



Designed for  
**Cambridge  
IGCSE**  
**Germany**  
1918-45

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.

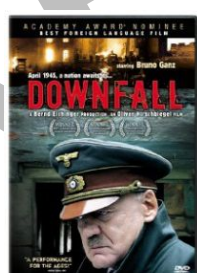
**You Tube** Our youtube channel: GCSE History has lots to view on Germany and many other topics.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4CElakhMM6vStpKdtZbYjw>

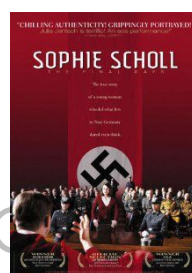
### Films



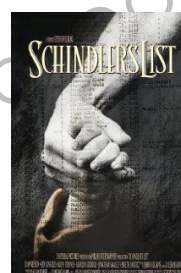
**Hitler:  
Rise of Evil**  
Covers Hitler's  
rise to power



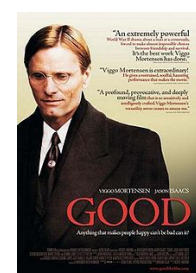
**Downfall**  
The last days of  
Hitler



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



**Schindler's  
List**  
Evacuating Jews

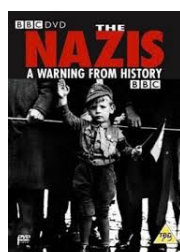


**Good**  
Professor  
becomes a Nazi

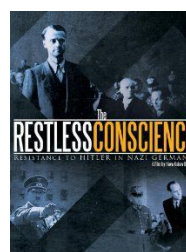
### Documentaries



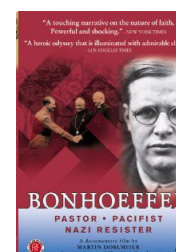
**BBC History File**  
Rise to power; Life in  
Nazi Germany; Hitler  
Youth; Opposition



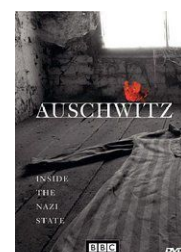
**The Nazis: A  
Warning from  
History**  
Comprehensive  
documentary



**Restless  
Conscience**  
The opposition  
movement



**Bonhoeffer**  
Nazi opponent



**Auschwitz**  
Nazis & the Final  
Solution



## IGCSE Cambridge

Germany

Depth Study B

### 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?

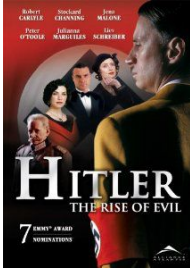
### 3 The Nazi regime

(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?



**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**



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

#### LAND

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

#### MILITARY

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

#### MONEY

- . Pay reparations (cost of the war) of £6,600 million over 42 years

#### ALLIANCES

- . Germany not allowed to unite with Austria

#### BLAME

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

**DICTAT** - the dictated peace

## Germany after WWI

### Revolution

1.3

#### 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 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....

### 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

#### President

(Head of Germany)

#### Chancellor

(Head of Government)

#### REICHSTAG

(Elected members of Government)

#### Voters

(Men & Women over 20 years)

appoints  
Chancellor,  
Ministers,  
Judges  
+ commander  
of armed forces

## 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

test your knowledge

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.

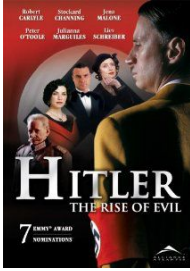
	Punishment	German reaction /10
LAND		
MILITARY		
REPARATIONS		
ALLIANCES		
BLAME		
DICTAT		

## **Ib** List the 'Strengths & Weaknesses' of the new constitution

test your knowledge

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

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



**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

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

### War Guilt

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

### Weimar leaders blamed

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

1.7

### Effect of Treaty of Versailles

#### Assassinations

##### Those that signed the Treaty

. Matthias Erzberger & Walter Rathenau were killed

### Revenge

. Many Germans wanted revenge against other countries & the Weimar

### Attempted Revolutions

1.8

#### January 1919

##### Spartacus League

. Leaders: Rosa Luxembourg  
Karl Liebknecht

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



Rosa Luxembourg

#### April 1919

##### Communists

. Took control of govt of Bavaria  
. Defeated by Freikorps

#### March 1920

##### Freikorps - Kapp Putsch

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



Wolfgang Kapp

#### November 1923

##### Munich Putsch Nazi

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



Adolf Hitler

**putsch = armed uprising**



Poster against the Kapp Putsch

### Weimar Government made to look weak

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



## Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

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

Group	Rank	What happened .....
	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	

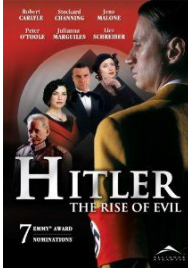
## Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

Id

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

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

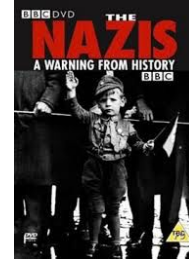




**Hitler:  
Rise of Evil**  
Covers Hitler's  
rise to power



**BBC History File**  
Rise to power



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



**GCSE History**

PREVIEW

www.resourcesforschools.com



## Crises in the Weimar Republic 1919-23

**War Guilt**

**Revenge**

**Weimar leaders blamed**

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

**1.9**

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

. Printed money to pay reparations



1923: 5 billion mark note



1923: 50 million mark note = \$1

**1.10**

### Further crises: Hyperinflation and 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



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.

