IGCSE Cambridge: Depth Study

Germany 1918-45

Name: _________________________________________________   Form: _______________
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.

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

Our youtube channel: GCSE History has lots to view on Germany and many other topics.

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4CElakhMM6vStpKdtZbYjw
1 Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
- How did Germany emerge from defeat at the end of the First World War?
- What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?
- To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?
- What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

2 Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?
- What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?
- Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?
- Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?
- How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933–34?

3 The Nazi regime
(a) How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933–45?
- How much opposition was there to the Nazi regime?
- How effectively did the Nazis deal with their political opponents?
- How did the Nazis use culture and the mass media to control their people?
- Why did the Nazis persecute many groups in German society?
- Was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state?

(b) What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?
- How did young people react to the Nazi regime?
- How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?
- Did most people in Germany benefit from Nazi rule?
- How did the coming of war change life in Nazi Germany?
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

YouTube
Germany after WWI

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

Treaty of Versailles

PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANY

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

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

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

November 1918 Revolution

Before the Allies accepted German 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 Fredreich 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.....

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:

President
(Head of Germany)
- appoints Chancellor, Ministers, Judges & commander of armed forces

Chancellor
(Head of Government)

REICHSTAG
(Elected members of Government)

Voters
(Men & Women over 20 years)

How the Weimar Republic worked...

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.
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Punishment</th>
<th>German reaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAND</td>
<td>/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY</td>
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<tr>
<td>REPARATIONS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLIANCES</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BLAME</td>
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<tr>
<td>DICTAT</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### List the 'Strengths & Weaknesses' of the new constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Democracy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Proportional Representation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. President</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What was the biggest weakness of the new constitution of the Weimar Republic?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NOTES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

- **BBC History File**  
  Rise to power

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

- **GCSE History**  
  YouTube
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?

Crisis 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

**Revenge**
- Many Germans wanted revenge against other countries & the Weimar

**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

**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

**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

**Attempted Revolutions**

**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

**Impact of the Treaty of Versailles**

**Effect of Treaty**
- War Guilt
  - Germany blamed for the war & forced to pay reparations, lost land & no army
  = humiliation

**Weimar Government made to look weak**
- as Freikorps then the public stopped the attempted revolutions
  - Weimar had to rely on others
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?

## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>What happened .....</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>T or F</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hindenburg was a Kaiser supporter</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The Communists supported the Weimar government</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Germany was blamed for starting World War One</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The Kapp Putsch ended because workers went on strike</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. The Freikorps helped the Weimar government</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. The Munich Putsch was led by Karl Liebknecht</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. The Spartacus League was a right wing group with the Freikorps</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Many judges supported right wing groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Freikorps stopped several communist revolutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Hitler was arrested after the Munich Putsch</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. The German people accepted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Dr Kapp led the Freikorps</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. The Weimar government was strong and stopped all the revolutions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hitler: Rise of Evil
Covers Hitler's rise to power

BBC History File
Rise to power

The Nazis: A Warning from History
Comprehensive documentary

GCSE History
Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

Hyperinflation

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

Hyperinflation 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 leaders blamed
- German people blamed the French for inflation due to the reparation payments
- Weimar govt. printed money to pay the striking workers - and won support from the people
- Printed money to pay reparations

Further crises:
- Hyperinflation
- Invasion of the Ruhr

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

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 official coat of arms of Germany 1919-28

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

1923: 5 billion mark note

1.9

1.10

1.11
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Problems it caused the Weimar Republic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unite German people against the French &amp; Belgians</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The strikers were heroes to the German people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The Weimar government supported the strikers</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The government printed money to pay the striking workers</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### You have the answer, but what is the question?

**ANSWER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyperinflation</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Munich Putsch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr Kapp</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kapp Putsch</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>War Guilt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosa Luxembourg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spartacus League</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treaty of Versailles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing money</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

### Summary

#### What happened

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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **German Revolution**<br>November 1918 | - Groups still support Kaiser inc.  
- President - Judges - Civil Servants - soldiers  
- Nationalist Parties (Freikorps) overthrow the Weimar govt |
| **Weimar Republic**<br>November 1918 | - Blamed for signing Treaty of Versailles  
- Weak - no army support  
- Coalition govt  
- Faced number of challenges / rebellions |
| **Spartacus Rebellion**<br>April 1919 | - Defeated by the Freikorps  
- Weimar govt remained in power  
- Weimar shown to be weak |
| **Treaty of Versailles**<br>June 1919 | - Humiliated Germany  
- Weimar govt signed the Treaty and blamed for it  
- Weimar shown to be weak  
- Reparations give Weimar govt problems |
| **Kapp Putsch**<br>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 1921** | - Most people suffered  
- Only some businesses and farmers benefitted  
- New currency: Rentenmark |
| **Munich Putsch**<br>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 |
| **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 |

