

Edexcel IGCSE
Depth Study

**Dictatorship
Germany**
1918-1945



IGCSE Edexcel: Depth Study

Germany 1918-45



Name: _____ Form: _____

We have taken great care to carefully design this unit of work specifically for Edexcel IGCSE.

Layout

The layout of the notes has proved to be very popular with students of all abilities.

Information is clearly labelled and therefore accessible - students no longer searching through text to find the relevant piece.

The notes divided according to the specification thus are linked to the exam questions.

Exercises & activities

Our exercises and activities are varied and can be used as you wish. They can be used in the classroom to reinforce knowledge and understanding and/or used as homework tasks.

In addition, we have created exam style questions on all the topics to help prepare the students.

We practice exam questions in conjunction with the mark schemes to help students better understand what is required of them.

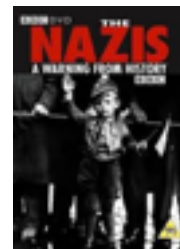
Media

We place great importance on incorporating media into our lessons. It helps bring the subject alive, and gives students a 'feel' for the period they are studying. How you use them may depend on your class and their ability e.g. show short segments, watch the full film or set it for homework

Germany 1918-45 has a huge range of material to view and our recommendations are by no means exhaustive.

Of these recommendations the BBC documentary:

The Nazis: A Warning from History is the ideal resource for this unit of work.



GCSE History is our youtube channel where we have uploaded many videos on Germany as well as for other IGCSE History topics

Notes

We suggest students use the 'NOTES' page to make their own notes from the documentaries and films they watch. This will greatly aid their understanding of the topic.

We suggest you watch prior to showing your students to assess for suitability.

Website

Please regularly check out our website. **www.resourcesforschools.com**

Units of work on other topics are available on the site, as well as further media recommendations, and teaching and behaviour strategies.

IGCSE

Edexcel

Paper 1:
Development of Dictatorship

Study in Depth

Germany 1918-45

1. Establishment of the Weimar Republic & its early problems

- .The German Revolution of 1918
- .The new constitution
- .The Treaty of Versailles
- .Uprisings & attempted revolutions
- .French occupation of the Ruhr
- .Hyperinflation

2. The Stresemann years

- .New currency
- .Dawes & Young Plan
- .Recovery of the German economy
- .Foreign policy
- .End of the Weimar government

3. The rise of Hitler and the Nazi party

- .Origins of the Nazi Party
- .The Munich Putsch
- .Re-organisation of the party
- .Great depression and rise of the Nazi party
- .Use of propaganda
- .Hitler's rise to power

4. Life in Nazi Germany

- .Establishing a dictatorship
- .State terror, secret police, censorship & propaganda
- .Nazi policies: women, young people, Jews, labour force

5. End of Nazi Germany

- .Opposition groups
- .Final solution
- .Total war
- .Rationing

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 and our youtube channel, please subscribe to keep updated.



Our youtube channel: GCSE History has lots to view on Germany as well as other topics. Our collection is designed to match the units of work for the IGCSE and GCSE History courses.

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



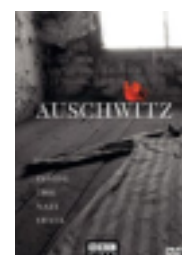
**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**
Comprehensive
documentary



**Restless
Conscience**
The opposition
movement



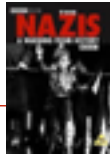
Bonhoeffer
Nazi opponent



Auschwitz
Nazis & the Final
Solution

NOTES With each set of notes, we have included a lined page for making notes from the videos that match the various topics.

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**



GCSE History



I

1.1

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

1.2

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

Revolution

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).

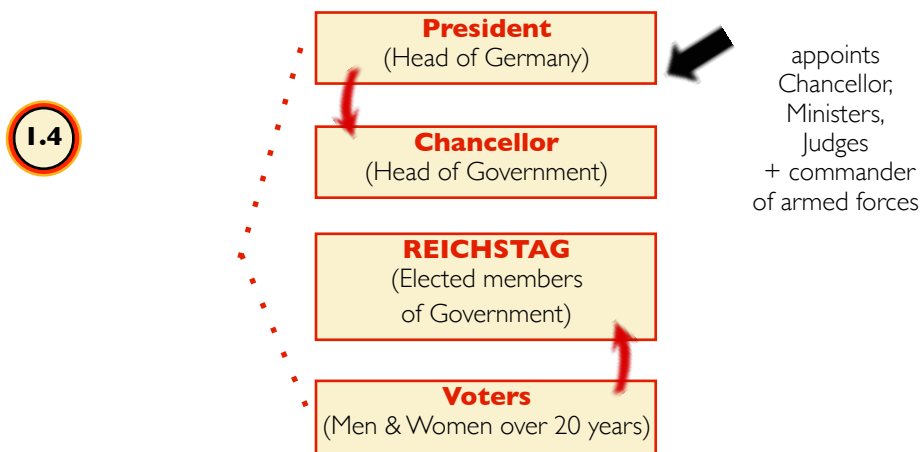
A new government in Germany

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. surrendered to the Allies on 11 November 1918. Further protests and attempted revolutions continued....

1.3

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:



1.4

How the Weimar Republic worked ...

1.5

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.



1a Treaty of Versailles - Germany's Punishment

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		

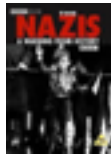


List the 'Strengths & Weaknesses' of the new constitution

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

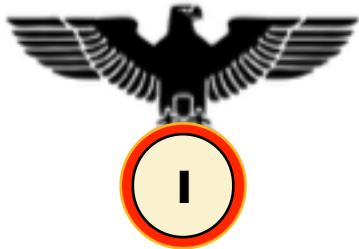


The Nazis: A Warning from History



GCSE History

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. A single vertical red line runs down the left side of the page, creating a margin. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



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

- Many Germans wanted revenge against other countries & the Weimar

Revenge

1.7

Effect of Treaty of Versailles

Assassinations

Those that signed the Treaty

- Matthias Erzberger & Walter Rathenau were killed

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

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



Poster against the Kapp Putsch

Attempted Revolutions

1.8

April 1919

Communists

- Took control of govt of Bavaria
- Defeated by Freikorps

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**

Weimar Government made to look weak

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

The establishment of the Weimar Republic and its early problems

NOTES



The Nazis: A Warning from History



Hitler: Rise of Evil



GCSE History



Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

War Guilt

Revenge

Weimar leaders blamed

1.9

Hyper inflation

Losers:

- . Old people - pensions & saving 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

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



The official coat of arms of Germany 1919-28



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.