# test your knowledge



## Problems facing the Weimar Republic

From the beginning the Weimar government faced a number of problems.

Rank the problem and explain the problems it caused for the Weimar government

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

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





**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



## 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**

**test your knowledge**

**QUESTION**

Hyperinflation

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 Servants - 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

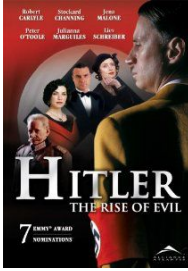
**Munich  
Putsch**  
November 1923

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

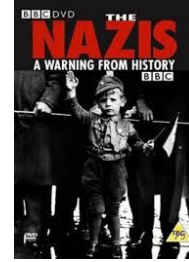
Embarrassing for Weimar  
German people supported the striking workers  
Weimar printed money to pay the strikers  
Weimar won support for their actions



**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**

PREVIEW

www.resourcesforschools.com



### 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

Germany 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

I.12

I.13

### GUSTAV STRESEMAN

Most influential German politician in the 1920s



**Stresemann was Chancellor of a coalition govt. in 1923:**

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

**Foreign Minister 1923-29**

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

1923

#### Rentenmark

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

I.14

### Improvements in the German economy

1929

#### Young Plan

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

1925

#### Locarno Pact

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

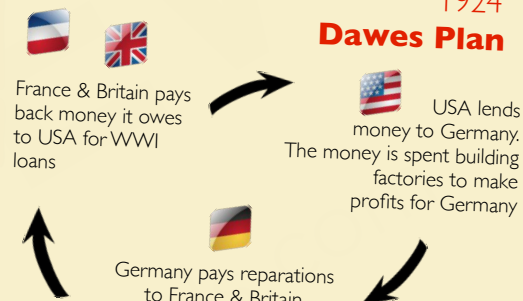
1928

#### Kellogg-Briand Pact

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

1924

#### Dawes Plan



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

### International Relations

I.15

1926

#### League of Nations

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

Germany back on the world stage after the Treaty of Versailles



# Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?

Designed for

Designed for

Cambridge  
IGCSE

Germany  
1918-45

## test your knowledge

### Mix and Match

Link the statement to the event



a

**Rentenmark 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**

- . German 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.

# test your knowledge



## 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?



# test your knowledge

**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



## Report for Stresemann & the Weimar Republic 1924 -1929

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

Targets

## Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

# test your knowledge



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

Highlight successes & failures in different colours

1918	
1920	
1922	
1924	
1926	
1928	







### What happened

### Event

### Effects

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

**Rentenmark**  
1923

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

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

**Dawes Plan**  
1924

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

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

**Locarno Pact**  
1925

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

- . Germany not allowed in the League after WWI

**League of Nations**  
1926

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

- . Agreement between 60 countries not to attack each other

**Kellogg Briand Pact**  
1928

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

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

**Young Plan**  
1929

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

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

**Wall Street Crash**  
1929

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

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

**Bruning government**  
1929 - 32

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

## 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

---

# past exam questions

**2018      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]

**2018      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]

**2018      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]

**2016      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

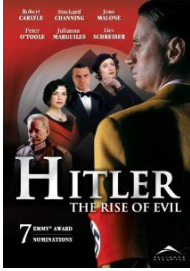
**2016      The German Republic was set up in 1918.**

- (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]





**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**



2

### 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 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.

2.1



2.2



## The Nazi Party in the 1920s

Re-arm Germany

Lebenstraum  
(expand Germany)

Abolish the  
Treaty of Versailles

Strong  
government

2.3

What did the  
Nazi Party  
believe in?

Increase old-age  
pensions

Destroy  
communists

End the  
Weimar Republic

Remove Jews from  
important jobs

Government take  
over big industries

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

## Growth of the Nazi Party in the 1920s

. Munich Putsch . Mein Kampf . Change of tactics .

2.4

### Munich Putsch 1923

#### Why?

- . hoped 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"

2.5

### Change of tactics for the Nazis Why?

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

#### How to get support?

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

#### Working class

- . Anti Jewish messages were popular

#### Middle class

- . Wanted a strong government - Brüning cut wages

#### Businessmen

- . End to communism & trade unions

#### Hitler Youth

- . Attracted young people to the party

#### Public Meetings

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

#### SA (Brownshirts)

- . Made the Nazis look organised & strong



Goebbels was in charge of Nazi propaganda

# Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?