#### Effects

- Groups still support Kaiser inc: President - Judges - Civil Servants - soldiers
- Nationalist Parties (Freikorps) overthrow the Weimar govt
- Blamed for signing Treaty of Versailles
- Weak - no army support
- Coalition govt
- Faced number of challenges / rebellions
- Humiliated Germany
- Weimar govt signed the Treaty and blamed for it
- Weimar shown to be weak
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- Weimar won support for their actions

---

Hyperinflation caused by printing money to:
- pay for reparations  
- striking Ruhr workers
- Money became worthless  
- People lost savings

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Freikorps (Dr. Kapp) against communists & peace treaty  
Attempted revolution in Berlin  
Workers went on strike to show they did not support them.
NOTES

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GCSE History

YouTube
**Weimar Republic recovery after 1923**

1.13 **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

1.14 **Improvements in the German economy**

1923
- **Rentenmark**
  - New currency - the Rentenmark ended the hyperinflation.
  - People had confidence in the Rentenmark

1924
- **Dawes Plan**
  - USA lends money to Germany.
  - The money is spent building factories to make profits for Germany
  - Germany pays reparations to France & Britain

1929
- **Young Plan**
  - Reparations reduced by 25%
  - Reparations to be paid over next 58 years
  - USA continued to lend Germany money as economy grew

1925
- **Locarno Pact**
  - Germany, France & Belgium agreed not to attack each other
  - Agreed to keep the borders as they are

1926
- **League of Nations**
  - Stresemann took Germany into the League of Nations
  - He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

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

1.15 **International Relations**

1928
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact**
  - 60 countries inc. Germany signed a pact agreeing not to attack each other

Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?  
To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?

test your knowledge

Mix and Match
Link the statement to the event

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
. German 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.
How did the Weimar Republic survive the crises of 1923?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>How did it help the government survive?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive resistance in the Ruhr was bankrupting Germany</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyperinflation resulted in money becoming worthless</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Weimar government did not have the full support of the army</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany still had to pay reparations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which of the actions that the Weimar Republic took, was the most important in helping the government survive?
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?

You have the answer, but what is the question?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER</th>
<th>QUESTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rentenmark</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dawes Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young Plan</td>
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<td>Stresemann</td>
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<tr>
<td>League of Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locarno Pact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kellogg-Briand Pact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reparations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Report for Stresemann & the Weimar Republic 1924 -1929

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Economy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>1/10</td>
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<td>Unemployment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reparations</strong></td>
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<td>Loan repayments</td>
<td>1/10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign Policy</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Locarno Treaty</td>
<td>1/10</td>
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<td>Young Plan</td>
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<td>League of Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Politics</strong></td>
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<td>Left &amp; Right wing parties</td>
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<td>Revolutions</td>
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<td><strong>Arts &amp; Culture</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Targets</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

Complete the timeline for the events of the Weimar Republic 1918 - 1928'
Highlight successes & failures in different colours

1918
1920
1922
1924
1926
1928
Was the Weimar Republic doomed to fail?

**YES:** reasons

**No:** reasons
### What happened

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rentenmark 1923</td>
<td>Stresemann introduced new currency: Rentenmark. Confidence returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawes Plan 1924</td>
<td>German industry had new machinery. Germans copied US mass production &amp; assembly line techniques. Industry grew quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locarno Pact 1925</td>
<td>Defeated by the Freikorps. Weimar govt remained in power. Weimar shown to be weak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>League of Nations 1926</td>
<td>Joined the League. Restore some pride for Germany. Now talking with other countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg Briand Pact 1928</td>
<td>Germany increase relations with other countries. Restore some pride.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Plan 1929</td>
<td>Pay 25% less for reparations. Some people said reduction not enough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Street Crash 1929</td>
<td>USA stopped loans to Germany. Germany had to repay loans. German businesses closed. Unemployment increased.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Rentenmark 1923
- 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
- Hyperinflation had caused the currency (money) to be worthless
- Many Germans had lost all their money

### Dawes Plan 1924
- 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
- German industry had new machinery
- Germans copied US mass production & assembly line techniques
- Industry grew quickly

### Locarno Pact 1925
- Agreement between 60 countries not to attack each other
- Germany not allowed in the League after WWI
- Communist révolutionnaires attempted to take power in Berlin (Rosa Luxemburg)

### League of Nations 1926
- Agreement between 60 countries not to attack each other
- Germany increase relations with other countries
- Join the League
- Restore some pride for Germany
- Now talking with other countries

### Kellogg Briand Pact 1928
- Agreement between 60 countries not to attack each other
- Germany increase relations with other countries
- Join the League
- Restore some pride for Germany
- Now talking with other countries

### Young Plan 1929
- Renegotiated reparations payments
- USA agreed to continue loans
- Pay 25% less for reparations
- Some people said reduction not enough

### Wall Street Crash 1929
- USA stock market collapsed
- Banks & business bankrupt
- Unemployment increased

### Bruning government 1929 - 32
- Unemployment = less tax
- Unemployment = more money needed
- Raise taxes and reduce govt. workers pay
- Bruning’s actions unpopular
- Used Presidential decrees as other parties not agree with Bruning
- Bruning resigned in May 1932

Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start? What were the achievements of the Weimar period?
Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

Question a - describe (4 marks)
1. Describe how Germany was punished in the Treaty of Versailles
2. Describe how the Weimar Republic was set up
3. Describe the effects of the Treaty of Versailles
4. Describe how hyperinflation effected Germany in 1923-24
5. List the achievements made by the Weimar governments after 1924

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

Question b - causes (6 marks)
1. Why were there so many revolutions in the period 1918-23
2. Why did the Munich Putsch fail?
3. Why was the Weimar government successful after 1923?
4. Why was Germany in a state of chaos after WWI?