1c 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	

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		



You have the answer, but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hyper inflation

Munich Putsch

Dr Kapp

Kapp Putsch

War Guilt

Rosa Luxembourg

Spartacus
League

Treaty of
Versailles

Printing money

What happened

Event

Effects

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

**German
Revolution**
November 1918

. Groups still support Kaiser inc.:
President Judges Civil Servant soldiers
. Nationalist Parties (Freikorps)
overthrow 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 révolutionnaires
- attempted to take power in Berlin
(Rosa Luxemburg)

**Spartacus
Rebellion**
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**
June 1919

. 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 did not
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 printing money to:
1. pay for reparations 2. striking Ruhr workers
Money became worthless
People lost savings

**Hyper
inflation**
1921

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

Hitler and the Nazis led an attempted
revolution in Munich
Thought 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



Cut out: what happened, the event and effects - jumble them up and re-arrange in the correct order

What happened

Event

Effects

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

**German
Revolution**
November 1918

. Groups still support Kaiser inc.
President Judges Civil Servant soldiers
. Nationalist Parties (Freikorps)
overthrow 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 révolutionnaires
- attempted to take power in Berlin
(Rosa Luxemburg)

**Spartacus
Rebellion**
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**
June 1919

. 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 did not
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 printing money to:
1. pay for reparations 2. striking Ruhr workers
Money became worthless
People lost savings

**Hyper
inflation**
1921

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

Hitler and the Nazis led an attempted
revolution in Munich
Thought 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

NOTES



GCSE History



2

2.1

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.

2.2

GUSTAV STRESEMANN

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

2.3

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

2.4

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

2a

Mix and Match

Link the statement to the event



a

Rentmark 1923

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

b

Dawes Plan 1924

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

c

Locarno Pact 1925

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

d

League of Nations 1926

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

e

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

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

f

Young Plan 1929

- . 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.

2b

How did the Weimar Republic survive the crises of 1923?

Problem	Solution	How did it help the government ? survive?
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?

2c

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

2d

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



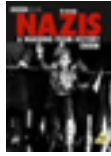
What happened

Event

Effects

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Hyper-inflation had caused the currency (money) to be worthless . Many Germans had lost all their money 	<p>Rentenmark 1923</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Stresemann introduced new currency: Rentenmark . Confidence returned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 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 	<p>Dawes Plan 1924</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . German industry had new machinery . Germans copied US mass production & assembly line techniques . Industry grew quickly
<p>Communist révolutionnaires - attempted to take power in Berlin (Rosa Luxemburg)</p>	<p>Locarno Pact 1925</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Defeated by the Freikorps . Weimar govt remained in power . Weimar shown to be weak
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Germany not allowed in the League after WWI 	<p>League of Nations 1926</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Joined the League . Restore some pride for Germany . Now talking with other countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Agreement between 60 countries not to attack each other 	<p>Kellogg Briand Pact 1928</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Germany increase relations with other countries . Restore some pride
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Renegotiated reparations payments . USA agreed to continue loans 	<p>Young Plan 1929</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Pay 25% less for reparations . Some people said reduction not enough
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . USA stock market collapsed . Banks & business bankrupt . Unemployment increased 	<p>Wall Street Crash 1929</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . USA stopped loans to Germany . Germany had to repay loans . German businesses closed . Unemployment increased
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Unemployment = less tax . Unemployment = more money needed . Raise taxes and reduce govt. workers pay 	<p>Bruning government 1929 - 32</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Bruning's actions unpopular . Used Presidential decrees as other parties not agree with Bruning . Bruning resigned in May 1932

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**



BBC History File
Rise to power



GCSE History



3.1

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.

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.



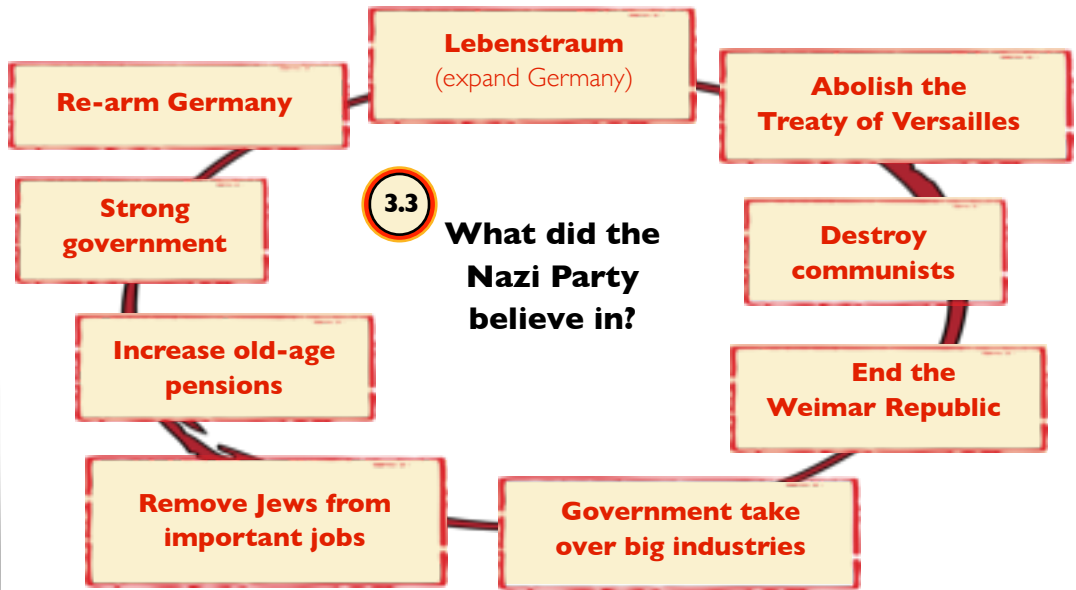
Heinrich Himmler

joined in 1923, was regional party leader.