2a

Top ten reasons for Nazis getting support in the 1920s

test your knowledge

	Reason	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

2b

## Importance of the Munich Putsch

	Consequence	Explanation
1		
2		
3		

2c

## Nazis gain support

- link the people to the actions

### Groups of people

Working class

Middle class

Businessmen

Young people

### Nazi actions to gain support

Nazi Brownshirts

Anti-Jewish messages

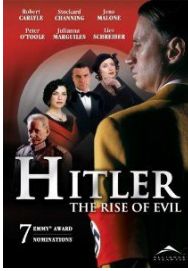
Strong government

Speeches & meetings

Hitler Youth organisation

Anti-communist messages

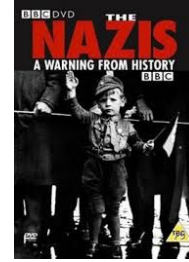
Against trade unions



**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**





2

### Was the Weimar Republic doomed to fail?

2.6

#### Constitution

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

#### Proportional Representation

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

#### Resentment against Weimar

The Weimar Republic was forced onto Germany after WWI by other countries like GB & France. The Weimar signed the peace agreements & were blamed for it, many said they 'stabbed the army in the back'. Many people - police, army, judges, govt. workers - never wanted the Kaiser to resign & did not want democracy.

#### Economic problems

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

## Weimar Republic under pressure

### Wall Street Crash in October 1929

27

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

### Economic problems

#### Wall Street Crash & Dawes Plan

2.8

#### Disaster for Germany because:

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

### Economic Depression in Germany

29

#### Unemployment

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

#### Industry

1932: Industrial production down 58%

#### Work

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

#### Exports

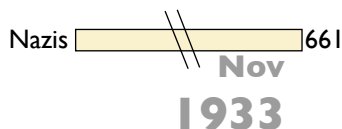
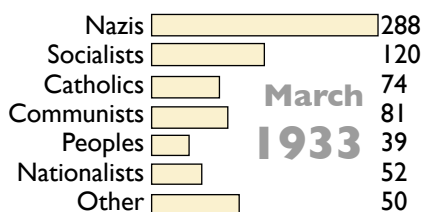
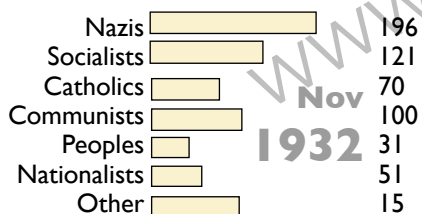
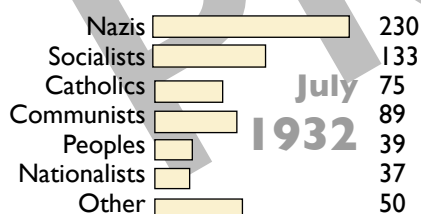
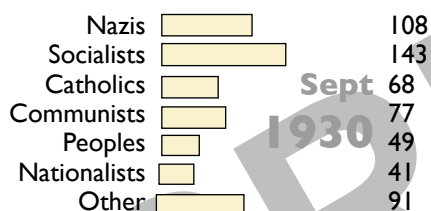
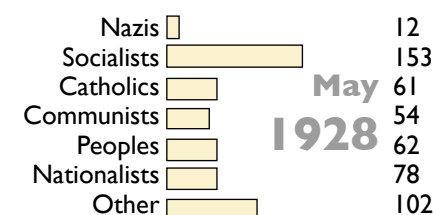
1930: USA put tariffs on imports = German companies could not export (sell) to the USA



2

2.10

### Reichstag elections 1928 - 33



## The Weimar Republic under pressure

### President Hindenburg

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



### Bruning government

2.11

Government had many problems when the depression hit Germany:  
 . more money needed to help unemployed people  
 . less money from taxes as fewer people worked

#### government not have enough money to help the people

. not print money because it causes inflation so:  
 March 1930 Bruning wanted: to raise taxes 2.5% on govt. workers  
 cut wages by 23%  
 cut unemployment benefit by 5%  
 . other political parties did not want this so Bruning used Presidential decrees

### Political problems

### Governments of Bruning & Von Papen

2.12

### Von Papen government

Bruning resigned in May 1932 as unemployment kept rising  
 . Von Papen became Chancellor & he called elections for July 1932  
 . People wanted a strong leader & Hitler (Nazis) won most seats  
 . Von Papen stayed as Chancellor & called for another election in Nov 1932  
 . Schleicher became new Chancellor as Nazis got less votes  
 . President Hindenburg stopped issuing decrees & replaced Schleicher with Adolf Hitler as the leader of the most popular party



**Franz  
Von Papen**

Von Papen and business leaders persuaded President Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor.

Von Papen thought that he could control Hitler, as he took the 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