Mark scheme: Give two reasons + explanation

Question c - explanation (10 marks)
1. ‘The Treaty of Versailles was the main problem for the Weimar Republic in the period 1918-1923’. How far do you agree with this statement?
2. ‘The success of the Weimar Republic was the main reason that the Nazis gained little support in the 1920s’. How far do you agree with this statement?
3. ‘Foreign policy achievements were the main reasons for the success of the Weimar Republic in the 1920s’. How far do you agree with this statement?
4. How far were the German people opposed to the Weimar Republic in the period 1918 - 24?
5. ‘The Weimar Republic was doomed from the start’. How far do you agree with this statement?

Mark scheme: Explains both sides of the argument + how far
The Weimar Republic had to deal with many issues.
(a) What were the roles of (i) the Chancellor and (ii) the President under the Weimar Constitution? [4]
(b) Why was Ebert able to defeat left and right-wing threats to the Weimar Republic in 1919–20? [6]
(c) ‘After 1923 the Weimar Republic was a disaster for Germany.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

After 1923, Germany showed signs of recovering from its earlier problems.
(a) What did the Spartacists want to achieve? [4]
(b) Why was proportional representation a weakness of the Weimar Constitution? [6]
(c) ‘The greatest achievements of the Weimar Republic were cultural.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Germany faced difficulties at the end of the First World War.
(a) What impact did the Spartacists have on the German Republic? [4]
(b) Why were the Freikorps important in the early years of the Weimar Republic? [6]
(c) ‘The main achievement of Weimar Germany after 1923 was economic recovery.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

Weimar governments faced many problems.
(a) What were the disadvantages of proportional representation for Weimar Germany? [4]
(b) Why were the Spartacists a threat to the German Republic? [6]
(c) To what extent were Weimar governments successful between 1923 and 1929? Explain your answer. [10]
past exam questions

2016 The German Republic was set up in 1918.

(a) What was the role of the President under the Weimar Constitution? [4]

(b) Why were the 1920s a period of cultural achievement for Germany? [6]

(c) How successful had the Weimar Republic been by 1926 in resolving the problems created for Germany by the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]

2016 The Weimar Republic faced many difficulties.

(a) Describe the Communist threat of 1919–20 to the Weimar Republic. [4]

(b) Why was the Republic able to recover and prosper after 1923? [6]

(c) ‘The weaknesses in the Weimar Constitution were the main reason for the collapse of the Republic.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
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

GCSE History
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, and 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 Ness
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 1923
Why?
- hoped the army would 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*

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
      - Middle class
    - Wanted a strong government - Bruning 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
  - Geobbels was in charge of Nazi propaganda
Top ten reasons for Nazis getting support in the 1920s

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<th>Reason</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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### Importance of the Munich Putsch

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</table>

### Nazis gain support

**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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GCSE History
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.

---

**Weimar Republic under pressure**

**Wall Street Crash in October 1929**
- 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**

**Economic Depression in Germany**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Industry</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1.25 million (8%)</td>
<td>Industrial production down 58%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>4 million (15%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>6+ million (30%)</td>
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<td>60% of university graduates had no job</td>
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</table>

- 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

---

**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 German businesses closed
  - Germany went into economic depression
**The Weimar Republic under pressure**

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

### 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 Presidential decrees

### Political problems

#### Governments of Bruning & Von Papen

**Bruning 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.

**Von Papen government**

- 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 role of Vice President and the government was full of non Nazis.
The Weimar Republic under pressure:
Weimar govt., Constitution, Dawes Plan, Wall Street Crash, Weak leaders

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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Problem</th>
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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.

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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.

---

**Election results**

**Explain the election results for the Nazis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Results for the Nazis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1928</td>
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<td>Nov 1932</td>
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<td>Nov 1933</td>
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### Weimar Republic and Its Challenges

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### Election results
**Rank the importance of each election result**

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GCSE History
**Support for the Nazi Party**

### Why did Hitler come to power in 1933?

**The economic depression**

- Great Depression: Weimar govt 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.

**Weakness of the Weimar Republic**

- Weimar politics: Weak coalition govt.
- 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.

**Politics of Hindenburg**

- 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.

**Violence & intimidation**

- Nazis attacked others: Blamed Weimar parties: "Stab in the back" theory.
- Causing Great Depression.
- Blamed Jews: Causing Great Depression.
- Said there were communists & capitalists destroying Germany.
- Blamed Communists: Causing trouble.
- Planning a revolution like in Russia.