Ernst Rohm

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



Growth of the Nazi Party in the 1920s

. Munich Putsch . Mein Kampf . Change of tactics .

3.4

Munich Putsch 1923

Why?

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

Failure

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

Trial

- . Hitler, Lindenberg, 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"

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

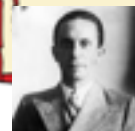
Public Meetings

- . 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

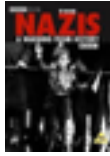


3a

Top FIVE reasons for Nazis getting support in the 1920s

	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**

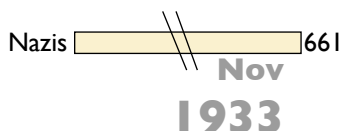
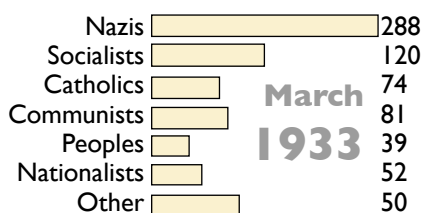
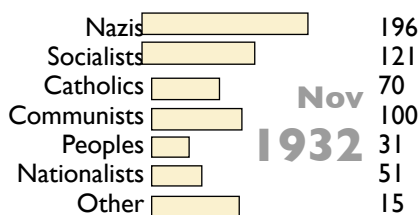
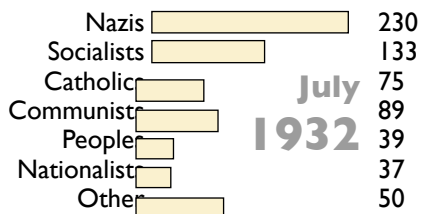
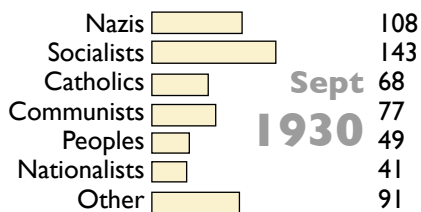
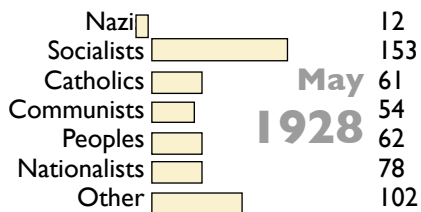




3

3.6

Reichstag elections 1928 - 33



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

President
Hindenburg



Bruning government

3.7

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

3.8

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.

3b

Importance of the Munich Putsch

	Consequence	Explanation
1		
2		
3		

3c

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

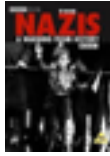
Speeches & meetings

Hitler Youth organisation

Anti-communist messages

Against trade unions

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**





3.9

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 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.

Wall Street Crash in October 1929

3.10

- . 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

3.11

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

3.12

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

3d

Was the Weimar Republic doomed to fail?

YES: reasons

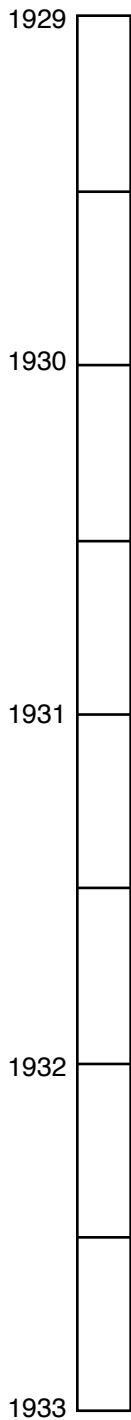
No: reasons

[illegible]

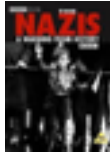


Complete the timeline for the events 'the end of the Weimar Republic 1929 - 1933'