Rank	Problem	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		



## Election results

Explain the election results for the Nazis

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

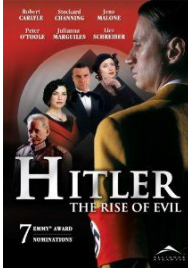


### Election results

Rank the importance of each election result

Rank	Election	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

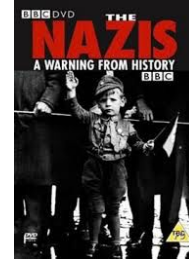




**Hitler:  
Rise of Evil**  
Covers Hitler's  
rise to power



**BBC History File**  
Rise to power



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



**GCSE History**



2

### 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  
1932: 230 / 196 seats in Reichstag

### Reichstag Fire

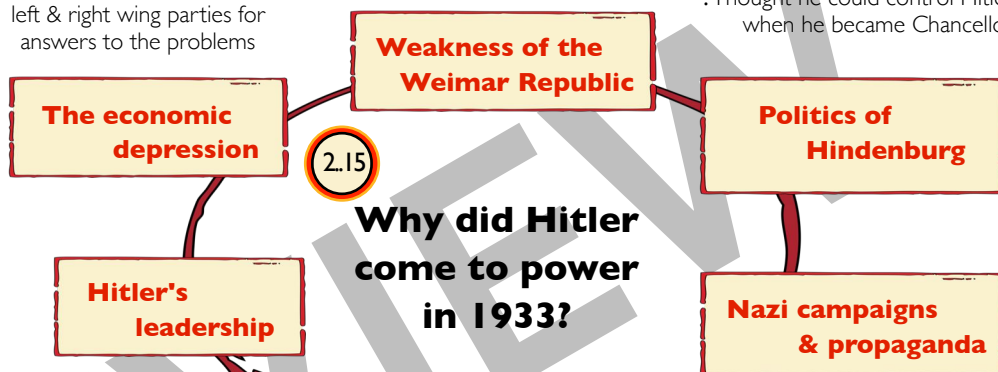
Goering and others had been saying that the communists had been planning a revolution, but had no proof.  
On 27th February 1933, the Reichstag building caught fire. One of first people there was Goering who immediately blamed the communists. Hitler told Von Papen that this was the start of a communist 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.

2.13

2.14

## Support for the Nazi Party

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



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

#### Hitler gained support:

##### Businessmen:

- Top industrialists supported him as they feared communism
- 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

##### Violence & intimidation

##### Hitler's SA:

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

#### 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

#### Propaganda

- Under Goebbels inc.
- poster & leaflets
- 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)

Hindenburg refuses to appoint Hitler as Chancellor

1933

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

January: Hitler appointed Chancellor, with cabinet of non Nazis (mainly Nationalists)

After Reichstag fire: National Emergency - freedoms suspended, communists excluded

March: Enabling Act: gave Hitler power to make laws for four years without Reichstag

### Hitler becomes dictator of Germany



## Support for the Nazi Party

test your knowledge

Reasons:

Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term

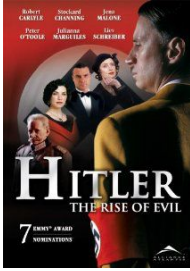


# test your knowledge

## Support for the Nazi Party

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

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



**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**



2.17

## 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 Aryans from Germany
- . Encourage Aryan women to have many babies

### A Community Germany

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

2.18

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

## Hitler takes power

Step 1

Hitler becomes  
**DICTATOR**

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

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

Step 4

President & Chancellor  
**FUHRER**

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

2.20

## Persuasion & Fear

### Propaganda

Ministry of Propaganda & Enlightenment

**Goebbels** led the Ministry

**Newspapers:** only pro Nazi papers allowed

**Radios:** Nazi controlled, radios cheap so everyone could have one, inc. cafes & factories.

**Movies:** all films checked, over 100 per year

**Books:** no Jewish or Communist writers allowed,

**Music:** no music by black musicians

**Art:** only approved art allowed

**Schools:** told what to teach, history pro Nazi

**Everything = pro Nazi**

### Gestapo:

**Secret Police**

(Geheime Staatspolizei)

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

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

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

Took their money & arrested some leaders

Workers had to join the 'German Labour Front'

Step 2

Gets rid of  
**POLITICAL PARTIES**

2.19

Step 3

Gets rid of  
**NAZI RIVALS**

### Night of the Long Knives:

SS murdered Rohm & other SA leaders. SA forced to merge with German army. Feared Rohm as possible rival, SA not really under Hitler's control & its actions too violent at times.

Served as a warning to other Nazis. German Army not like SA & Hitler needed army support.

### 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.



# test your knowledge

2i

## Persuasion & Fear

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

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

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

	Reason	Effects
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

# test your knowledge

2j

## 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

2k

## 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

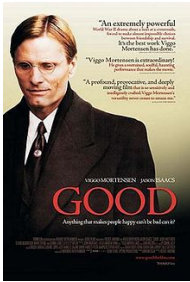
President Hindenburg died

SA merged with the German Army

Hitler became President

Enabling Act

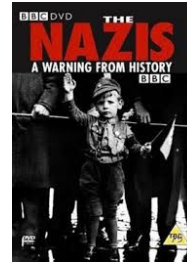
German army swore an oath to Hitler



**Good**  
Professor  
becomes a Nazi



**BBC History File**  
Life in Nazi Germany



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



**GCSE History**

## 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

---

# past exam questions

**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]

# past exam questions

**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]



# past exam questions

**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]

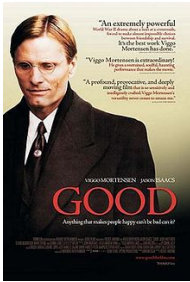
# past exam questions

**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]

**2015 In 1933 Hitler became Chancellor of Germany and by the end of 1934 he was Dictator.**

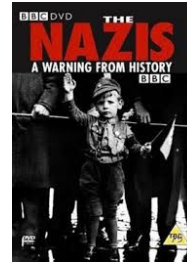
- (a) What was promised to the German people by the Nazis in the election campaigns of 1930–33? [4]
- (b) Why did Hitler turn against Röhm and the SA in 1934? [6]
- (c) Which was the more important in allowing Hitler to consolidate his power in 1933–34: the Enabling Act or the death of Hindenburg? Explain your answer. [10]