**Hitler’s SA:**

- Over 600,000 SA.
- Attracted many people with their order, discipline, & uniforms.
- Disrupted & stopped other parties campaigns especially the communists.

**Violence**

- goose-stepping\n- SS guards
- Brownshirts
- SA personnel

**Hitler’s leadership**

- Hitler gained support: Businessmen:
  - Top industrialists supported him as they feared communists.
  - Gave money to run the campaigns.
- Rallies:
  - Gave stirring speeches around the country, using a plane to travel.
  - Spoke about the issues that concerned ordinary people.

**Nazi campaigns & propaganda**

- Propaganda:
  - Under Goebbels inc.
  - 8 Nazi newspapers.
  - Large rallies.

**Hitler becomes Chancellor 1932**

- July elections: Nazi largest party with 230 (Von Papen Chancellor).
- November elections: Nazi largest party with 196 (Von Schleider Chancellor).

**Hitler becomes dictator of Germany 1933**

- Hitler appointed Chancellor, with cabinet of non Nazis (mainly Nationalists).
- 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 support.

**Our last hope: Hitler 1932/33**

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## Situation changes 1920s v 1930s

### 1920s

- People generally happy with Weimar govt. in the 1920s & supported the central 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.

### 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 this 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.

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Support for the Nazi Party

Reasons:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Short Term</th>
<th>Medium Term</th>
<th>Long Term</th>
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**Support for the Nazi Party**

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

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YouTube

GCSE History
The Nazi regime
How was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

Hitler takes power

July 1933: Hitler banned Political Parties & Trade Unions
- Took their money & arrested some leaders
- Workers had to join the 'German Labour Front'

A Nazi Germany =

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 Aryrians from Germany
- Encourage Aryan women to have many babies

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

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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 2
Gets rid of POLITICAL PARTIES

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 & its actions too violent at times
- Served as a warning to other Nazis
- German Army not like SA & Hitler needed army support

Step 3
Gets rid of NAZI RIVALS

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 'Fuhrer of the Third Reich'

Persuasion & Fear

Propaganda
- Ministry of Propaganda & Enlightenment
- Geobbel's 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

Hitler's SS (Schutzstaffel)
- Led by Himmлер
- 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

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

District Leader
- Area Leaders
- Local Leaders
- Cell Leaders
- Block Leaders
- 400,000 look out & listen for anti-Nazi talk for a block of apartments or group of houses

www.resourcesforschools.com
**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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
Night of the Long Knives
Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag
SA merged with the German Army
Enabling Act
Rohm murdered
Hitler became 'Fuhrer of the Third Reich'
President Hindenburg died
Hitler became President
German army swore an oath to Hitler

Which events helped Hitler consolidate power in 1933 - 1934?
cut out & place events in order of importance

Hitler banned political parties
Night of the Long Knives
Hitler gained 2/3 majority in Reichstag
SA merged with the German Army
Enabling Act
Rohm murdered
Hitler became 'Fuhrer of the Third Reich'
President Hindenburg died
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German army swore an oath to Hitler
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Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

Question a - describe (4 marks)

1. Describe what the Nazis stood for in the 1920s
2. In what ways did Hitler benefit from the Munich Putsch
3. Describe Hitler’s role in establishing the Nazi party up to 1923
4. Describe the effect of the Great Depression on Germany
5. Describe the election successes the Nazis had in 1932 and 1933

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

Question b - causes (6 marks)

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

Mark scheme: Give two reasons + explanation

Question c - explanation (10 marks)

1. ‘The Enabling Act allowed Hitler to establish a dictatorship.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
2. ‘The weaknesses of the Weimar Republic allowed Hitler to seize power in 1933.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
3. ‘It was pure luck that the Nazis came to power in 1933. If it were not for the Great Depression the Nazis would never have got the support they needed’. How far do you agree with this statement?
4. How far were the German people opposed to the Weimar Republic in the period 1918 - 24?

Mark scheme: Explains both sides of the argument + how far
Exam questions
Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

2018  Different forms of control were used by the Nazis.
(a) In what ways were the Berlin Olympics a success for Goebbels? [4]
(b) Why did the Nazis want to control the hearts and minds of young people? [6]
(c) ‘The use by the Nazis of mass media and culture was more effective than the secret police in controlling the German people.’
    How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2018  Hitler aimed to control every aspect of life in Germany.
(a) In what ways did the police and the courts contribute to Nazi control of the German people? [4]
(b) Why did the Nazis organise mass rallies? [6]
(c) How total was Hitler’s control over Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

2017  By 1934 Hitler controlled Germany.
(a) Describe the Night of the Long Knives. [4]
(b) Why did Hitler consider Röhm a threat? [6]
(c) ‘The failure of the Weimar government to deal with the impact of the Depression was the most important reason for Hitler being appointed Chancellor of Germany.’
    How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2017  Support for Hitler and the Nazi Party increased before 1933.
(a) What methods did Goebbels use between 1929 and 1932 to ensure that Nazi ideas were brought to the attention of the German people? [4]
(b) Why did the Nazi Party have limited success before 1929? [6]
(c) ‘The main reason Hitler became Chancellor of Germany was because of the actions of Papen and Hindenburg.’
    How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
Exam questions
Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

2017  Control of the German people was essential for the Nazis.

(a) What opposition to the Nazi regime existed in its early years in power? [4]

(b) Why was the Gestapo important to the Nazis? [6]

(c) ‘The use of education was more effective than the use of mass media in controlling the German people.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2017  Hitler was important in ensuring the growth of the Nazi Party.