Highlight successes & failures in different colours



NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**





Situation changes 1920s v 1930s

3.13

1920s

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

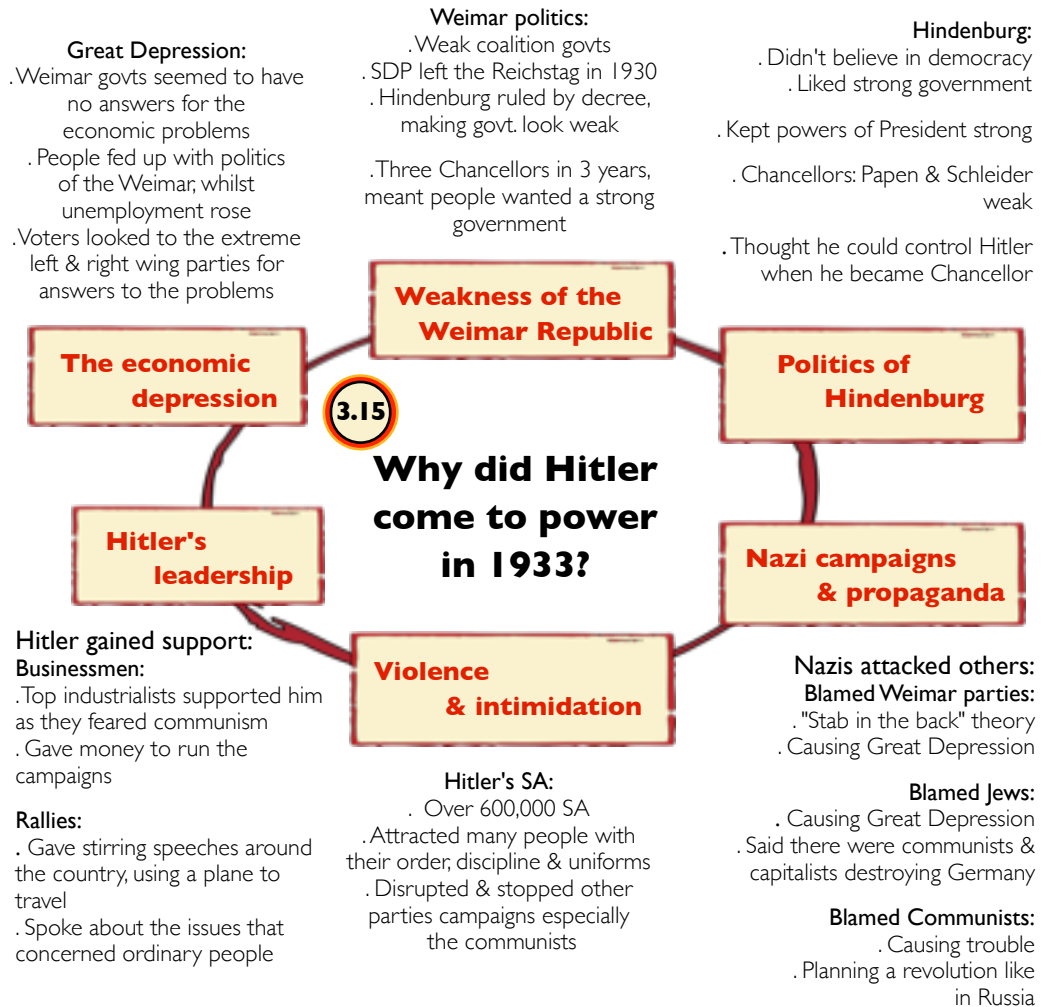
1930s

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

Reichstag Fire

3.14

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.



3.16

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



List the reasons:

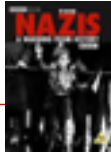
Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term



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

Rank	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



**Hitler:
Rise of Evil**



GCSE History



A Nazi Germany =

4.1

A Strong Germany

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

A Racial Germany

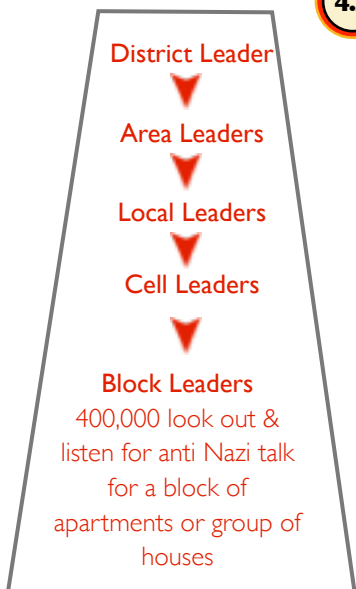
- . Believed Aryians were superior
- . German problems caused by non aryians e.g. Jews, East Europeans
- . Remove non aryians from Germany
- . Encourage Aryian women to have many babies

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

4.2



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 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

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.

4.4

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.

4a

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

4b

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

4c

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		

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



GCSE History



Autarky

4.5

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

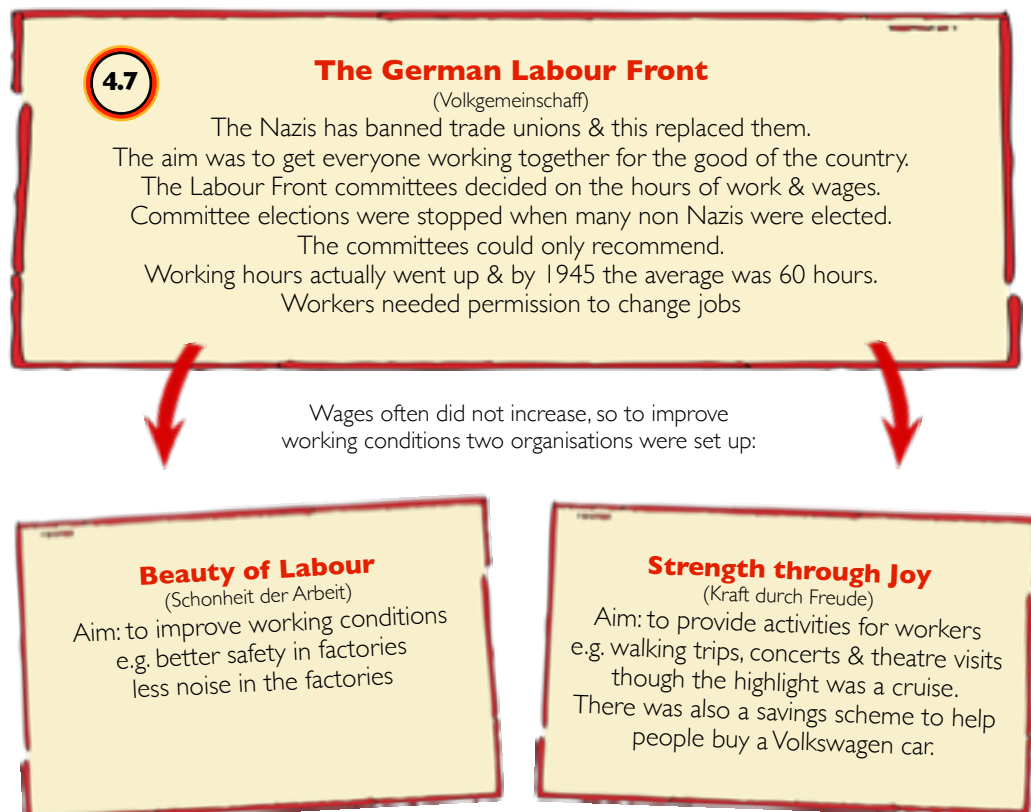
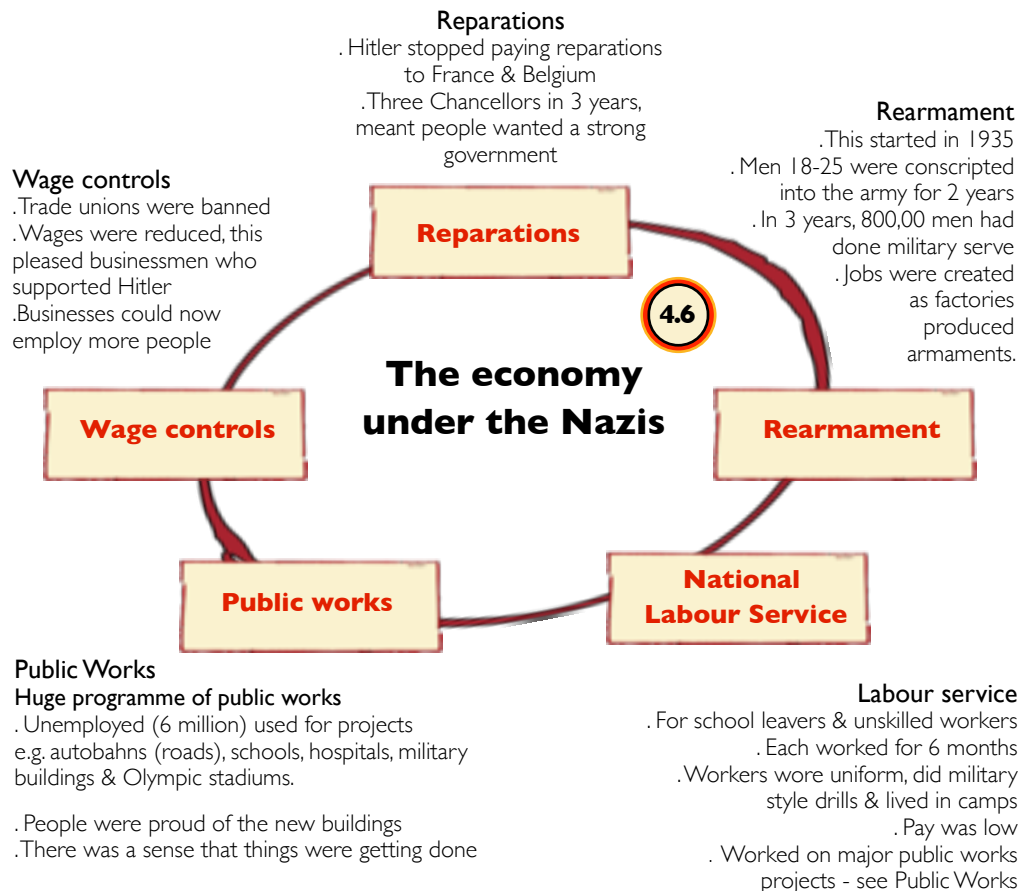
Economy under Goering