**Good**  
Professor  
becomes a Nazi



**BBC History File**  
Hitler Youth



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



**GCSE History**

PREVIEW

www.resourcesforschools.com



## 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

### 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

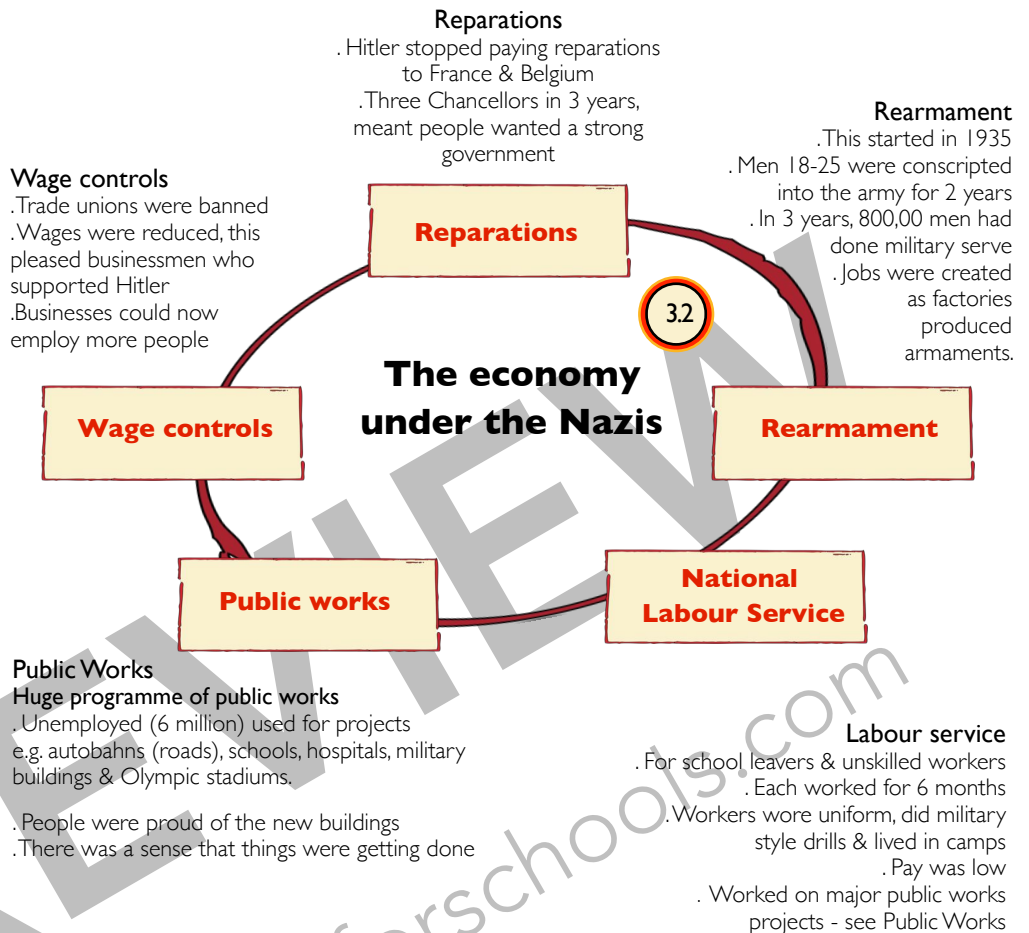
### Agriculture under Darre

. 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

3.1

## Life in Nazi Germany



3.3

### 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

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

#### Beauty of Labour

(Schönheit der Arbeit)

Aim: to improve working conditions  
e.g. better safety in factories  
less noise in the factories

#### 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.

## The Nazi regime

What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

3a

**Mix and match: match the headings with the statements:**

**Colour to colour or letter to letter or number to number**

test your knowledge

PREVIEW

www.resourcesforschools.com

Statements:

- . 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 service
- . Traded manufactured goods for raw materials
- . Had Four Year Plan
- . Workers needed permission to change jobs
- . Created a sense of things getting done
- . Did trade deals with less developed countries
- . Lebensraum to get raw materials needed
- . Men 18-25 were conscripted into the army for 2 years
- . Farmers income rose as prices rose
- . Hitler stopped paying money to France & Belgium
- . 6 million unemployed used to build roads, school, hospitals etc
- . Tried to artificially make raw materials e.g. coal
- . Working hours increased
- . Designed for school leavers & unskilled workers
- . Worked on major public works projects
- . Germany to be self sufficient
- . Workers wore uniforms, did military style drills & lived in camps

Headings:

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



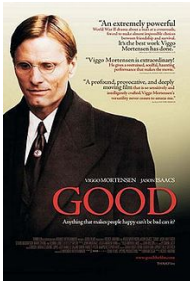
**Assess the successes and failures of the economy under the Nazis**  
see also the 'Life in Nazi Germany' sheet

test your knowledge

	Successes	Failures
<b>Autarky</b>		
<b>Agriculture</b>		
<b>Reparations</b>		
<b>Public Works</b>		
<b>Working conditions</b>		
<b>Business</b>		
<b>Standard of living</b>		

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





**Good**  
Professor  
becomes a Nazi



**BBC History File**  
Hitler Youth



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



**GCSE History**



3

## Women in Nazi Germany

3.4

### Nazi thinking:

. A woman's place was in the home.