(a) In what ways was the Nazi Party affected by the Munich Putsch? [4]

(b) Why was the Reichstag Fire important for Hitler? [6]

(c) ‘The use of mass rallies was the main reason the Nazis were able to increase support up to 1932.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2016  Control of the German people was important for the Nazis.

(a) Describe the Nuremberg Rallies. [4]

(b) Why was the Nazi ‘master race’ theory important? [6]

(c) How effective was the control of the German people by the Nazis? Explain your answer. [10]

2016  Hitler increasingly strengthened his control over Germany.

(a) Describe Hitler’s role in the Nazi Party before 1929. [4]

(b) Why did the popularity of the Nazi Party increase between 1929 and 1932? [6]

(c) ‘The Night of the Long Knives was the most important reason Hitler was able to strengthen his control over Germany during 1933 and 1934.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
**Exam questions**
**Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?**

### 2016 The Nazis used different approaches to maintain control.

(a) What part did the secret police play in the running of Nazi Germany? [4]

(b) Why was Hitler popular with many Germans? [6]

(c) ‘Nazi Germany was a totalitarian state.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

### 2016 The Nazis gradually increased their strength and power.

(a) What part did Hitler play in the German Workers’ Party (DAP)? [4]

(b) Why was Goebbels important in Hitler’s rise to power? [6]

(c) ‘The Enabling Act was the main reason Hitler was able to consolidate his power in 1933–34.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

### 2016 Control was important for the Nazis.

(a) What part did informers play in helping the Nazis to maintain control over the German people? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis seek to control all forms of the media? [6]

(c) ‘The Nazi regime was more successful in dealing with the churches than it was in dealing with the youth of Germany.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

### 2016 The Nazi Party offered some attractive policies.

(a) Describe the development of the Nazi Party during the rest of the 1920s following the Munich Putsch. [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis do well in the 1930 Reichstag election? [6]

(c) ‘The main reason for the Night of the Long Knives was that Röhm had become an embarrassment to Hitler.’
   How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

### 2015

**By 1933 Hitler had become Chancellor of Germany.**

(a) Describe Hitler’s role in establishing the Nazi Party prior to 1923. [4]

(b) Why did the Munich Putsch fail? [6]

(c) ‘The fear of communism was the main reason for the Nazis coming to power in 1933.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

---

**In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany and by the end of 1934 he was Dictator.**

(a) What was promised to the German people by the Nazis in the election campaigns of 1930–33? [4]

(b) Why did Hitler turn against Röhm and the SA in 1934? [6]

(c) Which was the more important in allowing Hitler to consolidate his power in 1933–34: the Enabling Act or the death of Hindenburg? Explain your answer. [10]
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The Nazi regime
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

Life in Nazi Germany

Reparations
- Hitler stopped paying reparations to France & Belgium
- Three Chancellors in 3 years, meant people wanted a strong government

Wage controls
- Trade unions were banned
- Wages were reduced, this pleased businessmen who supported Hitler
- Businesses could now employ more people

Public Works
- Huge programme of public works
  - Unemployed (6 million) used for projects e.g. autobahns (roads), schools, hospitals, military buildings & Olympic stadiums.
  - People were proud of the new buildings
  - There was a sense that things were getting done

Rearmament
- This started in 1935
- Men 18-25 were conscripted into the army for 2 years
- In 3 years, 800,000 men had done military service
- Jobs were created as factories produced armaments

The economy under the Nazis

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

Autarky
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

Strength through Joy
(Kraft durch Freude)
Aim: to provide activities for workers e.g. walking trips, concerts & theatre visits though the highlight was a cruise.
There was also a savings scheme to help people buy a Volkswagen car.

Beauty of Labour
(Schönheit der Arbeit)
Aim: to improve working conditions e.g. better safety in factories less noise in the factories

Wages often did not increase, so to improve working conditions two organisations were set up:

The German Labour Front
(Volksgemeinschaft)
The Nazis had banned trade unions & this replaced them.
The aim was to get everyone working together for the good of the country.
The Labour Front committees decided on the hours of work & wages.
Committee elections were stopped when many non Nazis were elected.
The committees could only recommend.
Working hours actually went up & by 1945 the average was 60 hours.
Workers needed permission to change jobs

Labour service
- For school leavers & unskilled workers
- Each worked for 6 months
- Workers wore uniform, did military style drills & lived in camps
- Pay was low
- Worked on major public works projects - see Public Works