- . 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



4d

Mix and match: match the headings with the statements:

Colour to colour or letter to letter or number to number

. Wages were reduced, this pleased businessmen who supported Hitler

. 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

. Created a sense of things getting done

. Lebensraum to get raw materials needed

. Farmers income rose as prices rose

. 6 million unemployed used to build roads, school, hospitals etc

. Tried to artificially make raw materials e.g. coal

. Germany to be self sufficient

. Traded manufactured goods for raw materials

. Had Four Year Plan

. 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

Economy under Schacht

Rearmament

Agriculture under Darre

German Labour Front

Public works

Reparations

Wage controls

Economy under Goering

Autarky

National Labour Service

4e

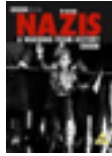
Assess the successes and failures of the economy under the Nazis

see also the 'Life in Nazi Germany' sheet

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

How successful were the Nazis in managing the economy?

NOTES



The Nazis: A Warning from History



BBC History File

Hitler Youth



Good
Professor becomes a Nazi



GCSE History

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Women in Nazi Germany

4.8

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

4.9

Minister of Education: Rust

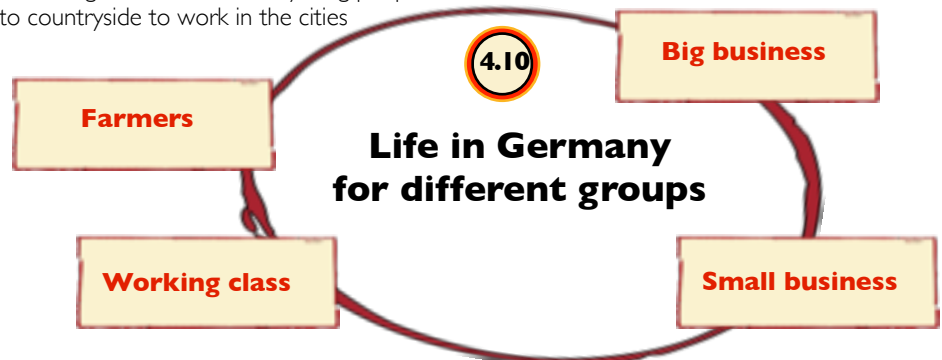
" Purpose of education is to create Nazis"

- . 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.

- . 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



- . Six million unemployed put on Nazi work programmes
- . Low wages but better than nothing
- . Built cheaper housing for working class
- BUT
- . Programme wages were very 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 rearmament in factories



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

4f

You have the answer, but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hitler Jugend

Honour Cross

Nazi Teacher
League

Gold Cross

Create Nazis

League of
Young Girls

Compulsory
Membership

6 million
unemployed

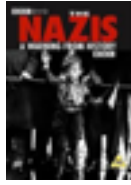
Rearming
Germany

4g

How did people benefit under Nazi rule?