Girls were taught that in school & given lessons in domestic skills

. Professional females e.g. doctors & lawyers & many teachers had to give up their jobs.

. Their special role was having babies & looking after them.

. The Nazis encouraged women to have babies:

. Marriage Loans (600 marks)

. Honour Cross for having babies

. Gold Cross for 8+ babies

BUT:

. No loans for Jews

. No abortions

. Compulsory sterilisation if thought you had a hereditary disease

### Effects of policies

. By 1939 more women working than in 1933 because:

. Women were needed in the factories for rearmament

## Education

3.5

### Minister of Education: Rust

" Purpose of education is to create Nazis"

. All teachers had to be members of the Nazi Teachers League

. School for everyone until 14

. Separate boys & girls schools

**Subjects:** German, Geography, History, Race Study, Domestic science, Maths, Health biology, PE

No Religious Education

Academic standards dropped.

## Life in Nazi Germany

. Farmers were seen as being very important for the Nazis

. Food prices increased under the Nazis

. Some farmers did not need to pay for loans BUT

. Government set targets for some

. Difficult to get farm workers as young people left to countryside to work in the cities

. The Nazis needed the support of big companies

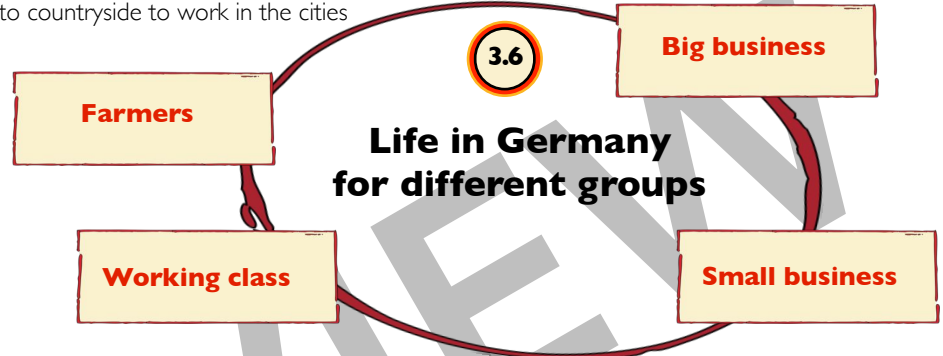
. The businesses benefitted from rearming Germany

. They liked the fact that trade unions were banned

BUT

. Only make what the Nazis wanted

. Nazis control everything: prices, wages etc



. 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

3.7

## Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jugend)

Membership compulsory in 1936.

Aim was to control young people & prepare them for the army.

### German Young People

(Deutsches Jungvolk)  
for boys aged 10 - 14

### Hitler Youth

(Hitler Jugend)  
for boys aged 14 - 18 years

#### Activities:

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

### League of Young Girls

(Jungmadelbund)  
for girls aged 10 - 14 years

### League of German Girls

(Bund Deutscher Madel)  
for girls aged 14 - 18 years

#### Activities:

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

3c

You have the answer, but what is the question?

test your knowledge

ANSWER

QUESTION

Hitler Jugend

Honour Cross

Nazi Teacher  
League

Gold Cross

Create Nazis

League of  
Young Girls

Compulsory  
Membership

6 million  
unemployed

Rearming  
Germany

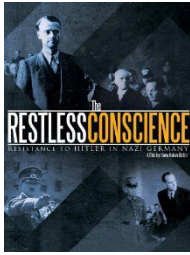
## The Nazi regime

How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933-45?

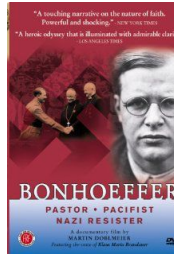
### 3d The Nazis controlled all aspects of people's lives - how effective was their control?

test your knowledge

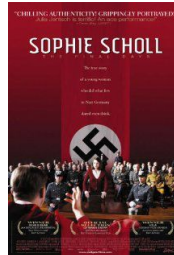
Area	How did they control it?	Mark out of 10 for effectiveness
Political opponents		
Trade unions		
Young people		
Role of women		
Economy: industry		
Economy: agriculture		
Media		
Education		
Religion		



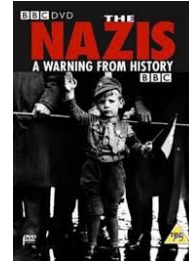
**Restless  
Conscience**  
The opposition  
movement



**Bonhoeffer**  
Nazi opponent



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



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



**GCSE History**

PREVIEW

www.resourcesforschools.com



### Attempts to overthrow Hitler

3.8

#### Beppo Romer

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

#### Helmut Hirsch

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

#### 20th July Plot

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

## Life in Nazi Germany

- Over 1 million young people did not join the Hitler Youth
- Some opposed the Nazis e.g. Edelweiss Pirates
- These gangs sometimes attacked Hitler Youth
- Individual religious leaders spoke out against the Nazis e.g. Catholic priest: Cardinal Innitzer & Galen & Protestant Pastor Niemöller. They were arrested & sent to concentration camps.
- 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