Public works
- Huge programme of public works
  - Unemployed (6 million) used for projects e.g. autobahns (roads), schools, hospitals, military buildings & Olympic stadiums.
  - People were proud of the new buildings
  - There was a sense that things were getting done

The terrorist regime
The Nazi regime
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

Mix and match: match the headings with the statements:
Colour to colour or letter to letter or number to number

- Autarky
- Self-sufficiency - autarky
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- Imports not cut

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- farmers income rose:
- taxes were cut, produced less crops so prices rose
- food had to be imported
- Autarky failed

- National Labour Service
- Public works
- Rearmament
- Reparations
- Wage controls
- Autarky
- German Labour Front
- Economy under Goering
- Public Works
- Huge programme of public works
- Unemployed (6 million) used for projects e.g. autobahns (roads), schools, hospitals, military buildings & Olympic stadiums.
- People were proud of the new buildings
- There was a sense that things were getting done

- Beauty of Labour (Schönheit der Arbeit)
- Aim: to improve working conditions
- e.g. better safety in factories
- less noise in the factories
- Wages often did not increase so to improve working conditions two organisations were set up:
- Strength through Joy (Kraft durch Freude)
- Aim: to provide activities for workers
- e.g. walking trips, concerts & theatre visits
- though the highlight was a cruise
- There was also a savings scheme to help people buy a Volkswagen car

- Labour service
- For school leavers & unskilled workers
- Each worked for 6 months
- Workers wore uniform, did military style drills & lived in camps
- Pay was low
- Worked on major public works projects - see Public Works

- Workers wore uniforms, did military style drills & lived in camps
- . Designed for school leavers & unskilled workers
- . Worked on major public works projects
- . Germany to be self sufficient
- . Hitler stopped paying money to France & Belgium
**Assess the successes and failures of the economy under the Nazis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Successes</th>
<th>Failures</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autarky</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reparations</td>
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<td>Public Works</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working conditions</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard of living</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How successful were the Nazis in managing the economy?**
NOTES

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Hitler Youth

The Nazis: A Warning from History
Comprehensive documentary

YouTube

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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
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

. 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

Life in Germany for different groups

Working class

. 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

Big business

. The Nazis needed the support of big companies
. The businesses benefited 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

Small business

. 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

Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jungend)
Membership compulsory in 1936.
Aim was to control young people & prepare them for the army.

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

German Young People
(Deutsches Jungvolk)
for boys aged 10 - 14

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
The Nazi regime
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

**You have the answer, but what is the question?**

test your knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER</th>
<th>QUESTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hitler Jungend</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honour Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nazi Teacher League</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gold Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>Create Nazis</td>
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<tr>
<td>League of Young Girls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compulsory Membership</td>
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<td>6 million unemployed</td>
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<td>Rearming Germany</td>
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</table>
**The Nazis controlled all aspects of people’s lives - how effective was their control?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>How did they control it?</th>
<th>Mark out of 10 for effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political opponents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade unions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Young people</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Role of women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economy: industry</td>
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<td>Economy: agriculture</td>
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<td>Media</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**NOTES**

- **Restless Conscience**
  - The opposition movement

- **Bonhoeffer**
  - Nazi opponent

- **Sophie Scholl**
  - Looks at ‘White Rose’ movement

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

**GCSE History**

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**YouTube**

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**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
- Stauffenburg 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

**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 Niemoller killed by Gestapo
- Nazi Church won support from some

**Opposition to the Nazis**

- Group of students in Munich who distributed anti-Nazi leaflets (June ‘42 - Feb ‘43). Led by Hans & Sophie Scholl who were arrested by the Gestapo & beheaded.
- Many landowners, businessmen etc had never liked Hitler, but preferred him to communism
- Others who supported him at first, came to dislike the Nazi way
- When the war started to go against Germany many questioned Hitler’s competency

**Religious groups**

- Individual religious leaders spoke out against the Nazis e.g. Cardinal Innitzer & Galen & Protestant Pastor Niemoller. They were arrested & sent to concentration camps.
- All men in the armed forces had to swear an oath to Hitler
- Seniors officers were concerned about the Nazification of the army
- Some questioned Hitler’s military decisions particularly during the last years of the war

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

**Young People**

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

**Socialists & Communists**

- Group of students in Munich who distributed anti-Nazi leaflets (June ‘42 - Feb ‘43). Led by Hans & Sophie Scholl who were arrested by the Gestapo & beheaded.
- Many landowners, businessmen etc had never liked Hitler, but preferred him to communism
- Others who supported him at first, came to dislike the Nazi way
- When the war started to go against Germany many questioned Hitler’s competency

**Conservatives**

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

**White Rose**

- Group of students in Munich who distributed anti-Nazi leaflets (June ‘42 - Feb ‘43). Led by Hans & Sophie Scholl who were arrested by the Gestapo & beheaded.
- Many landowners, businessmen etc had never liked Hitler, but preferred him to communism
- Others who supported him at first, came to dislike the Nazi way
- When the war started to go against Germany many questioned Hitler’s competency
The Nazi regime
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

3e

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
**The Nazi regime**

What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opposition group</th>
<th>Religious groups</th>
<th>Socialists &amp; Communists</th>
<th>Conservatives</th>
<th>Young people</th>
<th>Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why they opposed the Nazis?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Why were they a threat to the Nazis?</td>
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<tr>
<td>How did the Nazis deal with them?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Auschwitz
Nazis & the Final Solution

Schindler’s List
Evacuating Jews

The Nazis: A Warning from History
Comprehensive documentary

GCSE History

YouTube
The Nazi regime
How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933-45?