	Gains	Losses
Big businesses		
Small businesses		
Farmers		
Workers		
Women		
Young people		

NOTES



**The Nazis: A
Warning from
History**



Sophie Scholl



**Restless
Conscience**



Bonhoeffer



BBC History File
Hitler Youth



GCSE History



5

5.1

Attempts to overthrow Hitler

Beppo Romer

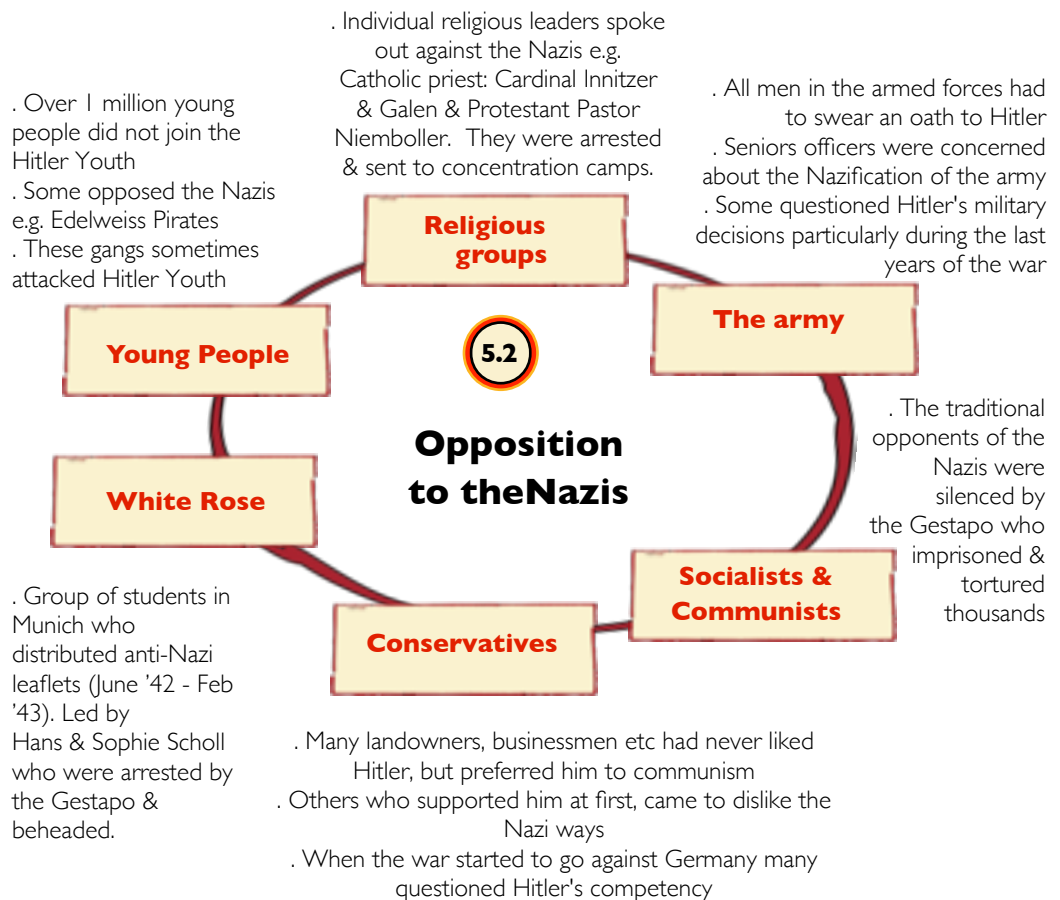
- . Member of the Freikorps then organiser for German Communist Party
- . Against Nazis from the start
- . Planned assassination of Hitler in 1934 - arrested, released in 1939, then plotted again, then arrested and executed in 1944.

Helmut Hirsch

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



5.3

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 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

5a

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

5b

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

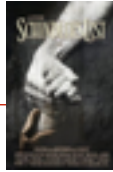
Opposition group	Religious groups	Socialists & Communists	Conservatives	Young people	Army
Why they opposed the Nazis?					
Why were they a threat to the Nazis?					
How did the Nazis deal with them?					

5c

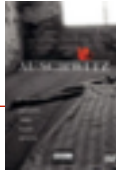
For each statement decide whether it is True or False

Statement	T	F
1. Beppo Romer was a member of the Freikorps		
2. Most young people did not join the Hitler Youth		
3. Catholic Youth was banned in 1937		
4. Nazis preferred a simple, traditional family life		
5. Operation Valkyrie was a success		
6. All men had to swear an oath to Hitler when they joined the army		
7. The Edelweiss Pirates supported Hitler		
8. Helmut Hirsch was a member of the Black Front		
9. Many rich people supported Hitler because he was against the communists		
10. Religious people were arrested and sent to concentration camps		
11. The Gestapo arrested Hitler's opponents		
12. The 'Wolf's Liar' plot was in 1941		
13. Many army officers were against Hitler when they realised they were losing the war		
14. Some religious leaders supported the Nazis because they were against the communists		
15. Hitler was finally assassinated in 1945		

NOTES



**Schindler's
List**



Aushwitz



GCSE History



5.6

Nazis & the Jews

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

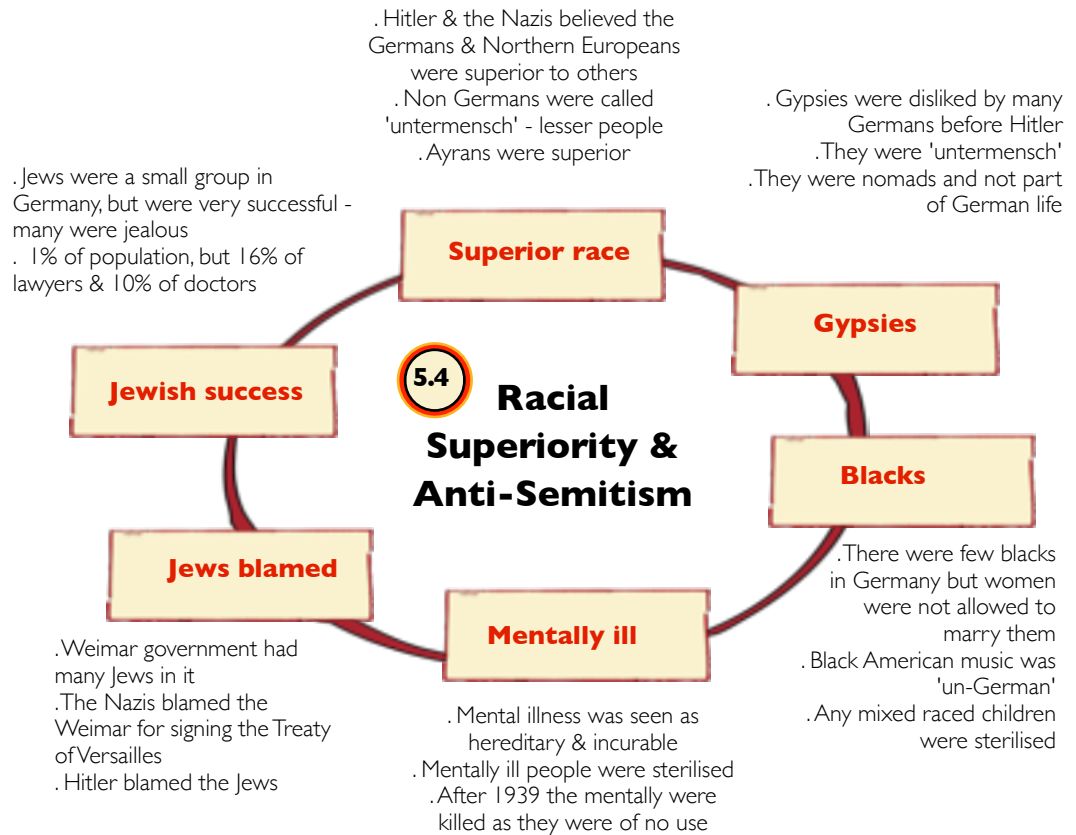
- . Jews were moved to areas of cities e.g. Warsaw Ghetto. Food here was limited & there was no heating. In Warsaw 50,000 people died.