3.9

- 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 ways
- When the war started to go against Germany many questioned Hitler's competency

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

3.10

### Nazi attitudes to religion:

**Hitler** said he believed in religious freedom in his speeches but attacked all religions and religious leaders.

### German churches support the Nazis at first:

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

#### Catholic Church

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

#### Protestant Church

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





## List the groups who were against the Nazis

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

The biggest threat to the Nazis were:

\_\_\_\_\_ because

The second biggest threat to the Nazis were:

\_\_\_\_\_ because

## The Nazi regime

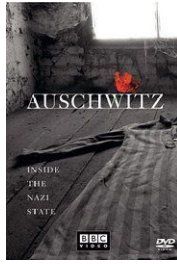
What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

3f

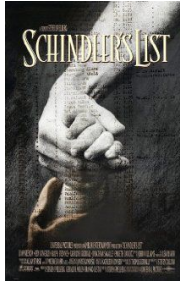
Complete the table, for each of the groups who opposed the Nazis

test your knowledge

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



**Auschwitz**  
Nazis & the Final  
Solution



**Schindler's  
List**  
Evacuating Jews



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



**GCSE History**

PREVIEW  
www.resourcesforschools.com



## 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.

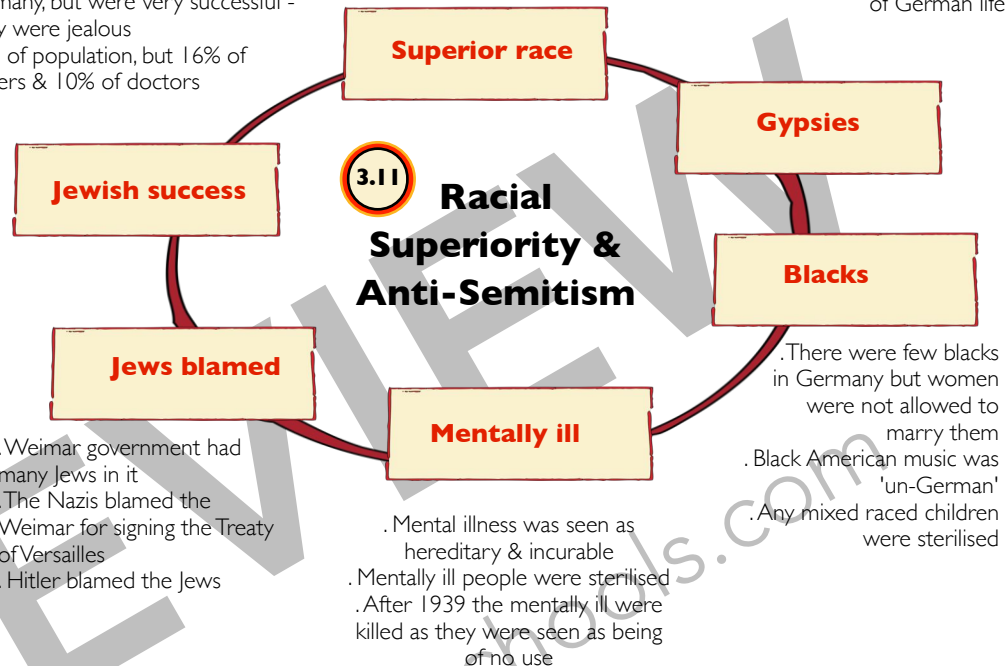
## The Final Solution

### 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.

## Persecution of minorities

- . Hitler & the Nazis believed the Germans & Northern Europeans were superior to others
- . Non Germans were called 'untermensch' - lesser people
- . Arrans 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



3.12

### 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

3g

## test your knowledge

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

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

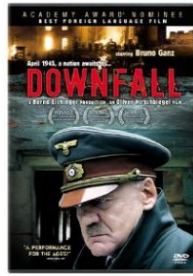


## test your knowledge

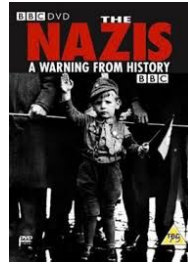
P A S P M A C N O I T A R T N E C N O C  
J K O O M Y C A R I P S N O C H O I U H  
E V T L E R A M I E W T W A S R A W N G  
D O T H T A C I H L L I E U T A U R G P  
P L E F I N A L S O L U T I O N T A E D  
O S H O A S T E R I L I S E D Y A D R U  
L E G Y P S I E S A N O N D E L P S M T  
A R H I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

1. Passed in 1935, banned Jews from being German citizens: \_\_\_\_\_
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: \_\_\_\_\_





**Downfall**  
The last days of  
Hitler



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

You **Tube**

**GCSE History**

## Germany during World War II



3.16

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

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

Aircraft production

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

Machine gun production



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

Output per worker

1939

- . 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

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 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

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

1945

- . 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).**

test your knowledge

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



**Names**

**Joseph  
Goebbels**

**Ernst Rohm**

**Gustav  
Stresemann**

**Adolf  
Hitler**

**Hindenburg**

**Hermann  
Goering**

**Heinrich  
Himmler**

**Rudolf  
Hess**

**Descriptions**

Joined Nazis in 1922,  
leader of the SA.

