnacht

Ghettos



