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WHAT - questions cover the key people involved in this era



WHO - questions cover the key people involved in this era



WHEN - questions cover the timings of key events in this era.



WHERE - questions cover the locations of key moments in this era.



WHY - questions cover the reasons behind decisions or events in this era.



HOW - questions take a closer look at events, situations and other details that are relevant to the subject.



IMPORTANCE - questions take a closer look at events, situations and other details that are relevant to the subject.



DECISIONS - questions take a closer look at events, situations and other details that are relevant to the subject.

abdicat - Occasionally, you will see certain words of an answer highlighted. This denotes that, if needed, an explanation of that word or phrase appears in the glossary which start on page XX.

Tudor (p.7) - Occasionally, a certain subject that appears within an answer will be covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about that subject, you can turn directly to the relevant page indicated.

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-Need a summary-



Who was Kaiser Wilhelm II?

Kaiser Wilhelm II was the Emperor or King of Germany during the First World War.



When was Kaiser Wilhelm II in power?

Kaiser Wilhelm II was the ruler of Germany between 1888 and 1918.



What happened to the Kaiser Wilhelm II at the end of the First World War?

Kaiser Wilhelm II was the last emperor of Germany and forced to **abdicate** on 9th November 1918.



IMPACT OF WW1 ON GERMANY

-Need a summary-



What happened with Germany and the First World War?

Germany entered the First World War when it declared war on Russia (p.178) on 1st August, 1914. After it invaded France via Belgium, Great Britain then declared war on Germany on 4th August. Turkey joined the war a few months later, in October, when it supported Germany.



How was Germany affected by the First World War?

Germany was affected in 3 key ways:

- ✓ Germany was economically damaged and the country's debt increased to 150 billion marks.
- ✓ They were affected socially with two million troops and 750,000 civilians dead.
- ✓ They were affected politically with many groups attempting to seize power, the Kaiser's abdication and Germany becoming a Republic.



Why did the World War I affect people socially in Germany?

Germany was badly hit by the war because of the Allied Naval Blockade that stopped supplies getting into Germany during the war, and remained in place until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, (p.15) leaving many starving and ill.



How many casualties did the First World War claim in Germany?

Germany was affected socially by the First World War in 3 key ways:

- ✓ Around two million troops died and four million were wounded.
- ✓ Some 600,000 women were left as widows.
- ✓ The war also took its toll on civilians, with 763,000 people dying from starvation.



What happened to Germany's economy after the First World War?

There were 5 significant negative effects on the economy:



levels.

- ✓ Germany's debt had increased from 50 billion German marks in 1914 to 150 billion in 1918.
- ✓ Germany was **bankrupt** as it had spent all its gold reserves on the war.
- ✓ **Inflation** increased as a result of the weak German mark so the prices of goods were increasing.
- ✓ Germany was forced to begin **interim** payments to the Allies immediately after **armistice** was signed.



What happened to Germany politically at the end of the First World War?

There were 3 important political effects:

- ✓ There was massive political unrest with uprisings and **strikes** such as the naval **mutiny** in Kiel in October, 1918.
- ✓ A **communist state** was declared in Bavaria on 7th November, 1918.
- ✓ The Kaiser lost control and **abdicated**.



What was the German Revolution at the end of First World War?

The German **revolution** was an uprising led by members of the navy, army and the workers who demanded peace negotiations to end the war. This resulted in the collapse of the **monarchy** and the creation of a **republic** in what was known as the November Revolution.



Why did the German Revolution happen at the end of the First World War?

The German **revolution** happened due to the economic problems of the war, war weariness and food shortages.



What happened during the German Revolution at the end of the First World War?

There were 8 important events of the German **revolution** at the end of World War One.

- ✓ In Kiel, the German Navy **mutinied** at the end of October 1918, refusing to follow the Kaiser's orders.
- ✓ By November 1918, there were demonstrations and **strikes** across Germany and a **communist state** declared in Bavaria.
- ✓ On the advice of his government and the army, Kaiser Wilhelm **abdicated** on 9th November, 1918.
- ✓ Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), announced that Germany was a **republic** to **prevent** a **communist** government being declared on 9th November, 1918.
- ✓ Prince Max von Baden stepped down as the Kaiser's Chancellor. Friedrich Ebert, the leader of the SPD, took over as the **chancellor** of Germany.
- ✓ On 10th November, 1918, Ebert suspended the Reichstag (**parliament**) and formed the Council of People's Representatives to run the country until a new **constitution** was written.
- ✓ Germany signed a **ceasefire** or **armistice** with the Allies on 11th November, 1918 to end the fighting in the First World War.
- ✓ In January 1919, there were elections to the Constituent Assembly, or National Assembly, which would decide on the new **constitution**.



What were the results of the German Revolution at the end of the World War I?

There were 3 key results of the German **revolution**:

- ✓ The Kaiser **abdicated**.
- ✓ Germany became a **republic**.
- ✓ This led to the end of the First World War.



PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN

-Need a summary-



Who was Philipp Scheidemann?

Philipp Scheidemann was a leading member of the Social Democratic Party in Germany.



Why was Philipp Scheidemann important?

On 9th November, 1918 Scheidemann announced there was a new German Republic from a window of the Reichstag after he heard that Kaiser Wilhelm II had **abdicated**.



FRIEDRICH EBERT

-Need a summary-



Who was Friedrich Ebert?

Friedrich Ebert was the leader of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) in Germany and involved with the creation of the Weimar Republic. (p.8)



When was Friedrich Ebert in power?

Ebert became the last Chancellor of the Kaiser's government on 9th November 1918 and then became the first President of the Weimar Republic (p.8) in February 1919 until February 1925.



Why was Friedrich Ebert important?

Ebert was important for 4 main reasons:

- ✓ He helped Germany change from a **monarchy** under Kaiser Wilhelm II to the Weimar Republic. (p.8)
- ✓ He helped create the new **constitution**.
- ✓ He worked with the Kaiser's **civil servants** to keep the country running as the country changed from a **monarchy** to a **republic**.
- ✓ He did a deal with General Groener so that he and the army would work together to stop the **communists** from taking power.



WEIMAR GERMANY (INCLUDING PARTIES)

-Need a summary-



What was the Weimar Republic?

The Weimar Republic was Germany's government from after the First World War to the rise of Nazi (p.64) Germany. The name comes from the town of Weimar, where the new government was formed following the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II.



When did the Weimar Republic exist?

The Weimar Republic existed from 1919 until 1933, when Hitler was appointed **chancellor**.



Where was the Weimar Republic created?

Weimar was the town in central Germany where the **constitutional** assembly met to set up the new **republic**. It was too dangerous in Berlin because of the unrest.



What was the structure of the constitution of the Weimar Republic?

The political structure of the Weimar Republic was made up of four different elements:

- ✓ The **president** was the head of **state**.
- ✓ The **chancellor** was the head of government.
- ✓ The **parliament** which was divided into two houses, the Reichstag and the Reichsrat.
- ✓ The **electorate** consisted of all men and women aged 21 and over were eligible to vote for the members of **parliament**.



What was the role of the President in the Weimar Republic?

The President had many powers but his power was limited:

- ✓ As head of **state**, the **president** did not take part in the day-to-day running of the country.
- ✓ He had the power to appoint and dismiss the **chancellor**.
- ✓ He could declare when Germany was at war and controlled the army, navy and airforce.



government and make emergency laws by **decree** if he wished.

- ✓ He had to be elected every 7 years by the people.



What was the role of the Chancellor in the Weimar Republic?

The Chancellor had many powers but his powers were limited:

- ✓ He was chosen by the **president**, usually from the political party that gained the most votes in the general election.
- ✓ As head of the government, he was responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.
- ✓ He could select all the government ministers.
- ✓ He and the **cabinet** would propose laws to the Reichstag.
- ✓ He was responsible for law and order, taxation, schooling, health care etc.
- ✓ He had to have the support of the majority of the Reichstag to bring in new laws.
- ✓ He could be dismissed by the **president**.



What was the role of the Reichstag in the Weimar Republic?

The Reichstag had many powers but the powers were limited:

- ✓ The Reichstag had more power than the Reichsrat.
- ✓ It controlled taxation.
- ✓ There had to be elections to the Reichstag at least every 4 years.
- ✓ It had the power to create laws but the Reichsrat had to agree to them.



What was the role of the Reichsrat in the Weimar Republic?

The Reichstag had some powers but the powers were limited:

- ✓ The Reichsrat had to be elected every 4 years.
- ✓ It could advise the Reichstag on the new laws, but the Reichstag could overrule it.
- ✓ It represented the regions of Weimar Germany which sent representatives to sit in the Reichsrat.



What was article 48 of the Weimar Republic?

Article 48 of the **constitution** of the Weimar Republic allowed the **chancellor** to ask the **president** to take emergency measures without the support of the Reichstag.



What were the Weimar Republic's constitutional strengths?

There were 5 key strengths of the new **constitution** which **prevented** any one person or group gaining too much power:

- ✓ All Germans aged 21 and over, men and women, were allowed to vote so it was very **democratic**.
- ✓ The Reichstag was elected using **proportional representation** which meant a party was given a certain number of seats according to how many votes it gained in the election. This was considered fairer for smaller parties.
- ✓ The **constitution** was written in such a way that no one person or institution would have too much power.
- ✓ The **chancellor** introduced new laws, but they only became laws if the majority of the Reichstag and Reichsrat voted for them.
- ✓ The Reichstag had more power but the Reichsrat could delay passing laws.



What were the constitution's weaknesses of the Weimar Republic?

There were four main weaknesses in the Weimar Republic's **constitution**:

- ✓ **Proportional representation** often meant no single party won enough seats to form a government on its own so several parties had to form a **coalition governments** which often fell apart.
- ✓ Article 48 of the **constitution** of the Weimar Republic allowed the **president** to take emergency measures without the consent of the Reichstag.
- ✓ Many judges and **civil servants** did not want the Weimar Republic and so did not fully support it.
- ✓ The leaders of the army wanted the Kaiser back and did not support the Weimar Republic.



What happened when the Weimar Republic stopped paying reparations?

The Weimar Republic paid pay **reparations** after the First World War for the first few years but then they defaulted at the end of 1922. France and Belgium retaliated in January 1923 by occupying the Ruhr. This led to **hyperinflation**.



What was the political system of the Weimar Republic?

There were 5 key reasons why politics in the Weimar Republic were difficult:

- ✓ The electoral system used **proportional representation** which meant that the number of seats a political party gained was in proportion to the number of votes cast for them in the election.
- ✓ Therefore, there were many different parties that would be elected to the Reichstag.



example, in 1925 the government was made up of 5 different political parties.

- ✓ This made politics difficult because the parties had different beliefs and would rarely agree.
- ✓ During the crisis of the Great Depression, the **coalition governments** regularly collapsed.



What was the political spectrum of parties in the Weimar Republic?

There were more than 29 political parties across the political spectrum throughout the Weimar period. The 5 most important parties are:

- ✓ The Communists (KPD) were an **extreme left wing** party.
- ✓ The Social Democrats (SPD) were moderately left wing.
- ✓ The Centre Party (ZP) were in the middle.
- ✓ The German People's Party (DVP) were moderately **right wing**.
- ✓ The Nationalist Socialist Party (NSDAP) (p.64) were the Nazi party and extremely **right wing**.



What was the Communist Party in the Weimar Republic?

The Communist Party, or KPD, of the Weimar Republic was:

- ✓ An **extreme left-wing** party that believed in **communism** and **revolution**.
- ✓ Opposed the Weimar Republic and wanted it to fail.
- ✓ Supported by the **working class** and some **middle class** people.
- ✓ Supported by the Spartacists that led the Spartacist Revolt (p.24) in 1919 which tried to overthrow the Weimar Republic.
- ✓ Well funded by the USSR. (p.178)



What was the Social Democratic Party in the Weimar Republic?

The Social Democratic Party, or SPD, of the Weimar Republic was:

- ✓ Moderately **left wing**.
 - ✓ Supported by the **working class** and the **middle class**.
 - ✓ Anti-communist.
 - ✓ Very supportive of the Weimar Republic that they helped to create.
 - ✓ President Ebert's party.
-



What was the Centre Party in the Weimar Republic?

The Centre Party, or ZP, of the Weimar Republic was:

- ✓ A **moderate** political party.
 - ✓ Supported by **conservatives** and Catholics as it used to be the party of the Catholic Church.
 - ✓ Supported the Weimar Republic.
 - ✓ A part of every **coalition government** from 1919 to 1933.
-



What was the German People's Party in the Weimar Republic?

The German People's Party, or DVP, was:

- ✓ A **moderate** political party.
- ✓ Supported by the upper **middle classes**.
- ✓ Mostly supportive of the Weimar Republic but they had their reservations.
- ✓ Tended to support the **monarchy**.



Secretary between 1923 and 1929.



What was the Nazi Party in the Weimar Republic?

The Nationalist Socialist Party, NSDAP, (p.64) or Nazi Party was:

- ✓ Extremely **right wing** and **nationalistic**.
- ✓ Strongly opposed to the Weimar Republic and wanted to overthrow it.
- ✓ Supported by the wealthy, businessmen, ex-soldiers, workers and the middles classes.
- ✓ Led by Adolf Hitler. (p.58)
- ✓ Anti-communist.



THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919

-Need a summary-



What was the the Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace document which officially ended the First World War between Germany and the Allied Powers.



When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on 28th June, 1919.



Where was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

The **treaty** was signed in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, France.



What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

There were various terms Germany had to agree to, including taking the blame for the First World War, military reductions, **territorial** losses and financial payments to the Allies.



What were the military terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

There were 8 key military restrictions to which Germany agreed:

- ✓ Limiting their army to 100,000 men.
- ✓ Limiting their navy to 15,000 men, only 6 battleships and no submarines.
- ✓ The Rhineland was **demilitarised** which meant no German armed forces were allowed to enter the Rhineland.
- ✓ No **military** air force was allowed.
- ✓ **Conscription** was banned so all soldiers had to be volunteers.
- ✓ No tanks or armoured cars were allowed.
- ✓ No heavy **artillery** was allowed.
- ✓ The Allies would station an army of **occupation** on the West bank of the Rhine in the towns of Cologne, Coblenz and Mainz.



What were the financial terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

There were 3 key financial restrictions to which Germany agreed:



Allies for the destruction of land and the death of soldiers in WW1.

- ✓ The debt Germany owed was set at £6.6 billion in 1921.
- ✓ Germany had to give up its **merchant** fleet to Britain as compensation for the ships it sunk during the war.



What was the War Guilt clause of the Treaty of Versailles?

Article 231 was the 'war guilt clause' that forced Germany to accept the blame for causing the First World War. This enabled the Allies to demand **reparations** or compensation from Germany.