The Final Solution

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.

5.7



5.5

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

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: _____
2. Areas where Jews were housed after 1935: _____
3. Known as the 'untermensch' : _____
4. Hitler considered these to be superior: _____
5. The name of the government blamed for many of Germany's problems: _____
6. Where Nazis sent the Jews and others for extermination: _____
7. Hitler linked the Jews as part of an International: _____
8. An evening when Jewish businesses were attacked: _____
9. This happened to mixed race and mentally ill people: _____
10. "Survival of the fittest" theory by: _____
11. City where over 50,000 Jews died: _____
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: _____

5d

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 _____

NOTES



Downfall



GCSE History

6

German war production

6.1

Aircraft production

1939	8,295
1940	10,862
1941	12,401
1942	15,409
1943	24,807
1944	40,593
1945	7,540



Machine gun production

1939	
1940	59,000
1941	96,000
1942	117,000
1943	263,000
1944	509,000
1945	111,000



Output per worker

1939	100 (base)
1940	107
1941	104
1942	110
1943	116
1944	111

Germany during World War II

6.2

Life in Germany during the war was very difficult for civilians. There was a big difference between town and country. Allied bombing was devastating across Germany e.g. Hamburg and Dresden. Conditions became increasingly difficult as the war progressed. War production was much less than the USSR & the USA and more comparable to Britain in many areas.

1939

- . Start of the war - people optimistic of victory as armed forces were well trained and equipped
- . Rationing introduced for food and other things (worse than Britain)
- . Very boring diet
- . Clothes also rationed - impossible to get new coats or shoes
- . Things improved as they invaded other countries esp. on black market
- . Hot water limited to two days per week

1940

- . Blitzkrieg tactics led to quick victories in Poland, Netherlands, Belgium & France
- . Battle of Britain in the summer with the Luftwaffe attacking, airfields, shipping and then British cities. After 12 weeks of air warfare, an end was called and Operation Sea-lion (invasion of Britain was postponed)

1941

- . Propaganda increased to keep up morale and help the war effort e.g. gave their fur coats, and woollen clothes for the army
- . Yugoslavia and Greece take by Germany
- . June 1941 Hitler ordered the invasion of USSR (Operation Barbarossa)
- . Hopes of a Blitzkrieg victory soon ended as the USSR fought back
- . Japanese bomb Pearl Harbour: Hitler declares war on the USA

1942

- . Battle of Stalingrad
- . Russian forces push back German armies across USSR
- . Hopes of a Blitzkrieg victory soon ended as the USSR fought back
- . Rationing got worse with little meat available
- . A 60 hour work week was introduced

1943

- . German forces surrender at Stalingrad
- . Non essential businesses were closed e.g. sweet shops, making of clothes was stopped
- . German troops surrender in North Africa
- . Jews in Ghettos sent to concentration camps for extermination
- . 3 million women were mobilised to work - many tried to avoid it

1944

- . Allied D-Day landings
- . Over 7 million forced labourers in factories and on farms
- . Assassination attempt on Hitler fails
- . Germany fighting and losing on two fronts - East and West
- . Final mobilisation for 'Total War' - Home Guard formed

1945

- . Allied bombing killed 150,000 in Dresden in two nights
- . Millions homeless across Germany
- . Hitler commits suicide
- . Germany surrenders (VE Day)
- . Bombing kills almost as many civilians as German soldiers died in the fighting



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

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 Geobbels	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

Democracy

Propaganda

"Stab in the back"

Great Depression

Freikorps

Lebenstraum

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



You have the ANSWER but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

Weimar Republic

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Reichstag

Spartacus League

Treaty of Versailles

Freikorps

Hyper inflation

Rentenmark



You have the ANSWER but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

War Guilt

Kapp Putsch

Munich Putsch

Gustav Stresemann

Mein Kampf

Van Papen

Dawes Plan

Young Plan



You have the ANSWER but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

League of Nations

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Locarno Pact

Wall Street Crash

President Hindenburg

Enabling Act

Reichstag Fire

Fuhrer



You have the **ANSWER** but what is the question?

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hitler Youth

Kristallnacht

Nuremberg Laws

Final solution

Autarky

Edelweiss Pirates

German Labour Front

Propaganda



I. Establishment of the Weimar Republic

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

The Weimar Republic was faced with a series of crisis from the moment it came into being. From facing multiple revolutions, to dealing with the effects of the Treaty of Versailles through to the hyper inflation of the early 1920s.

a. What impression does the author give of the challenges that faced the Weimar Republic?