Thought the Nazis  
were bullies

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

Head of Hitler's SS

Fighter pilot hero from  
WWI.

President before Hitler

President before Hitler

Head of Gestapo

Corporal in WWI.

Chancellor of  
Weimar Germany

Killed on Night of the  
Long Knives

Head of Economy &  
Four Year Plans

Head of Nazi  
propaganda

Organised Hitler's rallies

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

Appointed Von Papen as  
Chancellor

Wrote Mein Kampf

R2

Match up the word or phrase with its meaning

test your knowledge

**Democracy**

Right wing  
political group

Group inc. Jews  
planning to rule  
the world

**Anti semitism**

**Propaganda**

Prices kept  
increasing

Right wing  
former soldiers

**Rearmament**

**"Stab in  
the back"**

More than one  
party ruling

Attack of Jewish  
businesses

**Hitler Youth**

**Great  
Depression**

Period of high  
unemployment

Building up  
army, navy &  
airforce

**Edelweiss  
Pirates**

**Freikorps**

Base for  
politicans

against Jews

**Freikorps**

**Lebenstraum**

Publicising  
a cause

Areas in cities for  
Jews & others

**International  
Conspiracy**

**Coalition  
Government**

Electing  
politicans

Mass killings to get  
rid of Jews etc

**Autarky**

**Hyper  
inflation**

Increased  
living space for  
Germany

Self sufficiency

**Final  
Solution**

**Reichstag**

Hitler's book

Young people  
against Hitler Youth

**Kristallnacht**

**Mein Kampf**

Weimar signing  
peace treaties

Nazi organisation  
for young people

**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

---

# past exam questions

**2018      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      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      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      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]



# past exam questions

**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]

# 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

## Rise of the Nazis

Munich Putsch & Mein Kampf  
Public Meetings  
Propaganda  
Hitler Youth  
End Weimar Rule  
Against Treaty of Versailles  
Rearm Germany  
Strong Government  
Anti communist

## Hitler come to power

Weakness of Weimar  
Economic Depression  
Hitler's leadership  
Anti Communism  
Nazi Propoganda  
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:  
Propoganda  
Gestapo  
SS & Concentration Camps

## Nazi economy

Aim: Autarky  
Lebensraum  
Trade deals with less developed countries  
Less consumer goods  
Imports increased!  
Stopped Reparations  
Rearmament  
Public Works  
German Labour Front

## Nazi racial beliefs

Anti-semitism  
Jewish International Conspiracy  
Survival of the fittest 'Aryan'  
  
Nuremburg 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



<b>Treaty of Versailles 1919</b>	<b>Weimar Republic 1918</b>	<b>Coalition governments</b>
<b>War Guilt 1919</b>	<b>Spartacus League 1919</b>	<b>Freikorps 1919-21</b>
<b>Munich Putsch 1923</b>	<b>Hyper inflation 1921-23</b>	<b>Rentenmark</b>
<b>Invasion of the Ruhr 1923</b>	<b>Dawes Plan 1924</b>	<b>Young Plan 1929</b>
<b>Locarno Pact 1925</b>	<b>League of Nations 1926</b>	<b>Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928</b>
<b>Wall Street Crash 1929</b>	<b>Bruning government</b>	<b>Von Papen government</b>
<b>Reichstag Fire 1933</b>	<b>Hitler's SA</b>	<b>Propaganda</b>
<b>Gestapo</b>	<b>Hitler's SS</b>	<b>Concentration Camps</b>
<b>German Labour Front</b>	<b>Beauty of Labour</b>	<b>Strength through Joy</b>
<b>Reparations</b>	<b>Autarky</b>	<b>Hitler Youth</b>
<b>Role women</b>	<b>Education policy</b>	<b>League of Young Girls</b>
<b>Edelweiss Pirates</b>	<b>White Rose</b>	<b>Catholic church</b>
<b>Protestant church</b>	<b>Survival of the fittest</b>	<b>Kristallnacht 1938</b>
<b>Final Solution</b>	<b>Nuremburg Laws 1935</b>	<b>Aryan race</b>

<b>Was the Treaty of Versailles 1919 a total failure for Germany?</b>	<b>How successful was the Weimar Republic in the years 1918 - 1932?</b>	<b>Invasion of the Ruhr</b>
<b>How successful were the revolutions 1918 - 1923?</b>	<b>Was the Weimar govt a failure in the years 1918 - 1923?</b>	<b>How successful were Nazi women's policies?</b>
<b>How effective was Nazi education policy?</b>	<b>How effective was opposition movement?</b>	<b>How effective were Nazi's policies in gaining support in the 1920s?</b>
<b>How successful were the Nazis in gaining votes 1932 - 1933?</b>	<b>How successful was Germany foreign policy in the 1920s?</b>	<b>How successful was Nazi propaganda?</b>
<b>How successful were the Nazi youth policies?</b>	<b>How successful were Nazi policies for workers ?</b>	<b>How successful was the Nazi policy of Autarky?</b>
<b>How important was the Wall Street Crash 1929 in getting the Nazis elected in 1932-33?</b>	<b>How effective was the Brüning government?</b>	<b>How successful was the Von Papen government?</b>