What were the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

Germany lost areas of its country to other countries. There were 11 main **territorial** adjustments:

- ✓ They lost Alsace-Lorraine to France.
- ✓ They lost Eupen-Malmedy to Belgium.
- ✓ They lost Posen and West Prussia to Poland. This resulted in Germany being divided in two. East Prussia was cut off from the rest of Germany because of the area of land called the Polish Corridor.
- ✓ The German port of Danzig was made an international city, under the control of the League of Nations, which meant it was not ruled by Germany. Danzig was used by Poland as a port.
- ✓ They lost all 11 **colonies**. They were handed over to the League of Nations who gave them to France or Britain as **mandates - territories** to look after.
- ✓ Two areas of Germany were given a public vote, or **plebiscite**, to decide whether they would belong to Germany or not. Upper Silesia voted to join Poland. North Schleswig voted to join Denmark.



years and the Saar would be administered by the League of Nations.

- ✓ They lost 13% of its land in Europe and 10% of its **population**.
- ✓ The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was cancelled. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were taken from Germany and turned into independent **states**.
- ✓ Memel was given to Lithuania and Hultschin was transferred to Czechoslovakia.
- ✓ Germany was also prohibited from Anschluss which meant it could not unite with Austria.



What was the German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles?

Germany reacted in 6 key ways:

- ✓ The majority of Germans were angered by the Treaty and highly resented several of its terms.
- ✓ Germans were given no say in the **treaty**. They saw it as a **diktat** or a dictated peace.
- ✓ The new Weimar government earned themselves the nickname the November Criminals because Germans believe they had been betrayed by their government when they signed the Treaty of Versailles and stabbed in the back.
- ✓ Some Germans thought that the war guilt clause (Article 231) was unfair and it wasn't right to blame the new Weimar government for the actions of the now-abdicated **kaizer**.
- ✓ The restriction of the armed forces hurt Germany's pride and made them feel weak.
- ✓ Germany felt further insulted by not being allowed to join the League of Nations until they had proven themselves to be a peaceful nation.



POLITICAL CHALLENGES

-Need a summary-



What early political challenges did the Weimar Republic face?

The Weimar Republic (p.8) faced political challenges from the Left and the Right in the early years.



When did the Weimar Republic face political challenges initially?

It faced political challenges between 1919 and 1923.



Why did the Weimar Republic face political challenges in the early years?

There were 3 key reasons why there were political challenges:

- ✓ Signing the Treaty of Versailles (p.15) made the Weimar Republic (p.8) unpopular.
- ✓ **Extreme left-wing** parties wanted a **communist** government in Germany. They wanted to end **capitalism** - this meant that they wanted to end private ownership of land, business and property. They wanted power to be in the hands of the workers.
- ✓ **Extreme right-wing** parties wanted a very strong government with a strong army. Some wanted the Kaiser back. They hated the Weimar Republic (p.8) because they saw it as weak.



-Need a summary-



Who was Rosa Luxemburg?

Rosa Luxemburg was one of the leader of the Spartacist League who were a group of **extreme socialists** from the Independent Socialist Party (USPD) and supporters of the Communist Party in Germany.



When was Rosa Luxemburg active?

Rosa Luxemburg led the Spartacists uprising in January 1919.



What was Rosa Luxemburg important to the Weimar Republic?

Rosa Luxemburg was important because she and Karl Liebknecht (p.21) led a failed attempt to overthrow the Weimar Republic (p.8) in January 1919 which threatened the Republic.



When did Rosa Luxemburg die?

Rosa Luxemburg died on 16th January, 1919.



Who killed Rosa Luxemburg?

Rosa Luxemburg was killed by members of the Freikorps and her body was dumped in a canal in Berlin.



-Need a summary-



Who was Karl Liebknecht?

Karl Liebknecht was one of the leader of the Spartacist League who were a group of **extreme socialists** from the Independent Socialist Party (USPD) and supporters of the Communist Party in Germany.



When was Karl Liebknecht active?

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When did Karl Liebknecht die?

Karl Liebknecht died on 16th January, 1919.



Who killed Karl Liebknecht?

Karl Liebknecht was killed by members of the Freikorps.



POLITICAL CHALLENGES - VIOLENCE

-Need a summary-



What political violence did the Weimar Republic face in the early years?

During the early years the Weimar Republic (p.8) faced a lot of political violence. Many people were murdered, including politicians.



When did the political violence occur in the Weimar Republic?

The political violence occurred between 1919 and 1923.



Why was there political violence in the Weimar Republic?

It happened because of the Weimar Republic's (p.8) unpopularity with certain left and **right wing** groups, which resulted in uprisings and political **assassinations**.



Who was targeted by the political violence in the Weimar Republic?

Between 1919 and 1922 there were 376 political murders. There were three notable ones:

- ✓ Hugo Haase, a member of the Council of People's Representatives, was murdered in 1919.
- ✓ Matthias Erzberger, who had signed the **armistice** in November 1918, was murdered in August 1921 because he was seen as a November Criminal.
- ✓ Walther Rathenau, the Weimar Republic's (p.8) foreign minister, was machine-gunned to death in June 1922.



How did the Weimar Republic deal with the political violence?

Those accused of committing the murders were treated differently. The judges were harsher on those who were left wing, with ten **left-wing** assassins convicted and executed. Nobody accused of murder who was **right wing** was convicted.



What role did the political parties play in the political violence in the Weimar Republic?

Political violence was made worse by the parties because they had their own private armies. The KPD had the Red Front Fighters, for example, while the DNVP had the Stahlhelm.



What was the importance of the political violence in the Weimar Republic?

The political violence was important because it showed the Weimar Republic (p.8) was so unpopular with some political groups that they were prepared to break the law in an attempt to achieve what they wanted.



SPARTACIST REVOLT, 1919

-Need a summary-



What was the Spartacist Revolt?

The Spartacist Revolt, or Spartacist Uprising, was an attempted **revolution** to overthrow the Weimar Republic (p.8) by an **extreme left-wing** group called the Spartacists.



When was the Spartacist Revolt?

The Spartacist Revolt took place between December 1918 and January 1919.



Who led the Spartacist Revolt?

The Spartacists were an **extreme left-wing** group that supported the German Communist Party. They were extreme **socialists** from the Independent Socialist Party (USPD). They were led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. (p.21)



Where was the Spartacist Revolt?

The Spartacist Revolt took place in Berlin.



Why did the Spartacist Revolt occur?

There were 3 key reasons why the Spartacist Revolt occurred:



Berlin, Emil Eichhorn, on 4th January, 1919. Eichhorn was popular with the workers so there were protests.

- ✓ The Spartacists used this as an opportunity to stage an uprising.
- ✓ They wanted to wanted Germany to be run by small **councils** of soldiers and workers similar to what was set up in Russia (p.178) in the February Revolution of 1917.



What were the key events of the Spartacist Revolt?

The Spartacists called for an uprising and a **general strike** in Berlin on 6th January, 1919. There were demonstrations by 100,000 workers. The Spartacists took over key buildings, including the newspaper and telegraph offices, and the government lost control.



How did the Weimar Republic react to the Spartacist Revolt?

The government reacted in 3 main ways:

- ✓ The government needed help from the army. The regular army, the Reichswehr, was too weak so Ebert ordered it to use the Freikorps, ex-soldiers who had kept their weapons from the First World War.
- ✓ There were estimated to be 250,000 men in the Freikorps by March 1919. They were very **right wing** and hated the **communists**. They were used by the government to crush the Spartacist Revolt.
- ✓ The Freikorps arrested and murdered Karl Liebknecht (p.21) and Rosa Luxemburg on 16th January, 1919. Several thousand **communist** supporters were arrested and killed during the uprising.



Why the Spartacist Uprising important?

The Spartacist Uprising was important for 3 key reasons:

- ✓ It showed the Weimar Republic (p.8) was weak and unpopular.



government to attack and kill the Spartacists without being arrested themselves.

- ✓ The Weimar Republic (p.8) survived and the German Army had supported it when it was needed.



WOLFGANG KAPP

-Need a summary-



Tell me about Wolfgang Kapp.

Dr Wolfgang Kapp was a **right wing nationalist** who disliked the new Weimar Republic. (p.8)



What did Wolfgang Kapp do?

Dr Wolfgang Kapp is famous for leading a **right wing** uprising of the Freikorps against the Weimar Republic (p.8) in March 1920. It failed because the workers went on **strike**.



What was Dr Wolfgang Kapp's punishment?

Dr Wolfgang Kapp fled to Sweden but on his return to Germany he was put on trial and was sentenced to prison where he died of cancer.



PUTSCH, 1920

-Need a summary-



What was the Kapp Putsch?

The Kapp Putsch was a **right wing** uprising against the Weimar Republic. (p.8)



When was the Kapp Putsch?

The Kapp Putsch happened in March 1920.



Where was the Kapp Putsch?

The Kapp Putsch happened in Berlin.



Who was involved in the Kapp Putsch?

It was organised by the Freikorps (ex-soldiers) and led by Dr Wolfgang Kapp.



Why did the Kapp Putsch occur?

There are 3 key reasons why the Kapp Putsch took place:

- ✓ By 1920, President Ebert was struggling to retain control over the Freikorps. In March 1920, the Weimar government announced the Freikorps would be disbanded.



army strong again and then recover the lands Germany had lost in the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)

- ✓ Some wanted the Kaiser to return from **exile**.



What were the key events of the Kapp Putsch?

There were 3 key events:

- ✓ The Freikorps reacted to the news that the government was attempting to ban them by marching in Berlin with around 5,000 men.
- ✓ Members of the army refused to fire on them as they were ex-soldiers.
- ✓ The **rebels** took control of Berlin and declared a new government.



How did the Weimar Republic react to the Kapp Putsch?

The Weimar Republic (p.8) took 4 key actions:

- ✓ The government fled to Dresden as Berlin was under control of the **rebels**.
- ✓ They asked the public to go on **strike** which stopped gas, electricity, water and transport services.
- ✓ The **rebels** fled after realising they could not govern the country.
- ✓ Kapp was captured in April 1922 when he returned to Germany from Sweden, put on trial and sentenced to prison.



Why was the Kapp Putsch important to the Weimar Republic?

The Kapp Putsch was important because it showed how unpopular the Weimar Republic (p.8) was with the **right wing** parties, and that the army would not support it if the right wing launched an attack.



THE RUHR CRISIS, 1923

-Need a summary-



What was the Ruhr Occupation?

The Ruhr Occupation was a period of military **occupation** by France and Belgium of the Ruhr region in Germany. It happened because Germany failed to pay the **reparations** instalment at the end of 1922.



When was the Ruhr Occupation?

The Ruhr Occupation took place between 11th January, 1923 and 25th August, 1925.



Which countries were involved with the Ruhr Occupation?

France and Belgium were the occupying countries.



Why did the Ruhr Occupation occur?

The Ruhr Occupation occurred because:



reparation payment that was due.

- ✓ In response, the French and Belgians took control of the area because it was Germany's main industrial area.
- ✓ They were then able to take goods or resources from the Ruhr as a form of reparations.
- ✓ The terms of the Treaty of Versailles (p. 15) meant this was legal.



What actions did France and Belgium take during the Ruhr Occupation?

France and Belgium:

- ✓ Sent in 60,000 French and Belgian soldiers.
- ✓ Took over factories, mines and railways.
- ✓ Took food and goods.
- ✓ Arrested Germans and 100 Germans were killed.
- ✓ Threw 15,000 Germans out of their homes.



What was Germany's response to the Ruhr Occupation?

Germany's response was:

- ✓ The German government ordered its workers in the Ruhr to not fight back.
- ✓ Instead they went on strike and would not help the French or Belgium soldiers remove goods from the country. This was known as passive resistance.
- ✓ France and Belgium brought in their own workers to take their place, but eventually Germany's economy was paralysed.



What were the consequences of the Ruhr Occupation?

There were 4 important consequences of the Ruhr Occupation:

- ✓ The Weimar Republic (p.8) responded by printing more money to pay the **reparations** bill and the striking Ruhr workers.
- ✓ Printing money led to **hyperinflation** where money became worthless and the price of goods drastically increased. For example, the price of bread in the summer of 1923 was 1,200 marks but by November 1923 it was 428 billion marks.
- ✓ It was one of the causes of the Nazi (p.64) Munich Beer Hall Putsch, (p.68) 1923.
- ✓ The Dawes Plan, (p.35) 1924 brought about the end of the **hyperinflation** problem and Ruhr **occupation**.



HYPERINFLATION, 1923

-Need a summary-



What caused hyperinflation crisis in Weimar Republic?

To pay **reparations** and the workers **striking** in the Ruhr, Germany printed more money. This led to **hyperinflation** and had a disastrous effect on the economy. The value of the German mark fell and the prices of goods increased.



What were the economic consequences of the hyperinflation crisis in the Weimar Republic?

There were six main economic consequences of **hyperinflation**.



they were paid. A loaf of bread in 1922 cost 200 marks. By 1923 it cost 200,000 billion marks.

- ✓ Many people used a barter system and traded items instead of paying with money to get around the problems of **hyperinflation**.
- ✓ As money became worthless, those with savings lost their money. This especially affected the **middle classes**.
- ✓ People used the money in other ways such as they burnt it for fuel, children played with it and people made dresses with it.
- ✓ People on fixed incomes could not renegotiate their earnings and the elderly on fixed pensions received no increases. This meant their incomes became almost worthless.
- ✓ Many small business owners went **bankrupt**.
- ✓ There were shortages of goods because foreign suppliers refused to accept German marks as they were worthless.



Who benefitted from the hyperinflation crisis in the Weimar Republic?

There were three main benefits of **hyperinflation**:

- ✓ Those with debts found it easier to pay off what they owed.
- ✓ Farmers benefited from the increase in food prices because people were paying more for food.
- ✓ Foreign visitors benefitted as they could buy more with their money as the value of their own **currency** went up against the German mark. This made the German people very angry.



What was the solution to the hyperinflation crisis in the Weimar Republic?

The **hyperinflation** crisis was solved in 3 key ways:



temporary one called the Rentenmark in October 1924.

- ✓ Eventually the Rentenmark became the new Reichsmark in 1924. This was a stable **currency** that remained for next 25 years.
- ✓ Stresemann, as Foreign Secretary, signed the Dawes Plan (*p.35*) in 1924 which organised American loans to German banks and businesses and temporarily lower annual **reparation** payments to help their economy recover.



How successful was the solution to the hyperinflation crisis?

Stresemann's solution to the **hyperinflation** crisis had 2 main success:

- ✓ People accepted the new **currency** and **hyperinflation** was ended.
- ✓ The Dawes Plan, (*p.35*) 1924 helped to restore economic stability.



In what ways did the solution to the hyperinflation crisis fail?

Stresemann's solution to the **hyperinflation** crisis had 3 main failures:

- ✓ People who lost savings, mainly the **middle classes**, never received their money back and they blamed the Weimar Republic (*p.8*) for this.
- ✓ People who had suffered during the **hyperinflation** crisis were bitter about their experience and blamed the Weimar Republic. (*p.8*)
- ✓ One of the reasons the Nazi Party (*p.64*) organised the Munich Beer Hall Putsch (*p.68*) in 1923 was because of the **hyperinflation** crisis.



-Need a summary-



Who was Gustav Stresemann?

Gustav Stresemann was a German statesman who served as **chancellor** and foreign minister for the Weimar Republic. (p.8)



When was Gustav Stresemann in power?