Persecution of minorities

. Hitler & the Nazis believed the Germans & Northern Europeans were superior to others.
. Non Germans were called ‘untermensch’ - lesser people.
. Aryans were superior.
. Jews were a small group in Germany, but were very successful - many were jealous.
. 1% of population, but 16% of lawyers & 10% of doctors.
. Gypsies were disliked by many Germans before Hitler.
. They were ‘untermensch’.
. They were nomads and not part of German life.

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.

Racial Superiority & Anti-Semitism

. Weimar government had many Jews in it.
. The Nazis blamed the Weimar for signing the Treaty of Versailles.
. Hitler blamed the Jews.

Mentally ill
. Mental illness was seen as hereditary & incurable.
. Mentally ill people were sterilised.
. After 1939 the mentally ill were killed as they were seen as being of no use.

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.
The Nazi regime
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

3g

test your knowledge

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________________
The Nazi regime
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

**test your knowledge**

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: ________________
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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: ________________
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.

3.15

German war production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Machine gun production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>100 (base)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Aircraft production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>108,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>124,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>15,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>24,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>40,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>7,540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.16

- Start of the war - people optimistic of victory as Army was very successful
- 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
- 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)
- 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 taken 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
- Battle of Stalingrad
- Russian forces pushed 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
- 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
- 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
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Geobbels</td>
<td>Joined Nazis in 1922, leader of the SA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindenburg</td>
<td>Head of Hitler's SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernst Rohm</td>
<td>Thought the Nazis were bullies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermann Goering</td>
<td>Fighter pilot hero from WWI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gustav Stresemann</td>
<td>Captain in WWI, Member of Freikorps, supported Hitler as leader. Set up SA in 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heinrich Himmler</td>
<td>Head of Gestapo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolf Hitler</td>
<td>President before Hitler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudolf Hess</td>
<td>Corporal in WWI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Descriptions**

- President before Hitler
- Head of Gestapo
- Head of Nazi propaganda
- Organised Hitler's rallies
- Head of Economy & Four Year Plans
- Appointed Von Papen as Chancellor
- Wrote Mein Kampf
- Killed on Night of the Long Knives
- Thought the Nazis were bullies
- Joined Nazis in 1922, leader of the SA.
Match up the word or phrase with its meaning

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
The Nazi regime

Question a - describe (4 marks)

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

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

Question b - causes (6 marks)

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

Mark scheme: Give two reasons + explanation

Question c - explanation (10 marks)

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

Mark scheme: Explains both sides of the argument + how far
2018 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{People living in Nazi Germany had different experiences.}

(a) In what ways was agriculture affected by Nazi rule? [4]

(b) Why were the Nazis a male-dominated organisation? [6]

(c) Are you surprised that not all young people in Germany supported the Nazi regime? Explain your answer. [10]

2017 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{People within German society had different experiences under Nazi rule.}

(a) Describe what children were taught in Nazi schools. [4]

(b) Why were young Germans encouraged to join the Hitler Youth? [6]

(c) ‘Nazi policies towards women and the family were successful.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2017 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{For many Germans, life changed after the Nazi takeover.}

(a) Describe the experiences gained from membership of the Hitler Youth. [4]

(b) Why was the education of young people in German schools changed by the Nazis? [6]

(c) How successful were Nazi policies for German industrial workers? Explain your answer. [10]

2016 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{The Nazi regime influenced the lives of all Germans.}

(a) What actions did the Nazis take to reduce unemployment? [4]

(b) Why did the Nazis encourage the ‘perfect Aryan family’? [6]

(c) How attractive was the Nazi regime to young people? Explain your answer .[10]
2016 The Nazis dealt with opposition to their regime.
(a) What were concentration camps? [4]
(b) Why did Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) occur? [6]
(c) ‘By the end of the 1930s, Hitler’s control of Germany was based on oppression.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2016 Life in Germany changed when the Nazis were in control.
(a) What was the ‘Final Solution’? [4]
(b) Why were some women unhappy with life under the Nazi regime? [6]
(c) ‘The standard of living in Germany improved under the Nazis.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

2015 Nazi rule affected the lives of the German people in many ways.
(a) Describe how the Nazis persecuted Jews in the 1930s. [4]
(b) Why was the use of culture and mass media important for the Nazis? [6]
(c) How far were the Nazis in control of the German people between 1933 and 1945? Explain your answer. [10]