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

- a. Explain TWO effects of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany**
- b. Explain TWO effects of proportional representation on Germany**
- c. Explain TWO effects of the Freikorps on Germany**
- d. Explain TWO effects of the Munich Putsch on Germany**
- e. Explain TWO effects of hyper inflation after 1921 on Germany**
- f. Explain TWO effects of the invasion of the Ruhr in 1923 on Germany**

Question c (16)

- a. The German people were left feeling humiliated by the Treaty of Versailles.**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- b. The years 1918 - 1923 in Germany was the revolutionary period.**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. Hyperinflation after 1921 was the result of the Ruhr occupation.**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- d. The challenges faced by Weimar Republic were the result of the Treaty of Versailles.**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer

2. The Weimar Republic

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

The Dawes Plan helped the German economy recover. Gustav Stresemann was important and had great influence on the German government in the period 1923-29, helping to create better relationships with Germany's former enemies.

- a. What impression does the author give about the role played by Stresemann in the period 1923-1929?**

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

- a. Explain TWO effects of the Dawes Plan on Germany**
- b. Explain TWO effects of Stresemann on Germany**
- c. Explain TWO effects of the Locarno Pacts on Germany**
- d. Explain TWO effects of Germany joining the League of Nations**
- e. Explain TWO effects of the Wall Street Crash on Germany**

Question c (16)

- a. The German economy improved after 1924, because of the new currency**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- b. Stresemann was key to success for the Weimar Republic?**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. The period 1924-29 was the 'Golden Age' of the Weimar Republic**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- d. There no attempted revolutions after 1924, because of the success of the Weimar Republic**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer

3. Nazi Party in the 1920s

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

Hitler changed tactics after spending time in prison. Revolution was no longer the way get power. The Nazis needed to win votes and thus seats in the Reichstag. Hitler laid out the plan to get people to vote for him. His main argument to win votes was the unfairness of the Treaty of Versailles; the weak Weimar Republic and the need for Germany to have a strong leader.

a. What impression does the author about Hitler's change of plans after 1924?

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

a. Explain TWO effects of the Munich Putsch

b. Explain TWO effects of Hitler's speeches

Question c (16)

a. The Nazis support in the 1920s was based on Hitler's charisma rather than policies

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

b. The Munich Putsch failed due to lack of support

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

c. The success of the Weimar meant the Nazis gained few supporters in the 1920s

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

4a. Hitler becomes dictator

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

The Enabling Law gave Hitler the power to pass any decree he liked. Hitler immediately set about controlling the whole of Germany and by the end of 1933 had succeeded. Germany was a one party state and Hitler their dictator.

a. What impression does the author give about the importance of the Enabling Act?

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

- Explain **TWO** effects of the Enabling Act on Germany
- Explain **TWO** effects of Nazi propaganda on Germany
- Explain **TWO** effects of the 'Night of the Long Knives' on Germany
- Explain **TWO** effects of the Hindenburg decision to rule by decree

Question c (16)

- Hitler took advantage of the Reichstag Fire to become dictator of Germany**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- Hindenburg had no choice but to appoint Hitler Chancellor of Germany**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- The Weimar Republic was doomed to fail**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer

4b. Life in Nazi Germany: economy

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

The Nazis attempt to control the economy was a mixture of success and failure. The rearmament policy was a huge success as Germany prepared for war. On the other hand the economic policy of autarky was a failure, despite the efforts of Schacht, Darre and Goering

a. What impression does the author give about the economy under the Nazis

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

a. Explain TWO effects of Nazi policy of rearmament

b. Explain TWO effects of the Nazi policy of autarky

c. Explain TWO effects of the German Labour Front

Question c (16)

a. The policy of autarky was a failure

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

b. The German Labour Front was a successful way of bringing the workforce together in support of the Nazis

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

c. The economy under the Nazis was a success

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

4c. Life in Nazi Germany

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

The Nazis and Hitler in particular focussed on young people. They were seen as the future of Germany and therefore every effort was made to make them into true Nazis. Young children were soon being taught Nazi ideas in schools and then after school in Deutsches Jungvolk, before joining the Hitler Jugend at 14 years old. There was no escaping the Nazi ideology.

a. What impression does the author give of the importance of the Hitler Youth?

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

a. Explain TWO effects of Nazi policy on the role women

b. Explain TWO effects of the Nazi policy on farmers

c. Explain TWO effects of the Nazi policy on education

Question c (16)

a. The Hitler Youth movement was one of the most successful Nazi organisations

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

b. The role of women did not change under the Nazis

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

c. Education policy was a disaster under the Nazis

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

5a. Life in Nazi Germany: opposition

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

Hitler and the Nazis ruled by a combination of persuasion and fear. The propaganda machine ensured that most people believed in the Nazi ideology and certainly were supportive of many of the changes Hitler introduced after 1933. The fear of the Gestapo and the concentration camps limited any opposition.

a. What impression does the author give for there being little opposition to Hitler

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

a. Explain TWO effects of Edelweiss Pirates

b. Explain TWO effects of Catholic Church on the Nazis

c. Explain TWO effects of the White Rose movement

Question c (16)

a. Total support for Hitler meant there was little opposition

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

b. The church gave unconditional support to Hitler and the Nazis

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

c. The attempted assassinations on Hitler by members of the military shows they did not support the Nazis

How far do you agree? Explain your answer

5b. Life in Nazi Germany: minority groups

Question a (6)

Source: from a modern text book

The persecution of the Jews and other groups, was part of the Nazis belief that the Aryan race was somehow superior. After 1933 actions against certain groups became more and more extreme. The 'survival of the fittest' theory was something Hitler believed in and used to justify his actions.

- a. What impression does the author give of the Nazi belief in the superior Aryan race in determining the persecution of the Jews and other minorities**

You must use the extract to answer the question

Question b (8)

- a. Explain TWO effects of the Nuremberg Laws**
- b. Explain TWO effects of Kristallnacht**
- c. Explain TWO effects of Hitler's belief in the superiority of the Aryan race**

Question c (16)

- a. Minority groups were persecuted because of Hitler's belief in the superiority of the Aryan race Nazis**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- b. The Final Solution was inevitable given Hitler's beliefs**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. Hitler's political career was built on the persecution of Jews**
How far do you agree? Explain your answer