Stresemann had multiple roles in Germany:

- ✓ In 1907 he became a member of Germany's **parliament**.
- ✓ In 1917 he became the Leader of the National Liberal Party.
- ✓ In 1923, he was the Chancellor between August and November.
- ✓ In 1923, he became the Foreign Secretary.



Why was Gustav Stresemann important?

Stresemann was important because:

- ✓ He stopped the **hyperinflation** crisis of 1923.
- ✓ His actions helped the Weimar Republic (p.8) to recover between 1924 and 1929.
- ✓ He helped restore Germany's confidence and reputation so that Germany's relationship with other countries improved.
- ✓ Germany was allowed to join the League of Nations under his leadership.



the land taken away in the Treaty of Versailles (p. 15) and not ending reparations.



How did Gustav Stresemann stop hyperinflation?

Stresemann solved the **hyperinflation** crisis by:

- ✓ Setting up a temporary **currency** called the Rentenmark, which had real value and was important in halting **hyperinflation**.
- ✓ Replacing the Rentenmark with a new **currency** tied to the price of land in Germany called the Reichsmark in 1924.



CHARLES G. DAWES

-Need a summary-



Who was Charles G Dawes?

Charles G. Dawes was an American banker who was asked by the Allies to help solve the problem of Weimar Germany not being able to pay its **reparations** bill.



When was Charles G. Dawes important?

Charles G. Dawes was important in 1924.



Why was Charles G. Dawes important to the Weimar Republic?

Charles G. Dawes was important because he negotiated the Dawes Plan with Gustav Stresemann. (p.34) This Plan helped Weimar Germany end the **hyperinflation** crisis, stabilise the **currency** and organised American loans to Weimar Germany to support their economy.



RECOVERY - DAWES PLAN, 1924

-Need a summary-



What was the Dawes Plan?

The Dawes Plan (p.35) was an agreement between the USA and Weimar Germany which helped to solve Germany's problems in paying **reparations**.



When was the Dawes Plan signed?

The Dawes Plan (p.35) was negotiated in April 1924 and signed in October 1924.



Who created the Dawes Plan?

The Dawes Plan (p.35) was created by American banker, Charles G Dawes, along with Gustav Stresemann. (p.34)



Why was the Dawes Plan created?

The Dawes Plan (p.35) was created to solve Germany's problems in paying **reparations** following the 1923 **hyperinflation** crisis.



What was agreed in the Dawes Plan?

The Dawes Plan (p.35) included 3 key terms:

- ✓ **Reparations** repayments were temporarily reduced to £50 million per year.
- ✓ Loans worth 800 million marks were arranged from US banks and businesses to German **industry** and businesses.
- ✓ The German State Bank, the Reichsbank, should be reorganised and supervised by the Allies.



What were the benefits of the Dawes Plan?

There were 3 main benefits because of the Dawes Plan: (p.35)

- ✓ American loans helped **industrial** output to double between 1923 and 1928. Employment, income tax and trade all increased as a result.
- ✓ The French and Belgians left the Ruhr after being reassured they would get paid **reparations** as result of the Dawes Plan (p.35) and Stresemann called off **passive resistance** in the Ruhr.
- ✓ The Weimar Republic (p.8) became politically stronger as the economy improved.



What were the criticisms of the Dawes Plan?

There were 2 key criticisms of the Dawes Plan: (p.35)



political parties were angry Germany was still paying **reparations** imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)

- ✓ In the long term, because the Weimar economy was dependent on US loans, Germany could be economically damaged if these were recalled.



RECOVERY - LOCARNO, 1925

-Need a summary-



What was the Locarno Pact?

The Locarno Pact was a **treaty** intended to improve the relationship between Germany, Belgium and France by protecting their borders.



When was the Locarno Pact signed?

The Locarno Pact was signed in 1925.



Who signed the Locarno Pact?

The pact was signed by Germany, Belgium, France, Britain and Italy.



Why was the Locarno Pact signed?

The Locarno Pact was intended to improve the relationship between Germany and her neighbours. Stresemann wanted to also **prevent**



Belgian **occupation** of the Ruhr (p. 29) in 1923.



What were the terms of the Locarno Pact?

There were 5 key terms of the Locarno Pact:

- ✓ Germany accepted its new borders with France, drawn up under the Treaty of Versailles, (p. 15) and France promised peace with Germany.
- ✓ Germany accepted its new borders with Belgium, drawn up under the Treaty of Versailles, (p. 15) and Belgium promised peace with Germany.
- ✓ If there was a border **dispute** between Germany and France or Germany and Belgium, Britain and Italy would step in as guarantors to solve the problems.
- ✓ The five countries agreed to discuss Germany's membership of the League of Nations.
- ✓ It was agreed the Rhineland would be permanently **demilitarised**.



What were the benefits of the Locarno Pact?

There were 4 key benefits because of the Locarno Pact:

- ✓ War was less likely because the relationship between Germany, France, Britain, Belgium and Italy improved.
- ✓ Germany was treated like an equal rather than as the loser of the First World War.
- ✓ Unlike the Treaty of Versailles, (p. 15) it was not imposed on Germany so it helped to boost the nation's confidence in the more **moderate** political parties and increased status and popularity of the Weimar Republic. (p. 8)
- ✓ It paved the way for Germany to join the League of Nations.



What were the criticisms of the Locarno Pact?

The negative result of the Locarno Pact was that the extremist political parties hated it, primarily because it confirmed the borders laid out in the detested Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)



RECOVERY - LEAGUE OF NATIONS, 1926

-Need a summary-



What made Weimar Germany join the League of Nations?

Following successful discussions at the Locarno Conference, Weimar Germany joined the League of Nations. This **conference** led to the signing of the Locarno Pact. (p.38)



When did Weimar Germany join the League of Nations?

Weimar Germany joined the League of Nations in 1926.



How did being able to join the League of Nations benefit Weimar Germany?

The positive benefits were that:

- ☒ It helped improve confidence in the government and restore national pride.



community once more.

- ✓ Weimar Germany was given a place on the League of Nations Council, which took the most important decisions in the League.



How did being able to join the League of Nations affect Weimar Germany negatively?

The negative results were that some parties in the Weimar Republic (p.8) strongly disagreed with membership of the League of Nations. They saw the League as a symbol of the hated Treaty of Versailles, (p.15) because the **treaty** established the League.



RECOVERY - KELLOGG-BRIAND, 1928

-Need a summary-



What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

The Kellogg-Briand Pact was a promise by countries who signed it not to use war to achieve their **foreign policy** aims.



When was the Kellogg-Briand Pact signed?

The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed in August 1928.



Who signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

The Kellogg-Briand pact was an agreement between 62 nations, including Germany. It was organised by the US foreign minister, Kellogg and the French foreign minister, Briand.



What were the benefits for Germany of signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

There were 3 main benefits because of the Kellogg-Briand Pact:

- ✓ Germany was now being included as one of the world's main powers.
- ✓ It showed that **moderate** political parties could build Germany's strength internationally.
- ✓ It improved the reputation of the Weimar Republic. (p.8)



How did the Kellogg-Briand Pact not help Weimar Germany?

There were some negative reactions as not all Germans supported the Kellogg-Briand Pact because it didn't remove the restrictions placed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)



-Need a summary-



Who was Owen Young?

Owen Young was an American banker who was asked by the Allies to help resolve the **reparations** issues with Weimar Germany.



When was Owen Young important?

Owen Young was important in 1929.



What was Owen Young's role in the Weimar Republic?

Owen Young was important because he helped negotiate the Young Plan with Stresemann. This Plan reduced the overall **reparation** bill that Weimar Germany had to pay from £6.6 billion to £2 billion and gave them 59 more years to pay it.



RECOVERY - YOUNG PLAN, 1929

-Need a summary-



What was the Young Plan?

The Young Plan (p.43) was another deal aimed at helping Germany with paying the **reparations** bill.



When was the Young Plan created?

The Young Plan (p.43) was signed in 1929.



Who created the Young Plan?

Owen Young, an American banker, helped negotiate the Young Plan (p.43) with Stresemann and Germany.



Why was the Young Plan needed?

The Young Plan (p.43) was created to help Weimar Germany pay its **reparations** bill.



What was agreed in the Young Plan?

The Young Plan (p.43) **stated** Germany would have 59 years to pay the **reparations** bill, which was reduced from £6.6 billion to £2 billion.



What were the benefits of the Young Plan?

There were 3 key benefits because of the Young Plan: (p.43)

- ✓ The lower **reparations** payments meant the Weimar government could in turn reduce taxes, giving people more money to spend or save.
- ✓ It helped them recover economically.
- ✓ It increased confidence politically.



How did the Young Plan not help Weimar Germany?

There were 2 key criticisms of the Young Plan: (p.43)

- ✓ The annual **reparations** payment was still high at £50 million per year.
- ✓ The **extreme** political parties were furious **reparations** had not been cancelled. Hitler commented that extending payments over 59 years was "passing the penalty onto the unborn".



FULLY RECOVERED?

-Need a summary-



Did the Weimar Republic recover between 1924 and 1929?

There is some debate about how far the Weimar Republic (p.8) recovered between 1924 and 1929, following the **hyperinflation** crisis. There is evidence to suggest the Republic did recover but not fully.



What evidence is there to suggest that the Weimar Republic did recover between 1924 and 1929?

There are 7 main pieces of evidence to suggest that the Weimar Republic (p.8) did recover:

- ✓ The temporary **currency**, the Rentenmark, replaced the worthless German mark and gradually restored confidence.



Democrats Party winning the most votes in general elections. There was greater backing for the political parties that supported the Weimar Republic. (p.8)

- ✓ Support for the **extreme** political parties decreased. The Nazi Party (p.64) only won 12 seats in the May 1928 elections.
- ✓ The German economy improved with the loans from the US. Businesses were able to pay off their debts and **industrial production** grew between 1923 and 1929.
- ✓ The wages of **industrial** workers increased slightly and there were fewer **strikes**, suggesting workers were happier.
- ✓ By 1928 **industrial production** had recovered and reached pre-war levels.
- ✓ By 1930 Germany was one of leading exporters of manufactured goods.



What evidence is there to suggest that the Weimar Republic did not fully recover between 1924 and 1929?

There are 7 main pieces of evidence to suggest that the Weimar Republic (p.8) did not fully recover:

- ✓ Extremist parties such as the **communists** and Nazis (p.64) that wanted to destroy the Weimar Republic (p.8) still existed and had supporters.
- ✓ Germany was dependent on its loans from the US. If America recalled the loans, the German economy would suffer.
- ✓ Between 1924 and 1929, unemployment never fell below 1.3 million.
- ✓ **Agriculture** did not thrive and farmers struggled. They made little profit and fell into greater debt. They did not have the money to invest in new machinery to modernise their practices and **production** was just 75% of its pre-war level.



system used **proportional representation**, no one party could secure a majority in the Reichstag and as a result there were frequent, short-lived **coalition governments**.

- ✓ The cost of living rose and the increase in wages was mostly wiped out by higher prices.
- ✓ Many **nationalists** opposed the Dawes and Young Plans because the plans meant that Weimar Germany still had to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)



SOCIAL CHANGES

-Need a summary-



What was the standard of living in Weimar Germany like?

For most people, there was some improvements in the standard of living between 1924 and 1929 in Weimar Germany. However, there were still issues.



How did unemployment insurance affect the standard of living in Weimar Germany?

The standard of living between 1924 and 1929 was affected by the introduction of the Unemployment Insurance Act in 1927. This meant that workers were charged 3% of their wages and when they were made unemployed or fell sick they received 60 marks per week.



How did work and wages affect the standard of living in Weimar Germany?

The standard of living between 1924 and 1929 was affected by an increase in wages which rose by 25% in **real** terms between 1925 and 1928. This meant that the wage increase was above the **rate of inflation**.



How did housing affect the standard of living in Weimar Germany?

The standard of living between 1924 and 1929 was affected by improvements in housing. There was a shortage in houses so in 1925 a 15% rent tax was introduced to fund building. By 1928 about 100,000 houses were built but there was still a shortage.



What other improvements affected the standard of living in Weimar Germany?

The standard of living between 1924 and 1929 was affected by other improvements such as pensions being paid to war veterans, war widows and parents of dead servicemen under the 1920 Reich Pension Laws.



What was the overall change to the standard of living in Weimar Germany?

Overall, the standard of living between 1924 and 1929 did improve in terms of housing, wages and unemployment insurance. However, the recovery was fragile as people were still suffering from the affects of the **hyperinflation** crisis of 1923.



SOCIAL CHANGES FOR WOMEN

-Need a summary-



What happened to the lives of women in the Weimar Republic?

Between 1924 and 1929, women in the Weimar Republic (p.8) enjoyed more social, political and economic freedom but there were problems.



What happened to a woman's life politically in the Weimar republic?

There were 3 main political changes to the lives of women in the Weimar Republic: (p.8)

- ✓ Women aged 21 years and over were given the right to vote.
- ✓ There were 112 female members of the Reichstag by 1932.
- ✓ The **constitution** gave women and men equal rights. Women gained more political rights.



What happened to a woman's life economically in Weimar republic?

Women's lives did not change that much in terms of economics and work:

- ✓ In 1918, 75% of women were working because of the First World War but this dropped to 25% by 1925.
- ✓ Despite being gaining political equality with men in the **constitution**, women were paid less than men by about 33% on average.
- ✓ Women found it difficult to have a professional career. There were few female judges but women were more successful in medicine and education.



What happened to women's lives socially in the Weimar Republic?

There were 2 key social changes to the lives of women in the Weimar Republic: (p.8)

- ✓ If you lived in a town or city, young women had more job opportunities.
- ✓ Some women's behaviour changed and they spent more money on clothes, make-up, smoking, drinking and going out.



What problems were created because of the changes women experienced in Weimar Republic?

The social, political and economic changes women experienced led to 2 key problems:

- ✓ Despite women's rights being protected in the **constitution**, it did not mean women had equality in reality. For example, women still earned less than men.
- ✓ Some people thought women should not be challenging men's roles. For example, **trade unions** didn't like women workers.



CULTURAL CHANGES

-Need a summary-



What happened to create the culture change in the Weimar Republic?

There were many cultural changes in Weimar Germany in art, architecture, cinemas and it was a time of cultural experimentation. The



Why did arts and culture change in Weimar Germany?

There were cultural changes in Weimar Germany due to 4 key reasons:

- ✓ World wide trends in art and **culture** and a reaction to the horror of the First World War.
- ✓ The country was recovering economically after 1924 so there was more money to spend on arts and **culture**.
- ✓ The political changes the country had experienced as they changed from a **monarchy** to a **democracy** allowed for more freedom of expression and speech.
- ✓ Several art and cultural movements influenced the change.



Which movements in the Weimar Republic affected arts and culture?

Cultural change in the Weimar Republic (p.8) was influenced by several artistic and cultural movements of the time. 4 of these were:

- ✓ New objectivism.
- ✓ Modernism.
- ✓ Expressionism.
- ✓ The Bauhaus Movement.



How was the art of the Weimar Republic affected by cultural change?