2015 Nazi rule affected all aspects of German society.
(a) Describe the Nazi policy of autarky. [4]
(b) Why did the Nazis see women as important? [6]
(c) How successful was the Nazi regime in winning the loyalty and support of young Germans? Explain your answer. [10]
Germany 1918-45
Revision

**German Republic**
Weimar government
- President
- Chancellor
- Reichstag
- Proportional Representation
- Coalition governments

**Treaty Of Versailles**
- Dictat - dictated peace
- War Guilt
- Colonies taken away
- Lost land
- Reduced army to 100,000
- Navy had 6 ships
- No airforce
- Pay Reparations

**Crises & Revolutions**
- Opposition to the Weimar:
  - Kaiser supporters: army, judges and civil servants
  - Left wing: Spartacists
  - Right wing: National Party, Nazis
- Weimar blamed for T of V
- Hyper inflation
- Attempted revolutions: Spartacists, Freikorps, Munich Putsch

**Weimar Germany**
- Stresemann:
  - Economy: Rentenmark, Dawes Plan & Young Plan
- Int. Relations: Locarno Pact, League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Political Stability
- German arts thrived
- Golden Era

**End of Weimar Government**
- Doomed to fail?
- Constitution, proportional representation, resentment of Weimar, economic problems
- Wall Street Crash: unemployment
- Dawes Plan: repay to USA
- Bruning government: raise taxes
- Von Papen government

**Hitler come to power**
- Weakness of Weimar
- Economic Depression
- Hitler's leadership
- Anti Communism
- Nazi Propaganda
- Nazi violence
- Reichstag Fire
- Hindenburg

**Nazis in power**
- Dictator: Enabling Act
- Banned political parties
- Get rid of opponents
- Fuhrer of the Third Reich
- President & Chancellor
- Strong government
- Control all aspects of life:
  - Propaganda
  - Gestapo
  - SS & Concentration Camps

**Nazi economy**
- Aim: Autarky
- Lebensraum
- Trade deals with less developed countries
- Less consumer goods
- Imports increased!
- Stopped Reparations
- Rearcharm Germany
- Anti communist

**Nazi racial beliefs**
- Anti-semitism
- Jewish International Conspiracy
- Survival of the fittest 'Aryan'
- Nuremberg Laws
- Kristallnacht
- Final Solution

**Opposition to the Nazis**
- Religious groups
- Catholics & Protestants
- Young people - Edelweiss Pirates
- Socialists & Communists
- Army:
  - several attempts on Hitler's life
  - against Hitler's handling of the war

**Life in Nazi Germany**
- Education: prepare
- Men for the army
- Women for having babies
- Teach them Nazi views
- Hitler Youth:
  - Control young people
- Living standards:
  - Jobs but low wages
- Farmers: income rose, Business: profits rose
- BUT Nazis controlled everything
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Versailles 1919</td>
<td>Weimar Republic 1918</td>
<td>Coalition governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Guilt 1919</td>
<td>Spartacus League 1919</td>
<td>Freikorps 1919-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich Putsch 1923</td>
<td>Hyper inflation 1921-23</td>
<td>Rentenmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasion of the Ruhr 1923</td>
<td>Dawes Plan 1924</td>
<td>Young Plan 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locarno Pact 1925</td>
<td>League of Nations 1926</td>
<td>Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Street Crash 1929</td>
<td>Bruning government</td>
<td>Von Papen government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reichstag Fire 1933</td>
<td>Hitler's SA</td>
<td>Propaganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestapo</td>
<td>Hitler's SS</td>
<td>Concentration Camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Labour Front</td>
<td>Beauty of Labour</td>
<td>Strength through Joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reparations</td>
<td>Autarky</td>
<td>Hitler Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role women</td>
<td>Education policy</td>
<td>League of Young Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelweiss Pirates</td>
<td>White Rose</td>
<td>Catholic church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protestant church</td>
<td>Survival of the fittest</td>
<td>Kristallnacht 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Solution</td>
<td>Nuremburg Laws 1935</td>
<td>Ayran race</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was the Treaty of Versailles 1919 a total failure for Germany?</td>
<td>How successful was the Weimar Republic in the years 1918 - 1932?</td>
<td>Invasion of the Ruhr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How successful were the revolutions 1918 - 1923?</td>
<td>Was the Weimar govt a failure in the years 1918 - 1923?</td>
<td>How successful were Nazi women’s policies?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How effective was Nazi education policy?</td>
<td>How effective was opposition movement?</td>
<td>How effective were Nazi’s policies in gaining support in the 1920s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How successful were the Nazis in gaining votes 1932 - 1933?</td>
<td>How successful was Germany foreign policy in the 1920s?</td>
<td>How successful was Nazi propaganda?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How successful were the Nazi youth policies?</td>
<td>How successful were Nazi policies for workers?</td>
<td>How successful was the Nazi policy of Autarky?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How important was the Wall Street Crash 1929 in getting the Nazis elected in 1932-33?</td>
<td>How effective was the Bruning government?</td>
<td>How successful was the Von Papen government?</td>
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</table>