Art underwent a cultural change in Weimar Germany as there were new expressionist artists like Otto Dix. Expressionist painters like Dix and Grosz painted images which were very negative about life in Weimar Germany.



How was the architecture of the Weimar Republic affected by cultural change?

Architecture underwent some cultural change in Weimar Germany as some architects like Erich Mendelsohn designed buildings in the Bauhaus style.



How was the cinema of the Weimar Republic affected by cultural change?

Cinema underwent quite a big cultural change as film became very popular and technology developed so films using sound were made. One of Germany's first science fiction films, *Metropolis*, was about life in the 20th century.



What opposition was there to the changes in arts and culture in Weimar Germany?

There was opposition to these cultural changes in the Weimar Republic: (p.8)

- ✓ Those who were **right-wing**, like the Nazi Party, (p.64) criticised these cultural changes because they believed it undermined traditional German **culture**, family values and Germany's way of life.
- ✓ Those on the **left-wing**, like the Communist Party (KPD) attacked the cultural changes because they thought it wasted money that should be spent on the workers.



REPUBLIC

-Need a summary-



What was new objectivism in Weimar Germany?

New objectivism was the idea that the arts should show life as it really was and not romanticise it or make it appear better than reality. This idea changed art and **culture** in Weimar Germany as there was a new focus on real life including **poverty** and suffering.



MODERNISM IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

-Need a summary-



What did modernism do to arts and culture in Weimar Germany?

Modernism was the idea that the arts should look to the future rather than the past so this idea changed art and **culture** in Weimar Germany with a **new** focus on technology and what the world could look like in the future.



EXPRESSIONISM IN THE WEIMAR



-Need a summary-



What did expressionism do to arts and culture in Weimar Germany?

Expressionism was the idea that the arts should express how the artist feels so this idea changed art and **culture** in Weimar Germany as art did not have to look anything like reality.



THE BAUHAUS MOVEMENT IN THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC

-Need a summary-



What did the Bauhaus movement do to the arts and culture in Weimar Germany?

The Bauhaus Movement was led by a group of designers who focused on a specific style of simple lines and made use of new technology so this idea changed art and **culture** in Weimar Germany.



-Need a summary-



What was the German Workers' Party?

The German Workers' Party, or DAP, was a **right-wing** party that Hitler eventually took over and changed into the Nazi Party. (p. 64)



Who set up the German Workers' Party?

The German Workers' Party was set up by Anton Drexler.



When was the German Workers' Party set up?

The German Workers' Party was set up in February 1919.



What did the German Workers' Party believe in?

The German Workers' Party had several policies. The 6 main policies included:

- ✓ Ideas appealing to workers.
- ✓ Opposition to the Weimar government which it blamed for signing the Treaty of Versailles. (p. 15)
- ✓ **Nationalistic** ideas.
- ✓ Hatred of the Treaty of Versailles. (p. 15)
- ✓ Hatred of **democracy** which it thought created weak government.
- ✓ Anti-Semitism.



When did Hitler join the German Workers' Party?

Hitler joined the German Workers' Party after attending a **meeting** as a spy for the German army on 19th September, 1919. He was the 7th member - it was a very small party.



How did Hitler take over the German Workers' Party?

Hitler slowly took over as the leader of the German Workers' Party from Anton Drexler by 1921.



How did Hitler change the German Workers' Party?

Hitler took over and changed the German Workers' Party in 5 main ways:

- ✓ In February 1920, Drexler and Hitler wrote the Twenty-Five Point Programme which **stated** the party's policies.
- ✓ He increased the membership using his personal appeal and skill as a public speaker.
- ✓ In 1920, the name of the party was changed to the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) (p.64) and introduced the swastika and the Nazi salute.
- ✓ He officially took over from Drexler as the leader in July 1921 and gave jobs to his supporters such as Rudolf Hess, who he made his deputy, and Ernst Röhm.
- ✓ He created the Sturmabteilung, (p.61) or SA, in August 1921 who were nicknamed the 'Brownshirts'. They were the NSDAP's (p.64) private army.



What did the Twenty-Five Point Programme of the German Workers' Party include?

Four of the main policies included in the Twenty-Five Point Programme were:

- ✓ **Nationalistic** such as the unity of all German-speaking peoples and land and **colonies** to feed Germany's **population**.
- ✓ Anti-Semitic such as no Jew could be a German citizen and only citizens were entitled to a job and a decent **standard of living**.
- ✓ Against the Treaty of Versailles (*p.15*) as it called for the **abolition** of it.
- ✓ Against the Weimar Republic (*p.8*) and **democracy** as they called for a strong central government with unrestricted authority.



How many members did the German Workers' Party have?

There were only 23 people who attended a DAP **meeting** on 12th September, 1919. By June 1920, there were 1,000 members and this increased to 3,000 by the end of that year.



DREXLER

-Need a summary-



Who was Anton Drexler?

Anton Drexler was a German locksmith who created the German Workers' Party (DAP) (*p.55*) a **right-wing nationalist** political party.



When was Anton Drexler important?

Anton Drexler was important from 1919 to 1921.



Why was Anton Drexler important to the Weimar Republic?

Anton Drexler was important due to 3 key reasons:

- ✓ He set up the German Workers' Party (DAP) (p. 55) which eventually became the Nazi Party. (p. 64) The DAP was a **right-wing nationalist** party that was **anti-semitic** and despised the Treaty of Versailles. (p. 15)
- ✓ He wrote the Twenty-Five Point Programme in January 1920 with Hitler which outlined the party's policies.
- ✓ He was replaced by Hitler as the leader of the Nazi Party (NSDAP) (p. 64) in July 1921.



HITLER

-Need a summary-



Who was Hitler?

Adolf Hitler was a German politician who became leader of the Nazi Party. (p. 64) In 1933 he became the **chancellor** of Germany. He was called the Führer from 1934 onwards. During his **dictatorship**, between 1933 and 1945, he started the Second World War.



When was Hitler in power?

Hitler was appointed **chancellor** of Germany by President Paul von Hindenburg on 30th January, 1933. He became the Führer - a German word meaning leader - in 1934.



What happened to Hitler at the Munich Putsch?

The Munich Putsch (*p. 68*) was an armed **rebellion** by the Nazi Party (*p. 64*) between the 8th and 9th November, 1923. Hitler wanted to overthrow the Weimar Republic (*p. 8*) and become Germany's **president**.



What did Hitler do in prison?

In prison Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*, his autobiography, which outlined his political beliefs that included:

- ✓ **Democracy** should be destroyed.
- ✓ The cancellation of the Treaty of the Versailles, which he hated.
- ✓ German **territories** should be expanded.
- ✓ His perceived inferiority of the Jews.



What was Hitler's personality?

Hitler's personality included the following:

- ✓ Presenting himself as a strong leader.
- ✓ He was a mesmerising public speaker.
- ✓ Presenting himself as someone who understood Germany's troubles and offered the solutions, including the feelings of betrayal Germans felt when the First World War ended.



How did Hitler become Führer?

There were several key steps in Hitler's path to Führer. The final step was the death of President Hindenburg on 2nd August 1934 and Hitler merged his role of **chancellor** with that of **president**, making himself the new Führer.



How did Hitler expect to be shown loyalty?

There were two ways people showed loyalty to Hitler.

- ✓ People demonstrated their loyalty through the 'Heil Hitler' salute.
- ✓ The army was forced to swear an **oath** of allegiance to him personally, rather than to Germany on 20th August, 1934.



How did Hitler run Germany?

Under Hitler, Germany became a **police state**. This meant every aspect of daily life for German citizens was controlled by the police. It was a ruthless and extremely successful regime.



RUDOLF HESS

-Need a summary-



Who was Rudolf Hess?

Rudolf Hess was a wealthy academic who had fought in the German army and was a pilot during the First World War.



When was Rudolf Hess important?

Rudolf Hess was important between 1920 and 1941.



What role did Rudolf Hess play in the Nazi Party?

Rudolf Hess was important because of several reasons:

- ✓ He joined the NSDAP (p.64) in 1920 and became Hitler's Deputy in 1933.
- ✓ He took part in the Nazi Party's (p.64) failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch (p.68) in 1923.
- ✓ He betrayed Hitler when he flew to Britain in 1941 to ask for peace. He was arrested and treated as a prisoner of war.



THE SA

-Need a summary-



What was the SA?

The SA - or Sturmabteilung, which translates as 'storm detachment' - was the Nazi Party's (p.64) original **paramilitary** wing.



When was the SA set up?

The SA was set up in 1921.



Who joined the SA?

Different groups of people joined the SA:

- ✓ Ex-soldiers, especially members of the Freikorps, as they felt betrayed by the Weimar Republic (p.8) signing the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)
- ✓ Unemployed men.



How did the SA help the Nazis?

The SA was often violent and disorderly. They regularly disrupted the **meetings** of other political parties, especially the Communist Party, and beat up the opposition. This helped the Nazis (p.64) become stronger.



Who was the leader of the SA?

The SA was co-founded and led by Ernst Röhm, a German military officer. He had previously been a member of the German Workers' Party, where he became a close friend and early ally of Hitler.



What was the SA's nickname?

The SA was nicknamed 'die Braunhemden' - or 'Brownshirts' - because of the colour of their uniforms.



ERNST RÖHM

-Need a summary-



Who was Ernst Röhm?

Ernst Röhm was an ex-soldier who fought in the German army during the First World War. He joined the German Workers' Party (DAP) (p.55) which became the Nazi Party. (p.64) He was one their top officials and the leader of the SA. (p.61)



When was Ernst Röhm important?

Ernst Röhm was important when he joined the party in 1919 until he was **assassinated** during the Night of the Long Knives in 1934.



What role did Ernst Röhm play in the Nazi Party?

Ernst Röhm had played several roles in the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ He became the leader of the SA, Sturmabteilung (p.61) or the 'Brownshirts' in 1921.
- ✓ He took part in the Nazi Party's (p.64) failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch, (p.68) 1923.
- ✓ He was **assassinated** by members of the SS (p.106) in the Night of the Long Knives, June 1934.



Why was Ernst Röhm assassinated?

There were 4 main reasons why Ernst Röhm was **assassinated** by members of the SS (p.106) during the Night of the Long Knives:



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(p.64) because the 3 million members of the SA (p.61) were loyal to Röhm.

- ✓ He disagreed with Hitler about some of the Nazi Party's (p.64) policies. Röhm wanted to focus more on the workers and criticised Hitler's close relationship with big business.
- ✓ He wanted to merge the Army with the SA. (p.61) This alarmed Hitler and the Army.
- ✓ Hitler wanted to ensure that the leaders of the German Army were happy as they had the power to overthrow him.



When did Ernst Röhm die?

Ernst Röhm was shot dead on 1st July, 1934.



NAZI PARTY

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi Party?

The Nazi Party was the National Socialist German Workers' Party. It was a far-right political party and supported the **ideology** of Nazism, a form of **fascism**.



When did the Nazi Party gain power in the Reichstag?

The Nazis gained 32 seats in the Reichstag in the general election held in May 1924. They remained unpopular during the 1930s. In July 1932 the

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What were the main aims of the Nazi Party?

The Nazi Party had 3 main aims:

- ✓ The Nazis wanted to destroy the Treaty of Versailles (p.15) and undo all of the changes it imposed on Germany.
- ✓ They wanted to destroy Weimar's **democratic constitution** because they saw this as weak. They wanted a strong, central government to make Germany stronger.
- ✓ They wanted to expand Germany. They wanted Lebensraum, or living space, particularly in the East.



What was nationalistic about the Nazi Party?

The Nazis had 4 key **nationalistic** ideas:

- ✓ The Nazis wanted to destroy the Treaty of Versailles (p.15) to regain all of the **territory** they had lost.
- ✓ They believed in Lebensraum, or living space, to accommodate the nation's **population**.
- ✓ The Nazis wanted to rebuild the strength of Germany's **military forces**.
- ✓ They believed that Aryans - the Germanic race - were **superior** and only they should be German citizens.



What was socialist about the Nazi Party ideas?

The Nazis had few true **socialist** beliefs:



it carried out the 'Aryanisation' of the German economy by seizing business from the control of non-Aryans.

- ✓ The Nazis wanted to provide employment for every **Aryan** man.
- ✓ They wanted to give equal rights to all **Aryan** citizens.
- ✓ They wanted to give support to **Aryan** mothers and children.



How did the Nazi Party become popular?

The Nazi Party kept their policies deliberately vague so they would appeal to as many people as possible. They gained increasing support because of many reasons, but the main one was that Germany was suffering so much due to the Great Depression.



Who funded the Nazi Party?

The Nazis were funded by millionaires, such as Krupp and Hugenberg. All Hugenberg's 53 newspapers spread the Nazi message.



How did Hitler help the Nazi Party gain popularity?

There were 4 key ways in which Hitler helped the Nazi Party gain support:

- ✓ He was a strong leader and mesmerising public speaker.
- ✓ He travelled the country giving rousing speeches.
- ✓ People were drawn to his apparent strength, at a time of crisis.
- ✓ He was seen as their last hope.



What was the Nazi party message?

Hitler adapted his message depending on his audience. If he was speaking to businessmen, he would talk about how the Nazis would solve the Great Depression. To workers, he said the Nazis would provide employment and food.



What did the Nazi Party do when they came to power?

Once the Nazis had gained control of the Reichstag, they began to **consolidate** their power, remove all opposition and create a **totalitarian dictatorship** in Germany.



How did the Nazi Party control the legal system?

Once in power, the Nazis **abolished** trials by **jury**. All decisions were left to the Judges. All judges had to join the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of the Law. Judges were required to rule in the Nazis' favour.



How did the Nazi Party use censorship?

Once in power, the Nazis used **censorship** in the following 3 key ways:

- ✓ Any books written by Jews, or which disagreed with the Nazi Party's beliefs, were burned.
- ✓ All scripts for plays, films or radio shows had to conform to Nazi beliefs. Writers were told what to say.
- ✓ Only newspapers that supported the Nazi Party and spread their **propaganda** were allowed to operate.



-Need a summary-



What was the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

The Munich Beer Hall Putsch, was an armed uprising led by Hitler. He planned to establish a **dictatorship** in the Bavarian city of Munich, with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the Weimar Republic. (p.8) It was the last in a series of uprisings that threatened the Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1923.



When was the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

The Munich Beer Hall Putsch happened on the night of 8th November, 1923 and the morning of 9th November, 1923.



What caused the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

There were five main reasons why the Munich Beer Hall Putsch happened:

- ✓ Many people resented the Weimar Republic (p.8) because they blamed the **republic** for Germany's defeat in the First World War and the government were known as the 'November Criminals' for signing the **armistice** and the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)
- ✓ Hitler wanted to copy Benito Mussolini, who had overthrown **democracy** and set up a **dictatorship** in Italy in 1922.
- ✓ The Nazi Party (p.64) had grown to around 55,000 members in Bavaria by 1923 and was stronger than it had ever been.
- ✓ **Hyperinflation** of 1923 had weakened the Weimar Republic, (p.8) so it seemed that it was the perfect time for Hitler to organise a Putsch.



commander-in-chief of the army during the first world war, who was very popular.



What were the main events of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

There were 5 key events during the Munich Beer Hall Putsch:

- ✓ Hitler took over a political **meeting** at a beer hall being held by Gustav von Kahr, the leader of the Bavaria's **state** government; von Seisser, the head of the Bavarian police; and von Lossow, the head of the German Army.
- ✓ The three men were forced to agree to Hitler's plan of a Putsch at gunpoint. They were then released at 5am on 9th November, 1923.
- ✓ Under Röhm, the SA (*p.61*) took over the local police and army headquarters.
- ✓ On 9th November, Hitler and his supporters marched on the town centre of Munich.
- ✓ The police stopped them. Sixteen members of the Nazi Party (*p.64*) were killed and Hitler fled, although he was arrested on 11th November, 1923.



What were the consequences of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

There were both positive and negative consequences of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch in the short-term and long-term.



What were the negative consequences of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

In the short term, there were two main negative consequences for the Nazi Party: (*p.64*)

- ✓ Hitler was sent to prison for five years, but served only 9 months.



in public until 1927.



What were the positive consequences of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch?

There were 2 short-term and 2 long-term positive results for the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ Hitler decided to use what had happened, and his trial, to his advantage to gain publicity across Germany not just in Bavaria.
- ✓ Hitler used his time in prison to write his book, Mein Kampf, which means My Struggle.
- ✓ In the long-term, Hitler realised the Nazi Party (p.64) would have to come to power through the elections, not by force.
- ✓ In the long-term, Hitler would have to re-organise the party.



GENERAL LUDENDORFF

-Need a summary-



Who was General von Ludendorff?

General von Ludendorff was a famous General in the German Army during the First World War. He became involved with the Nazi Party's (p.64) failed Munich Beer Hall Putsch (p.68) in 1923.



When was General Ludendorff important?

General von Ludendorff was important between the years 1914 and 1923.



Why was General von Ludendorff important?

General von Ludendorff was important for 5 main reasons:

- ✓ He led the massive German offensive against the Allies in March 1918 called the 'Ludendorff Offensive' which failed.
- ✓ He was a leading figure that supported the theory that the army had been "stabbed in the back".
- ✓ He supported Dr Wolfgang Kapp in the Kapp Putsch (p.27) in March 1920.
- ✓ He took part in the Nazi Party's (p.64) failed Beer Hall Putsch (p.68) in November 1923.
- ✓ He was put on trial because of his role in the Munich Beer Hall Putsch (p.68) but was found not guilty.



THE LEAN YEARS, 1924 TO 1929

-Need a summary-



What was done to reorganise the Nazi Party?

The Nazi Party (p.64) underwent many changes between 1924 and 1929 when Hitler relaunched it after his release from prison. Hitler used his ideas in Mein Kampf as a blueprint of how to change the party.



When did the Nazi Party reorganise under Hitler?

The Nazi Party (p.64) was relaunched officially on 27th February, 1925.



Why was the Nazi Party reorganised by Hitler between 1924 and 1929?

Hitler changed and reorganised the Nazi Party (p.64) for two key reasons:

- ✓ To create a party that could appeal to the **electorate** and win seats in the Reichstag.
- ✓ To turn the Nazi Party (p.64) into party that was active throughout Germany and not just Bavaria.



What was reorganised in the Nazi Party by Hitler between 1924 and 1929?

The following 6 areas were re-organised or changed during 1924 to 1929:

- ✓ The headquarters.
- ✓ The structure of the Nazi Party (p.64) across Germany.
- ✓ The creation of the SS. (p.106)
- ✓ The party finances.
- ✓ **Propaganda.**
- ✓ The SA. (p.61)



How did the Nazi Party reorganise their headquarters under Hitler?

The Nazi Party's (p.64) headquarters were reorganised in 2 ways:

- ✓ Franz Schwarz was appointed party **treasurer** to improve the finances of the party.



of the party.



How did the Nazi Party reorganise the party structure under Hitler?

The structure of the Nazi Party (p.64) was changed:

- ✓ The Nazi Party (p.64) was organised into different departments, such as a department for **industry**, with a different person in charge.
- ✓ Nazi (p.64) Student League was established and a youth section was added which included the Hitler Youth to attract the youth.
- ✓ A women's section was created, called the German Women's Order, to appeal to women.
- ✓ The Nazi Party (p.64) was organised into 35 different regions across Germany, called Gaue. Each Gau was supposed to have a leader, or Gauleiter.
- ✓ A Teachers' League was created in 1929 to appeal to teachers.



How did the Nazi Party reorganise the party finances under Hitler?

The Nazi Party (p.64) raised money from wealthy businessmen such as Krupp, Bosch and Thyssen. This helped finance an increase in **propaganda**.



How did the Nazi Party reorganise propaganda under Hitler?

The Nazis (p.64) used different forms of **propaganda**:

- ✓ They used up-to-date technology to broadcast their message. They used radio, cinema and films.
- ✓ They purchased more newspapers so there were 120 daily or weekly Nazi (p.64) newspapers by the 1930s.



then from 1927 onwards they were held in Nuremberg.



When did the Nazi party set up the SS under Hitler in it's reorganisation?

The Schutzstaffel (*p.106*) or SS was:

- ✓ Set up in 1925 as Hitler's personal bodyguard.
- ✓ Led by Heinrich Himmler.
- ✓ Membership increased to 3000 members by 1930.



How did Hitler change the SA after 1924 during the reorganisation of the Nazi party?

The SA (*p.61*) was changed in 3 main ways:

- ✓ The SA, (*p.61*) or Sturmabteilung, was changed in 1925 as Röhm was replaced by Franz Pfeffer von Salomon as the leader of the SA until 1930.
- ✓ It was strengthened with more young men encouraged to join.
- ✓ Its image was improved, placing greater emphasis on discipline and order rather than violence and intimidation.



What were the results of the reorganisation of the Nazi party under Hitler?

There were 2 key results of the reorganisation of the Nazi Party (*p.64*) between 1924 and 1929:

- ✓ They were better organised and were now present in all parts of Germany.
- ✓ They only managed to win 12 seats in May 1928, fewer seats than in the 1924 elections, because all **extreme** parties lost supporters as the Weimar Republic (*p.8*) recovered.



-Need a summary-



What was the Bamberg Conference?

The Bamberg Conference was a very important **meeting** that occurred while Hitler was reorganising the Nazi Party (p.64) between 1924 and 1929. Hitler used the conference to establish total control over the Nazi Party.



When was the Bamberg Conference?

It was held on 14th February, 1926.



Where was the Bamberg Conference?

It was held in Bamberg in Bavaria. The location was important as it meant that mainly the southern party leaders attended.



Why was the Bamberg Conference held?

The Nazi Party (p.64) was becoming increasingly divided between the north and south. The more **industrial** areas of the north wanted more **socialist** ideas to help the workers and were supported by Strasser and Goebbels. However, the southern areas, supported by Hitler, preferred more **nationalist** ideas.



What happened at the Bamberg Conference?

There were three main events:



- ✓ Hitler dominated the **conferences**. He made the northern 'socialist' members out to be **communists** who were the enemies of the Nazi Party. (p.64)
- ✓ Hitler won over Goebbels so that he joined the party's **nationalist** wing.



What were the results of the Bamberg Conference?

There were two key results for the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ Hitler was now in complete control of the Nazi Party (p.64) as he had used the **conference** to put in place the Führerprinzip, or 'Leader Principle'. This meant that Hitler, as the party's leader, was in total control and party members must show total obedience to him.
- ✓ The **socialist** ideas of the Nazi Party (p.64) were now no longer as important as its other ideas, such as **nationalism**.



WHY WAS SUPPORT FOR THE NAZIS LOW? 1924-1929

-Need a summary-



How much support did the Nazis have during the 1920s?

The Nazis (p.64) had a low level of support for most of the 1920s.



What stopped the Nazis getting more support in the 1920s?

There were several reasons why there was limited support for the Nazis (p.64) between 1924 and 1929:

- ✓ The Dawes Plan (p.35) of 1924 helped Weimar Germany to recover economically so people were happier.
- ✓ Voters were less likely to turn to **extreme** political parties because Germany was more stable economically.
- ✓ Stresemann's **foreign policy** meant Weimar Germany's international status had improved so the nationalists were happier.
- ✓ In 1925, Paul von Hindenburg was elected President and because he was very popular it helped the Weimar Republic (p.8) gain more acceptance.



THE GREAT DEPRESSION, 1930S

-Need a summary-



What was the Great Depression in Germany?

The Great Depression was a world-wide **economic depression** between 1929 and 1939. It caused **mass** unemployment and terrible suffering.



Why did the Great Depression have an affect on Weimar Germany?

The Great Depression impacted Germany for 7 key reasons:



Germany under the terms of the Dawes Plan (p.35) of 1924. This connected America's economy directly to Germany's.

- ✓ As German banks were **investors** on the US stock exchange, they also suffered enormous losses.
- ✓ Ordinary people panicked about their savings in the banks and rushed to withdraw them. This caused some banks to run out of money.
- ✓ German **industry** and businesses were affected when the collapsed German banks demanded they pay back any loans they had taken out with them.
- ✓ As a result, businesses, farms and **industry** had less money and had to cut down **production** or close.
- ✓ After the Wall Street Crash, US banks and businesses recalled the loans they had made to Weimar Germany.
- ✓ Businesses were closing all over the world so there was less demand for goods so businesses laid off workers and by January 1933, there were 6.1 million Germans unemployed.



What were the economic effects of the Great Depression on Weimar Germany?

The Great Depression had 7 key economic consequences for Germany:

- ✓ **Industrial production** fell rapidly as demand for goods dropped. Between 1929 and 1932, industrial production fell by 40%.
- ✓ Unemployment increased rapidly. In September 1929, Germany had 1.3 million people unemployed. This increased to 6.1 million by January 1933.
- ✓ As the number of unemployed people increased, the government struggled to pay their benefits. It reduced unemployment benefits, which meant people suffered even more.



pay for those who were unemployed. wages were also cut and in 1932 stood at around 70% of 1928 levels.

- ✓ Homelessness increased as people could not afford to pay their rent. The combination of unemployment and homelessness led to more crime and violence.
- ✓ The crash of the US stock market affected people with savings who had invested in shares. Their shares became worthless and so too did their savings.
- ✓ Everyone was affected. For example, 40% of factory workers were unemployed. One half of the **population** between 16 and 30 and 60% of university graduates couldn't find work.



What were the political effects of the Great Depression on Weimar Germany?

The Great Depression had 8 very important political consequences for Weimar Germany:

- ✓ The people blamed the Weimar Republic (p.8) for the economic problems as they had become dependent of American loans.
- ✓ The **chancellor** between 1930 to 1932, Brüning, was nicknamed the 'Hunger Chancellor' because his policies of cutting unemployment benefits and increasing taxes made the situation worse.
- ✓ Brüning struggled to get the different political parties in the Reichstag to pass his laws.
- ✓ He asked President von Hindenburg to use Article 48 to pass emergency laws. Brüning's government passed 44 **decrees** in 1931 and 66 in 1932.
- ✓ The Reichstag couldn't agree on how to solve the economic crisis of the Great Depression and by 1932 it only met 13 times. **Democracy** was failing.
- ✓ The extremist parties such as the Communists (KPD) and the Nazis (NSDAP) (p.64) increased their share of votes in the September 1930 and July 1932 general elections.



damaged by political intrigue which allowed Hitler to become chancellor.

- ✓ Several events involving General von Schleicher, (p.90) Franz von Papen and President von Hindenburg helped Hitler.



WHY SUPPORT THE NAZIS?

-Need a summary-



What was the increase in support for the Nazi Party?

Support for the Nazi Party (p.64) increased because of the effects of the Great Depression on Weimar Germany.



When did support for the Nazi Party increase?

Support for the Nazi Party (p.64) increased in the early 1930s, during the Great Depression.



Why did the support for the Nazi Party increase in the 1930s?

There were 5 key reasons why support for the Nazi Party (p.64) increased:

- ✓ Unhappiness with the Weimar Republic's (p.8) failure to solve the Great Depression.
- ✓ Hitler appealed to many voters.
- ✓ The **tactics** of the Nazi Party. (p.64)
- ✓ The impact of the Great Depression.



How did the appeal of Hitler help increase support for the Nazi Party?

Hitler appealed to the voters because:

- ✓ He presented himself as a strong leader who promised to solve the crisis.
- ✓ He promised to restore law and order which was breaking down.
- ✓ He was a fantastic speaker.
- ✓ He promised something for everyone.



How did Nazi Party tactics help increase support for the Nazi Party?

Nazi Party (p.64) used 4 main **tactics** to increase their support:

- ✓ **Propaganda** was used to target different groups in society with different election promises.
- ✓ They spent a lot of money on **propaganda** such as posters, newspapers, rallies and speeches.
- ✓ The SA (p.61) increased support for the Nazi Party (p.64) because they were well organised and disciplined.
- ✓ The SA (p.61) attacked the Communists (KPD) whom the **middle class** and **upper class** people feared.



How did the fear of the communists help increase support for the Nazi Party?

The fear of the Communist Party helped increase support for the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ People were afraid of the Communist Party (KPD) because their support had also increased between 1930 and 1932.



the Nazis.



How did the failings of the Weimar Republic help increase support for the Nazi Party?

The failures of the Weimar Republic (p.8) helped increase support for the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ They had failed to solve the crisis of the Great Depression.
- ✓ During the crisis, the weaknesses of the **constitution** were highlighted as no one party could gain a majority in the elections and the **coalition governments** kept collapsing on a regular basis.
- ✓ The policies of the Weimar government made the situation worse. For example, Chancellor Brüning had cut unemployment benefit at the same time as increasing taxes.



How did the Great Depression help increase support for the Nazi Party?

The Great Depression helped increase support for the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ There were 6.1 million people unemployed and 17 million relying on benefits. The Nazis (p.64) promised them 'work and bread'.
- ✓ The terrible suffering encouraged people to turn to the extremist parties, like the Nazis. (p.64)
- ✓ The **moderate** political parties seemed unable to solve the crisis.



Which groups increased their support for the Nazi Party?

Many different groups supported the Nazi Party (p.64) in the 1930s:

- ✓ Big business.
- ✓ Some working class people.



- ✓ Farmers.
- ✓ Young people supported them because the Nazi Party (p.64) appeared exciting with its rallies and the SA. (p.61)
- ✓ Some women.



Why did big business increase support for the Nazi Party?

Big businesses supported the Nazi Party (p.64) because:

- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) promised to protect them from the **communists** who would take their businesses away from them.
- ✓ Hitler promised strong leadership.
- ✓ Hitler's plans to use factories to build weapons, battleships and fighter planes meant more money for them.



Why did working class increase support for the Nazi Party?

Some working class people supported the Nazi Party (p.64) because:

- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) promised 'work and bread' for all which attracted unemployed people.
- ✓ **Working class** people tended to support the **communists** more.



Why did middle class increase support for the Nazi Party?

Many **middle class** people supported the Nazi Party (p.64) because:

- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) promised to solve the crisis of the Great Depression which the Weimar government appeared incapable of doing.
- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) promised to bring back law and order which they felt had broken down with increasing violence on the street.



wanted to take away their private property.

- ✓ Many **middle class** people still felt bitter that they had lost their savings in the 1923 **hyperinflation** crisis and blamed the Weimar Republic (p.8) for their suffering.



Why did farmers increase support for the Nazi Party?

Many farmers supported the Nazi Party (p.64) because:

- ✓ They promised protection from the **communists** who would take away their land.
- ✓ They promised they would confiscate land from Jewish people and give some of it to them.
- ✓ They promised higher prices for their crops which they had lowered because of the Great Depression and the Weimar Republic (p.8) had failed to help them.



Why did women increase support for the Nazi Party?

Some women supported the Nazi Party (p.64) because:

- ✓ They promised to solve the economic crisis.
- ✓ They supported traditional values such as women staying at home and having children which appealed to some women.
- ✓ Some women felt that over the past ten years the youth had been corrupted by Weimar **culture**. (p.50)



-Need a summary-



Which elections did the Nazi Party take part in?

The Nazi Party (p.64) took part in a number of general elections before Hitler became **chancellor**. These were in May 1924, December 1924, May 1928, September 1930, July 1932 and November 1932.



What were the Nazi Party's election results in May 1924?

The Nazi Party (p.64) won 32 seats in the May 1924 general election.



What were the Nazi Party's election results in December 1924?

The Nazi Party (p.64) won 14 seats in the December 1924 general election.



What were the Nazi Party's election results in May 1928?

The Nazi Party (p.64) won 12 seats in the May 1928 general election.



What were the Nazi Party's election results in September 1930?

The Nazi Party (p.64) won 107 seats in the September 1930 general election.



What were the Nazi Party's election results in July 1932?

The Nazi Party (p.64) won 230 seats in the July 1932 general election.



What were the Nazi Party's election results in November 1932?

The Nazi Party (p.64) won 196 seats in the November 1932 general election.



PRESIDENT HINDENBURG

-Need a summary-



Who was Paul von Hindenburg?

Paul von Hindenburg was the commander of the German Army during the First World War and elected the second President of the Weimar Republic. (p.8) He is known for attempting to block Hitler from becoming the **chancellor** of Weimar Germany. However, in the end he appointed Hitler as Chancellor on 30th January, 1933 and thus aided the collapse of the Weimar Republic.



When was Paul von Hindenburg important?

Paul von Hindenburg was important from 1914 to 1934.



What was Paul von Hindenburg's role in the Weimar Republic?

Paul von Hindenburg was important for 5 key reasons:

- ✓ He became the commander of the Germany army in 1916 and was in charge when Germany surrendered in November 1918. He allowed General von Ludendorff to take the blame for the defeat.
- ✓ He was elected President of the Weimar Republic (p.8) in April 1925.
- ✓ Hitler opposed him and lost in the presidential elections in March and April 1932.
- ✓ He was persuaded by Franz von Papen to appoint Hitler as Chancellor on 30th January, 1933.
- ✓ His death in in 1934 was a key event in Hitler's creation of a dictatorship as Hitler merged the role of chancellor and president into one, the Führer.



When did Paul von Hindenburg die?

President Paul von Hindenburg died on 2nd August, 1934.



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1932

-Need a summary-



What happened in the presidential election in 1932?

The presidential elections in 1932 saw Adolf Hitler (p.58) try to become president of the Weimar Republic. (p.8)



When was the presidential election of 1932?

There were two rounds to the presidential election of 1932. The first round was in March, but as no candidate won 50% of the vote there was a second round in April.



Who were the candidates in the presidential election of 1932 in Germany?

The three main candidates were: President Paul von Hindenburg, standing for re-election; Adolf Hitler, (p.58) leader of the Nazi Party (NSDAP); (p.64) and Ernst Thälmann, leader of the Communist Party (KPD).



What were the results of the presidential election of 1932?

The results of the two rounds were:

- ✓ March 1932: Hindenburg, 18 million votes (49.6%); Hitler, 11 million votes (30%); Thälmann, 5 million votes (14%).
- ✓ April 1932: Hindenburg, 19 million votes (53%); Hitler, 13 million votes (36%); Thälmann, 4 million votes (11%).



Why was the presidential election of 1932 in Weimar Germany important?

The presidential election was important because it showed how popular Hitler was. He increased his profile by travelling around the country in an aeroplane to give speeches.



-Need a summary-



Who was Franz von Papen?

Franz von Papen was a member of the Catholic Centre Party or Zentrum Partei in the Weimar Republic (p.8) who was instrumental in the collapse of the Weimar Republic and getting Hitler into power.



When was Franz von Papen important?

Franz von Papen was important between 1932 and 1933.



What was important about Franz von Papen?

Franz von Papen was important because of several events:

- ✓ He became Chancellor of the Weimar Republic (p.8) when General von Schleicher (p.90) persuaded President von Hindenburg to appoint him in May 1932.
- ✓ He could not get the support of the Reichstag to pass his laws.
- ✓ General von Schleicher (p.90) persuaded the President to sack von Papen as Chancellor and appoint himself instead.
- ✓ He worked with Hitler to undermine Chancellor von Schleicher. He persuaded the President to sack von Schleicher and appoint Hitler as Chancellor on 30th January 1933.



-Need a summary-



Who was General von Schleicher?

General Kurt von Schleicher was a general in the Germany army during the First World War. He was involved with the political deals that helped Hitler become Chancellor (p.91) on 30th January 1933.



When was General von Schleicher important?

General Kurt von Schleicher was important in Weimar Germany between 1932 and 1933.



What was important about General von Schleicher?

General Kurt von Schleicher was important for 4 main reasons:

- ✓ He persuaded President von Hindenburg to sack Chancellor Brüning in May 1932 and appoint Franz von Papen instead.
- ✓ He persuaded President von Hindenburg to sack Chancellor von Papen in November 1932 and appoint himself as Chancellor in December instead.
- ✓ This led to von Papen and Hitler plotting against him. As a result, President von Hindenburg sacked him as Chancellor and appointed Hitler on 30th January, 1933.
- ✓ He was **assassinated** during the Night of the Long Knives on 30th June, 1934.



When did General von Schleicher die?

General Kurt von Schleicher was **assassinated** on 30th June, 1934.



HOW DID HITLER BECOME CHANCELLOR?

-Need a summary-



What did Hitler do to become chancellor of Germany?

Hitler became **chancellor** of Weimar Germany because he was able to take advantage of the Great Depression and the political intrigue caused by General von Schleicher, (p.90) Franz von Papen and President von Hindenburg. He became chancellor of Germany because of the desperation created by the Great Depression made Hitler's promises of **full employment** attractive.



When did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

Hitler became **chancellor** of Weimar Germany on 30th January, 1933.



Why did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

There are 5 key reasons why Hitler became **chancellor**:

- ✓ The Nazi Party (p.64) increased its number of seats in the Reichstag to 230 in July 1932 to become the biggest party in the Reichstag.



Franz von Papen, a politician.

- ✓ Without von Schleicher and von Papen, Hitler may not have become **chancellor** because he did not have enough seats in the Reichstag. They thought they could control Hitler.
- ✓ The failure of the Weimar government to solve the crisis of the Great Depression.
- ✓ Funding from big business that meant the Nazis (p.64) could spend a lot of money on **propaganda**.



Who helped Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?

There were three key man involved with Hitler becoming **chancellor**: General von Schleicher, (p.90) Franz von Papen and President von Hindenburg.



What role did General von Schleicher play in Hitler becoming Chancellor?

General von Schleicher (p.90) was a high ranking army officer who interfered with the dismissal and appointment of who was **chancellor** between May 1932 and January 1933 in the following 5 key ways:

- ✓ On 20th May 1932, von Schleicher persuaded President von Hindenburg to appoint von Papen as **chancellor**.
- ✓ The new government did not have the support of the majority of the Reichstag.
- ✓ The number of seats won by the Nazis (p.64) dropped to 196 in November 1932 but they were still the largest party. Von Schleicher persuaded the **president** to sack von Papen and appointed Schleicher as **chancellor** on 2nd December.
- ✓ Von Papen now plotted with Hitler against von Schleicher.
- ✓ Von Papen persuaded President von Hindenburg to sack von Schleicher and appoint Hitler as **chancellor** on 30th January, 1933.



What role did Franz von Papen play in Hitler becoming Chancellor?

Franz von Papen, a politician, helped Hitler by interfering with the appointment of who would be **chancellor** and plotting with Hitler in 8 key ways:

- ✓ General von Schleicher (p.90) persuaded President von Hindenburg to appoint von Papen as **chancellor** on 20th May, 1932.
- ✓ This new government did not have the support of the majority of the Reichstag.
- ✓ Von Papen's government struggled and he called new elections in July 1932, in which the Nazis (p.64) won 230 seats, making them the largest party in the Reichstag.
- ✓ Hitler demanded von Papen be sacked and himself be appointed **chancellor**.
- ✓ He called for new elections in November 1932. The number of seats won by the Nazis (p.64) dropped to 196 but they were still the largest party.
- ✓ Von Schleicher persuaded the **president** to sack von Papen and appointed Schleicher as **chancellor** on 2nd December, 1932.
- ✓ Von Papen told the **president** that von Schleicher was planning a military **coup**.
- ✓ He persuaded the **president** to sack von Schleicher and appoint Hitler as **chancellor** as he believed he could control him.



What role did President von Hindenburg play in Hitler becoming Chancellor?

Paul von Hindenburg was the **president** of the Weimar Republic. (p.8) He helped Hitler become **chancellor** in 5 key ways:

- ✓ He allowed himself to be persuaded by General von Schleicher (p.90) to appoint Franz von Papen as **chancellor** in May 1932. The Nazis (p.64) were part of this government.



to sack von Papen as **chancellor** in November, 1932 and appoint von Schleicher in von Papen's place on 2nd December, 1932.

- ✓ He believed the rumours that Chancellor von Schleicher was planning a military **coup**.
- ✓ He was persuaded by von Papen to sack von Schleicher as **chancellor** on 30th January, 1933 and appoint Hitler to the role.
- ✓ He did not want Hitler to be chancellor but he had little choice. He thought he could control him by limiting the number of Nazis allowed in the cabinet.



What role did big business play in Hitler becoming Chancellor?

Big business helped Hitler become **chancellor** when, in December 1932, 39 businessmen wrote a letter to President von Hindenburg demanding his appointment to save the country from the **communists**.



CONSOLIDATION OF POWER - REICHSTAG FIRE, FEB 1933

-Need a summary-



What was the Reichstag fire?

The Reichstag fire was an arson attack on the German **parliament** in Berlin - the Reichstag building. Hitler used the attack as an excuse to severely curtail **civil liberties** and restrict the activities of the Communist Party.



When did the Reichstag fire happen?

The Reichstag fire happened on 27th February, 1933.



Who was involved with the Reichstag Fire?

A Dutch **communist** called Marinus van der Lubbe was accused of starting the arson attack.



What were the results of the Reichstag Fire?

There were 5 key consequences of the Reichstag fire.

- ✓ Van der Lubbe was put on trial and executed.
- ✓ 4000 **communists** were arrested on the night.
- ✓ Hitler persuaded President von Hindenburg to declare a **state of emergency** and use Article 48.
- ✓ Hitler issued the Decree for the Protection of the People and the **State** (p.97) which ended people's **civil rights**.
- ✓ Hitler was able to use this increase in his powers to attack his greatest rivals, the Communist Party.
- ✓ Hitler was able to use this increase in his powers to attack his greatest rivals, the Communist Party.



Why was the Reichstag Fire important?

The Reichstag Fire was important for 4 main reasons:

- ✓ The Reichstag Fire enabled Hitler to persuade President Hindenburg that **communists** were a danger to the country.



that power to end people's **civil rights**. This meant he had increased his powers.

- ✓ It meant Hitler could introduce measures that banned leading **communists** from taking part in the upcoming election campaign which reduced their power.
- ✓ This was important because Hitler at this point still did not have the seats in the Reichstag he needed to form a majority.



What happened to Van Der Lubbe after the Reichstag Fire?

Marinus van der Lubbe was put on trial and executed.



What happened to Communists after the Reichstag Fire?

There were 3 key consequences for the Communists:

- ✓ The Decree for the Protection of the People and the State (p.97) enabled Hitler to ban them from participating in the March election.
- ✓ They were targeted, rounded up and arrested with 4000 thrown in prison.
- ✓ All their newspapers shut down **preventing** them from campaigning in the election.



What decree was created after the Reichstag Fire?

The Reichstag Fire led to the creation of the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State, (p.97) which ended people's **civil rights** and meant Hitler could remove all opposition.



DECREE, MARCH 1933

-Need a summary-



What was the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State?

The Decree for the Protection of the People and the State allowed Hitler to suspend the **civil rights** of all citizens. The **decree** also removed all restraints on police investigations which meant people could be arrested and imprisoned without evidence.



When was the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State signed?

The Decree for the Protection of the People and the **State** was signed on 28th February, 1933.



What were the results of the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State?

The Decree for the Protection of the People and the **State** meant that:

- ✓ The Nazis (p. 64) had the power to remove all political opposition through arrests, shutting down **meetings**, and banning publications.
- ✓ They specifically targeted the Communist Party to removed them as rivals in the upcoming March election.
- ✓ It was the beginning of the end of **democracy** in Germany.



CONSOLIDATION OF POWER - MARCH



ELECTIONS, 1933

-Need a summary-



What were the results of the March 1933 general election?

The Nazi Party (p.64) increased the number of seats it held in the Reichstag to 288.



What happened in the run up to the March 1933 general election in the Weimar Republic?

The Nazi (p.64) government used the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State (p.97) to arrest communists and ban their newspapers. Hitler persuaded industrialists like Krupp to donate large sums of money to the Nazi Party's election campaign.



Why was the March 1933 election in Weimar Germany important?

The March election was important for 4 key reasons:

- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) didn't secure the majority that they needed in the March elections so they needed the support of other parties to pass legislation.
- ✓ Hitler used his emergency powers to ban the Communist Party from taking up their 81 seats.
- ✓ The Nazi Party (p.64) gained the support of the National Party which had 52 seats and the Centre Party (ZP) which had 74 by promising to protect the interests of the Catholic Church.
- ✓ This gave the Nazi Party (p.64) the majority to pass laws and more importantly to gain 2/3 of the seats so they had the ability to alter the constitution.



ENABLING ACT, MARCH 1933

-Need a summary-



What was the Enabling Act?

The Enabling Act was a law that enabled Hitler and the Nazis (p.64) to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag for a period of four years.



When was the Enabling Act passed to get Hitler into power?

The Enabling Act was passed on 23rd March, 1933.



How did the Enabling Act to get Hitler into power?

The Nazi (p.64) government was able to pass the Act by gaining the support of the Centre Party (ZP) and the German National People's Party (DNVP) so that they had the two-thirds majority needed in the Reichstag to change the **constitution**.



What were the results of the Enabling Act for Hitler's power?

Hitler used the power of the Enabling Act to create his **dictatorship** by removing any opposition from other political parties, **trade unions**, local government and the army.



Why was the Enabling Act important for Hitler's power?

The Enabling Act was important because in effect it ended **democracy** in Weimar Germany because Hitler used his new powers to remove all possible opposition.



CREATING A DICTATORSHIP

-Need a summary-



What did Hitler do to create a dictatorship?

Hitler created a **dictatorship** by using the Reichstag Fire (p.94) to gain the power he needed to be able to pass the Enabling Act in March 1933. This law enabled him to remove all possible groups, institutions or organisations that could oppose him.



When did Hitler create a Nazi dictatorship?

Hitler created his **dictatorship** between January 1933 and August 1934.



What did Hitler do to create a dictatorship?

There were 10 main steps that Hitler took to create a Nazi (p.64) **dictatorship**:

- ✓ He used the Reichstag Fire (p.94) to gain emergency powers under the Decree for the Protection of the People and the State (p.97) which suspended all **civil rights**.



- ✓ After the March 1933 election, he gained the support of the Centre Party and the German National People's Party to achieve a 2/3 majority in the Reichstag so he could pass the Enabling Act.
- ✓ Nazi (p.64) officials were put in charge of all local government on 7th April, 1933.
- ✓ All independent **trade unions** were banned and replaced with the Nazi (p.64) German Labour **Front** (p.144) on 2nd May, 1933.
- ✓ The 'Law against the Formation of the New Parties' was passed on 14th April, 1933 which made all political parties illegal except the Nazi Party. (p.64)
- ✓ In January 1934, all local governments were taken over, the **Länder parliaments** were **abolished** and Hitler appointed governors to run the regions instead.
- ✓ During the Night of Long Knives, Hitler had the SS (p.106) murder possible rivals in the SA (p.61) on 30th June, 1934.
- ✓ When President von Hindenburg died on 2nd August, 1934, Hitler declared himself Germany's Führer and combined the powers of **chancellor** and **president**.
- ✓ The army then swore an **oath** of loyalty to Hitler.



How did Hitler control the trade unions in his dictatorship?

Hitler controlled the Trade Unions:

- ✓ He banned all independent **trade unions** on 2nd May, 1933 and replaced them with the Nazi (p.64) German Labour **Front** (p.144) to control the workers.
- ✓ Workers could no longer complain about pay and conditions or go on **strike**.
- ✓ Trade Union leaders were thrown in jail.



How did Hitler control political parties in his dictatorship?

Hitler controlled political parties:

- ✓ The 'Law against the Formation of the New Parties' passed passed on 14th July, 1933 and this made all political parties, except the Nazi Party, (p.64)illegal.
- ✓ Now, the Nazis (p.64) could round up all political opposition, arrest them and put them in **concentration camps**.
- ✓ All other political parties were closed down, including their newspapers.



How did Hitler control local government in his dictatorship?

Hitler controlled local governments:

- ✓ In April 1933, Hitler controlled all local government which put them in charge of the local police forces. The Gestapo (p.109) was formed and the first **concentration camp** (p.111) for political prisoners open in Dachau.
- ✓ In January 1934, the Nazis (p.64) took control of all regional, or Länd, governments by **abolishing** their the regional or Länder **parliaments**.
- ✓ Hitler appointed governors to run the regions instead that answered directly to him.



What did Hitler do to the role of President in his dictatorship?

When President von Hindenburg died on 2nd August, 1934, Hitler declared himself Germany's Führer and combined the powers of **chancellor** and **president**.



THE NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES

JUNE 1934

-Need a summary-



What was the Night of the Long Knives?

The Night of the Long Knives was a **purge** of Nazi (p.64) leaders by Adolf Hitler. (p.58) Fearing the **paramilitary** SA (p.61) had become too powerful, he ordered the SS (p.106) to murder the SA's leaders, including Ernst Röhm.



When was the Night of the Long Knives?

The Night of the Long Knives began on 30th June, 1934 and continued until 2nd July.



Why did the Night of the Long Knives happen?

There were several reasons why the Night of the Long Knives occurred:

- ✓ The Night of the Long Knives occurred because Ernst Röhm had become too powerful. The SA (p.61) had 3 million members loyal to him which meant Röhm could challenge Hitler's position.
- ✓ Röhm also opposed Hitler's policies of working with rich businessmen and the army. He wanted more **socialist** policies to help the **working classes**.
- ✓ The German army saw the SA (p.61) as a threat because the army only had 100,000 soldiers and the SA was larger. They also believed the SA wanted to take over the army.



(p.106) disliked Röhm and resented his influence, so they told Hitler that Röhm was plotting to seize power.



Who was killed during the Night of the Long Knives?

At the end of the Night of the Long Knives about 400 people had been murdered. These included Ernst Röhm (leader of the SA), (p.61) General von Schleicher ((p.90) the ex-chancellor) and Gregor Strasser (a leading member of the Nazi Party). (p.64)



What were the results of the Night of the Long Knives?

There were 4 main results of the Night of the Long Knives:

- ✓ 440 people close to Hitler regarded as a threat were now dead.
- ✓ The SS (p.106) led by Himmler emerged more powerful and they, along with Gestapo, (p.109) now formed the basis of the **police state**.
- ✓ The SA (p.61) was never again a leading force.
- ✓ Hitler got away with having his opposition openly murdered. This established a pattern for the Nazi (p.64) **dictatorship**.



-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi police state?

The Nazi (p.64) **police state** was a **state** in which the police have absolute power to arrest and punish anyone who does not follow the ideas of the state. In Nazi Germany the SS (p.106) had absolute power and could arrest and imprison people without trial.



When was the Nazi police state created?

Hitler began to create the Nazi (p.64) **police state** as soon as he became **chancellor** in January 1933.



Why was a Nazi police state created?

The Nazi (p.64) **police state** was created to control the people in terms of what they said or did. It used fear to ensure people did not oppose the Nazi government.



What was the structure of the Nazi police state?

The Nazi (p.64) **police state** consisted of 5 main different organisations:

- ✓ The SS, (p.106) or Schutzstaffel - German for 'protection squad' - who ran the secret police and the **concentration camps**.
- ✓ The Gestapo, (p.109) or Secret State Police, that dealt with anyone who said or did anything against the Nazis (p.64) or the government.



Nazi (p.64) Germany's security service. It spied on opponents and critics of the Nazis.

- ✓ The **concentration camps**, which were used as prisons for anyone who opposed the Nazis (p.64) or did something the Nazis disliked.
- ✓ The legal system, which included the judges, courts and lawyers.



THE SS

-Need a summary-



What was the SS?

The SS, or Schutzstaffel, initially served as Hitler's personal bodyguard. It went on to become one of the most powerful and feared organisations in the whole of Nazi (p.64) Germany. Its members were known as the 'Blackshirts'.



When was the SS set up?

The SS was set up in 1925.



Who was the leader of the SS?

The first leader of the SS was Julius Schreck, a founding member of the SA (p.61) and close **confidante** of Hitler. He was appointed in March 1925. The best-known leader of the SS is Heinrich Himmler, who was appointed in January 1929.



How many members did the SS have?

In 1925, there were 250 members of the SS. By the 1930s, it had expanded to 240,000 men.



Who joined the SS?

The members of the SS were supposed to be examples of the perfect Aryan with blonde hair, blue eyes and physically strong.



What was the role of the SS?

The SS had four roles:

- ✓ The SS was in charge of Germany's police force, including the Gestapo. (p.109) It had the power to search people's property and send them straight to prison without trial.
- ✓ Death Heads units ran the **concentration camps** and later the **death camps**.
- ✓ The SD, (p.110) or Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS, looked after security.
- ✓ The Waffen SS were an elite unit in the army.



-Need a summary-



Who was Heinrich Himmler?

Heinrich Himmler was a soldier in the German Army during the First World War and did several jobs afterwards. He joined the Nazi Party (p. 64) and was of the party's leading officials.



When was Heinrich Himmler important?

Heinrich Himmler was important from 1925 when he joined the Nazi Party (p. 64) until 1945 when he committed suicide.



What role did Heinrich Himmler play in the Nazi Party?

Heinrich Himmler had 4 main roles in the Nazi Party: (p. 64)

- ✓ He was appointed head of the SS, Schutzstaffel (p. 106) or 'Blackshirts' in 1929.
- ✓ He became head of the Munich police, the commander of all German police and set up first **concentration camp** (p. 111) at Dachau in 1933.
- ✓ He was appointed the Minister for the Interior in 1943.
- ✓ He played a major role in the 'Final Solution' (p. 166) or the **mass** murder of all Jews in Europe.



When did Heinrich Himmler die?

Heinrich Himmler committed suicide on 23rd May, 1945.



-Need a summary-



What was the Gestapo?

The Gestapo was Hitler's secret police. It was set up by Hermann Göring in 1933. In 1934, the Gestapo was placed under the control of the SS.
(p.106) It was an instrument of terror led by Reinhard Heydrich.



When was the Gestapo founded?

The Gestapo was initially founded on 26th April, 1933, and transferred to Himmler in April, 1934.



What was the Gestapo's purpose?

The Gestapo had three main purposes.

- ✓ It spied on German citizens.
- ✓ It prosecuted anyone who spoke out against the Nazi (p.64) regime.
- ✓ It created fear. Germans were terrified of the Gestapo because they did not know who its members were.



How many people were in the Gestapo?

There were only about 300,000 Gestapo for a **population** of 80 million. The Gestapo relied on **informants** to spy on their behalf.



-Need a summary-



What was the SD?

The SD, or Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsführers-SS, was the Nazi Party's (p.64) intelligence and security service.



What was the role of the SD security service?

The SD spied on Nazi opposition, (p.160) both in Germany and other countries. At home, its aim was to keep every German under constant surveillance.



Who was the leader of the SD security service?

It was set up in 1931, by Heinrich Himmler, who appointed Reinhard Heydrich as leader in 1939.



REINHARD HEYDRICH

-Need a summary-



Who was Reinhard Heydrich?

Reinhard Heydrich was a naval officer between 1922 and 1931. He was a leading Nazi (p.64) and official.



When was Reinhard Heydrich important?

Reinhard Heydrich was important between 1931 and 1942.



Why was Reinhard Heydrich important in Nazi Germany?

Reinhard Heydrich was an important figure in the Nazi Party (p.64) holding 4 key roles under the regime:

- ✓ He joined the SS (p.106) in August 1931.
- ✓ He became the leader of Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst;SD). (p.110)
- ✓ In April 1933, he was made the deputy-leader under Himmler of the Gestapo (p.109) or secret police. In 1934 he became the leader of the Gestapo.
- ✓ In September 1939, Heydrich became the leader of a new organisation called the Reich Security Main Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt or RSHA). This was created by merging the Gestapo (p.109) and SD. (p.110)



CONCENTRATION CAMPS

-Need a summary-



What were concentration camps?

The Nazis (p.64) sent their enemies and undesirables to **concentration camps**. These were places where a large number of people were imprisoned and kept in terrible conditions. Nobody could see what happened in the camps as they were isolated. Prisoners were badly



murdered.



When did the Nazis set up concentration camps?

The first **concentration camp** was set up in 1933.



Where were the concentration camps?

The **concentration camps** were in isolated places all over Germany. The first camp was in Dachau.



Who was sent to the concentration camps?

There were 4 main groups of people sent to the **concentration camps**:

- ✓ Asocials, which included alcoholics, homeless people, prostitutes and the work-shy.
- ✓ Political prisoners such as **communists**, **socialists** and political writers.
- ✓ Religious people including Jews, Jehovah's Witnesses and eventually Catholics and Protestants.
- ✓ Ethnic groups such as the Roma or gypsies and, when the Second World War began, Poles and other Slavs.



-Need a summary-



What methods did the Nazis use to control the legal system?

The Nazis (p.64) took over the legal system by controlling judges, courts and lawyers.



How did the Nazi regime control the judges in the legal system?

Judges were controlled by:

- ✓ Every judge had to be a member of the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of the Law.
- ✓ All judges had to put the interests of the Nazis (p.64) above what was stated in law and swore an oath of loyalty.



How did the Nazi regime control the courts in the legal system?

Courts were controlled by:

- ✓ Trial by jury was ended so that judges decided whether someone was innocent or guilty and determined the punishment.
- ✓ The People's Court was set in 1934 to hear all cases that were "crimes against the state".



How did the Nazi regime control the lawyers in the legal system?

All lawyers had to join the Nazi (p.64) Lawyers' Association.



What happened to the death penalty in the Nazi legal system?

The number of crimes punishable by the death penalty rose from three to 46.



CONTROLLING RELIGION

-Need a summary-



What did the Nazis do to control religion?

The Nazis (p.64) tried to control religion. They initially worked with both the **Catholic** and **Protestant** churches, and tried to Nazify church buildings by placing Nazi symbols inside. Then, they tried to replace the churches with their own.



When did the Nazis try to control religion?

The Nazis (p.64) **consolidated** their power first before attempting to openly control religion. The attacks on the different religions increased during the 1930s.



Why did the Nazis want to control religion?

There were three main reasons why the Nazis (p.64) wanted to control religion:



beliefs. Therefore, religious groups could oppose the Nazi government.

- ✓ Religious groups followed the teachings of their religion and their religious leader, e.g. the Catholics followed the Pope, not Hitler.
- ✓ Ultimately, Hitler wanted to replace the church with his own Nazi (p.64) based religion.



What did the Nazis do to religion to control the Catholic Church?

Initially, the Nazis (p.64) worked with the Catholic Church. Hitler signed an agreement with the Pope, called a concordat, (p.118) in July 1933. It stated neither side would interfere with the other. However, Hitler broke his promises and attacked the Catholic church.



What did the Nazis do to religion that affected the Protestant Church?

Initially, the Protestant church worked with the Nazis. (p.64) Some members that opposed the Nazis set up the Pastors' Emergency League in 1933. Those that worked with the Nazis created the Reich Church (p.118) in 1936, led by Ludwig Müller.



CATHOLICS

-Need a summary-



What did the Nazis do to control the Catholic church?

Initially, the Nazis (p.64) worked with the Catholic church. Hitler signed an agreement with the Pope called a concordat (p.118) in July 1933 which stated that both sides would not interfere with the other. However, Hitler broke his promises and attacked the church.



Why did the Nazi regime want to control the Catholic Church?

There are five main reasons why Hitler tried to control the Catholic church:

- ✓ The Catholic church had 22 million members, which was 32% of the German population.
- ✓ It was a very powerful and influential institution which controlled a range of organisations, such as youth groups, schools and charities.
- ✓ The Catholics owed their allegiance to the Pope, not Hitler and Hitler believed they listened to the Pope more than to him.
- ✓ Catholics tended to support the Centre Party (ZP).
- ✓ Catholics sent their children to Catholic schools and Catholic youth groups.



How did the Nazis try to control German Catholics?

The Nazis (p.64) tried to control the Catholic Church by reaching an agreement with them.



Concordat. (p.118)

- ✓ In the Concordat, (p.118) it was agreed that Hitler would not interfere with the **Catholic** church or its schools.
- ✓ In return, the **Catholic** church would not interfere with politics and would swear loyalty to the government.



How did Hitler break his promises to the Catholic Church in Nazi Germany?

Hitler broke the promises made in the concordat (p.118) by harassing and arresting **Catholic** priests and closing Catholic schools and youth groups.



What was the Pope's response to the Nazi attack on the Catholic Church?

Eventually, in 1937, Pope Pius XI spoke out against the treatment of the **Catholic** church by the Nazis (p.64) in a speech called With Burning Anxiety, or Mit Brennender Sorge.



How did the Catholics respond to the Nazi attack on the Catholic Church?

There were two main reactions to the Nazis (p.64) treatment of the Catholic Church:

- ✓ About 400 **Catholic** priests spoke out against the Nazi (p.64) regime and were imprisoned in Dachau **concentration camps**.
- ✓ Catholic Archbishop Galen openly criticised the Nazis (p.64) for their use of terror **tactics**, **euthanasia** and **concentration camps**. He was put under house arrest until the end of the war.



THE CONCORDAT

-Need a summary-



What was the Concordat?

The concordat was an agreement between the Pope and Hitler, signed in July 1933. It **stated** that the Nazi Party (p.64) and the Catholic Church would not interfere with one another's policies or spheres.



THE REICH CHURCH

-Need a summary-



What was the Reich Church?

The Reich Church was a Nazi (p.64) version of the Protestant Church. It was set up in 1936 by Ludwig Muller. It supported the Nazi Party, allowed Nazi flags with the swastika to be hung in their churches and used an altered, Nazified version of the Lord's Prayer.



-Need a summary-



What was the Pastors' Emergency League?

The Pastors' Emergency League was set up in 1933 by Protestants who opposed the Nazis. (p.64)



How did Pastors' Emergency League opposed the Nazis?

The Pastors' Emergency League (PEL) opposed the Nazis (p.64) in three main ways:

- ✓ The Pastors' Emergency League (PEL) was created in 1933 and campaigned against the Nazi (p.64) government because they tried to stop Jews converting to Christianity and they wanted to create one national German Christian Church.
- ✓ In 1934, it set up the Confessing Church, or Confessional Church, which was against Nazi (p.64) interference.
- ✓ Pastor Martin Niemöller was a key member of PEL. He was sent to a **concentration camp** (p.111) in 1937 and the PEL was banned.



PROTESTANTS

-Need a summary-



What did the Nazis do to control the Protestant church?

Initially, the **Protestant** church worked with the Nazis. (p.64) Some of those that opposed the Nazis set up the Pastors' Emergency League in 1933. Those that worked with them created the Reich Church (p.118) in 1936, led by Ludwig Müller.



Why did the Nazis want to control the Protestant Church?

The **Protestant** church was the largest in Germany with 40 million members. This was 58% of the **population**, so it could form a dangerous opposition group. Their Christian beliefs were opposed to many Nazi (p.64) beliefs.



How did the Nazis control the Protestant Church?

The Nazis (p.64) used the Reich Church (p.118) to control Protestants, by presenting their religious beliefs in a way that supported the Nazi message.



How did Protestants respond to the Nazi attacks on the Protestant Church?

The Protestants responded by:

- ✓ Some pastors set up the Pastors' Emergency League (PEL) in 1933.
- ✓ A new church called the Confessing Church, or Confessional Church, was set up in 1934.



JOSEPH GOEBBELS

-Need a summary-



Who was Joseph Goebbels?

Joseph Goebbels tried to pursue a career in journalism and writing novels and plays. He joined the Nazi Party (p.64) and became one of its leading officials.



When was Joseph Goebbels important?

Joseph Goebbels was important between 1924 when he joined the Nazi Party (p.64) and 1945 when he committed suicide.



What was Joseph Goebbels famous for?

Joseph Goebbels had 4 key roles in the Nazi Party: (p.64)

- ✓ He became the Party Leader in Berlin in 1926.
- ✓ He became the member of the Reichstag in 1928.
- ✓ He was put in charge of **propaganda** for the Nazi Party (p.64) in 1928.
- ✓ He was made the Minister of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda in March 1933.



When did Joseph Goebbels die?

Joseph Goebbels committed suicide on 1st May, 1945.



NAZI PROPAGANDA

-Need a summary-



What was the purpose of Nazi propaganda?

Between 1933 and 1945 the Nazis (p.64) used **propaganda** to control what the public knew and to create more support for the regime. The Nazis wanted to influence people's opinions and beliefs to win the hearts and minds of the people.



Who was in control of Nazi propaganda?

Joseph Goebbels was put in charge of the Nazi (p.64) government's **propaganda** in 1933. He was the Minister of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda.



What was the main message of Nazi propaganda?

There were three main messages of Nazi **propaganda**:

- ✓ Blaming the Jews for Germany's problems.
- ✓ Criticising the Treaty of Versailles. (p.15)
- ✓ Making Germany great again.



What was the propaganda strategy of the Nazis?

Goebbels thought **propaganda** worked best when the people given basic short messages repeatedly.



What methods of propaganda did the Nazi party use?

Between 1933 and 1945 the Nazi (p.64) government used 8 different **propaganda** methods:

- ✓ The press and newspapers were under tight control.
- ✓ Film was used to push the Nazi (p.64) message.
- ✓ The availability of radio was expanded to cover all aspects of people's daily lives.
- ✓ Rallies became an annual **propaganda** event.
- ✓ Sport was Nazified to showcase how Germans were a **superior** race.
- ✓ Literature was used to tell a Nazi (p.64) worldview.
- ✓ Music had to be of Germanic roots.
- ✓ Art was created to promote Nazi (p.64) ideals.



THE PRESS - NAZI PROPAGANDA AND

CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazis control of the press?

The Nazi (p.64) government controlled the press in different ways by censoring information and directing what was published.



Who was in charge of controlling the press for Nazi propaganda?

Minister of the People's Enlightenment and Propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, was in charge of the press.



How did the Nazis control the press?

The Nazi (p.64) control of the press meant that they could use it for **propaganda**. This had 4 main outcomes:

- ✓ All newspapers that opposed the Nazis (p.64) were shut down, and the rest were often told what to write.
- ✓ Only the stories that showed the Nazis (p.64) in a positive light were allowed to be printed.
- ✓ They also used the press to spread negative messages about the Jews.
- ✓ The press was also censored and forbidden to publish certain information.



CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What were Nazi rallies?

Nazi (p.64) rallies were organised **mass** gatherings for **propaganda** purposes.



How did the Nazi Party use rallies as a method of propaganda?

In terms of **propaganda**, the Nazis (p.64) had three key reasons for organising rallies:

- ✓ They were used to celebrate Hitler's greatness.
- ✓ To demonstrate how impressive and well organised the Nazis (p.64) were.
- ✓ To reinforce their control of the people.



Where did the Nazi Party hold the rallies?

Some of the key rallies were held in:

- ✓ Weimar in 1926.
- ✓ An annual national rally was held in Nuremberg between 1933 and 1938.



What were the Nuremberg rallies like in Nazi Germany?

The Nuremberg rallies were the largest rallies the Nazis (p.64) held with marches by soldiers with flags, torchlight processions and speeches by leading Nazis.



What happened at the Nazi Party rallies?

Rallies could have choirs, bands, speeches, fireworks and air shows.



SPORT - NAZI PROPAGANDA AND CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What was the role of sport in Nazi Germany?

Sport was used as **propaganda** to influence people's attitudes and to increase support for the Nazi (p.64) regime.



How did the Nazi government use sport as a method of propaganda?

The Nazi (p.64) government used sport in four key ways:

- ✓ They Nazified sport by flying Nazi (p.64) flags at all venues and sportsmen and women had to give the Hitler salute when the national anthem was played.



important.

- ✓ They used the 1936 Berlin Olympics as the opportunity to show the world how great Nazi (p.64) rule was. Hitler used the fact that Germany won 33 medals as evidence that the German race was superior.
- ✓ Leni Riefenstahl filmed the games and her slow motion technique was used as an example of Nazi (p.64) brilliance.



LITERATURE - NAZI PROPAGANDA AND CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What was the role of literature for the Nazis?

Literature was used as propaganda to influence people's attitudes and to increase support for the Nazi (p.64) regime. Therefore, literature was controlled by the Nazis.



How did the Nazi government use literature as a method of propaganda?

The Nazi (p.64) government used literature in five key ways:

- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) controlled literature by banning some books e.g. All Quiet on the Western Front was banned.
- ✓ All new books had to be approved.
- ✓ Mein Kampf was the best selling book.



by jews, communists and anti-Nazis were destroyed.

- ✓ Goebbels encouraged books about race, the glory of war and the brilliance of the Nazis. (p.64)



MUSIC - NAZI PROPAGANDA AND CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What about music in Nazi Germany?

Music was used as **propaganda** to influence people's attitudes and to increase support for the Nazi (p.64) regime. Music, therefore, was controlled by the Nazis.



How did the Nazi government use music as a method of propaganda?

The Nazi (p.64) government used music as a form of **propaganda** in four main ways:

- ✓ Goebbels said music had to be German or Austrian.
- ✓ They banned certain types of music such as jazz, which was seen as being influenced by black people, and music by Jewish composers like Mendelssohn.
- ✓ Traditional folk and classical music were promoted as being German.
- ✓ Marching music, old folk songs and classical music by Bach, Beethoven and Mozart became popular.



CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What about the arts and culture in Nazi Germany?

The arts and **culture** were used as **propaganda** to influence people's attitudes and to increase support for the Nazi (p.64) regime. Therefore, the arts and culture were controlled by the Nazis.



How did the Nazi government use the arts and culture as a method of propaganda?

The Nazis (p.64) controlled arts and **culture** in four main ways:

- ✓ The Nazi (p.64) government set up the Reich Chamber of Culture in September 1933.
- ✓ It controlled art, **culture**, music, literature, theatre, film and architecture.
- ✓ All art and **culture** was required to promote Nazi (p.64) ideas and give the same message that all Nazi beliefs and ideas were correct and what Hitler did was in the best interests of the country.
- ✓ All musicians, writers, artists and actors had to be members or they could not work. Jews were banned from joining.



CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What about the use of the radio in Nazi Germany?

The radio was used as **propaganda** to influence people's attitudes and to increase support for the Nazi (p.64) regime. Therefore, the radio was controlled by the Nazis.



How did the Nazi government use the radio as a method of propaganda?

The Nazi (p.64) government used the radio as a form of **propaganda** in four main ways:

- ✓ The Nazi (p.64) government **produced** a cheap 'people's radio' and 70% of households had one by 1939.
- ✓ All radio stations were censored and controlled by the Nazis. (p.64)
- ✓ Speakers were installed in public so everyone could hear the radio.
- ✓ More Germans owned radios than Americans.



CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What was the role of film in Nazi Germany?

Goebbels controlled the film **industry** so that all films supported and promoted Nazi (p.64) ideas such as loyalty, self-sacrifice and discipline. They also focused on Germany's glorious past.



How did the Nazi government control film?

There were three main ways by which the Nazis (p.64) controlled film:

- ✓ The plots and details of new films had to sent for approval to Goebbels as Minister of the People's Enlightenment and Propaganda.
- ✓ The Nazis (p.64) made about 1,300 films of their own.
- ✓ Films had to have a Nazi **propaganda** (p.122) message e.g. **anti-communist** or anti-Semitic.



CONTROL

-Need a summary-



What did the Nazis do with art?

The Nazi (p.64) Government controlled artists through the Reich Chamber of Visual Arts, which was part of the Chamber of Culture. Artists had to be members to **produce**, sell or teach art. All art that wasn't acceptable to the Nazi government was removed from galleries.



NAZI POLICIES - WOMEN

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi view on women?

The Nazis (p.64) viewed women as important as men but women had a different role. The Nazis believed it was a woman's role to be a housewife and mother. Women should not work but stay home, and their lives should revolve around 'Kinder, Küche, Kirche', or 'children, kitchen, church'.



What were the aims of Nazi policies towards women?

The Nazis (p.64) had three main aims for women:

- ✔ To give up their jobs.



- ✓ The most important aim was to have children to breed a raise a 'master race' which would make Germany bigger and stronger.



How should a women look according to the Nazis?

The Nazis (p.64) believed women should look natural. This meant they should wear simple, practical clothes, have their hair in plaits or a bun, and wear flat shoes. Women should not wear makeup or smoke.



How did Nazi propaganda target women?

Nazi **propaganda** (p.122) targeted women by promoting the message that a women's role was that of a housewife and mother. The perfect women would look natural and have a large family.



Who was in charge of Nazi policies towards women?

In 1934, Gertrud Scholtz-Klink was appointed National Women's Leader of Germany and became responsible for all policies relating to women.



What organisations were set up by the Nazis for women?

All 230 women's organisations had to unite under one body, the Women's Front. There was only one women's organisation allowed called the German Women's Enterprise. This organised classes on household topics and the skills of motherhood.



How did the Nazis encourage women to marry?

Women were encouraged to marry by the Nazis (p.64) introducing the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage in 1933. This offered loans of



could keep a quarter of the loan.



How did the Nazis encourage women to have children?

There were 4 key ways in which the Nazis (*p.64*) encouraged women to have children:

- ✓ Family allowances were made available to those on low incomes.
- ✓ The Nazis (*p.64*) set up the Lebensborn, or Fountain of Life. This was a programme by which unmarried women could 'donate a baby to the Führer' by becoming pregnant by a 'racially pure' SS (*p.106*) man.
- ✓ On Hitler's mother's birthday, 12th August, women that had **produced** large families were given medals, called the Mother's Cross. Bronze was for four or five children, silver was for six or seven children, and gold was for eight or more.
- ✓ In 1938 the law was changed to allow divorce if a husband or wife could not have children. This led to an increase in divorce **rates** by 1939.



How did the Nazis encourage women to stay at home?

There were 3 main different ways in which the Nazi (*p.64*) regime encouraged women not to work:

- ✓ They used **propaganda** to persuade women to stay home and focus on 'Kinder, Küche, Kirche', or 'children, kitchen, church'.
- ✓ They banned women from entering certain professions. For example, from 1933 women were forbidden from teaching, medicine and working as a **civil servant**. Female judges were banned from 1936.
- ✓ Universities were restricted in how many women they could accept. Only 10% of the enrolled students could be women.



How effective were Nazi policies towards women?

Some were persuaded to stay home and have children, but others weren't. The effects of the policies were temporary because women workers were needed by the late 1930s. The number of female workers increased from five million in 1933 to seven million in 1939.



Did the role of a woman change during the Second World War in Nazi Germany?

World War Two had a significant impact on the role of Germany women.

- ✓ Although the Nazis (*p.64*) believed that a woman's place was in the home, women were needed in **industry** to fill the shortages left by men joining the armed forces.
- ✓ There were two ways the role of women changed during World War Two.
- ✓ From June 1941 women who had previously been in paid work and had no children were ordered to register for work.
- ✓ From 1943 with the introduction of 'total war' (*p.175*) all women between 17 and 45 had to register. This introduced half a million women into the workforce.
- ✓ By 1945 women made up 60% of the workforce.
- ✓ It also affected them psychologically, for example, the constant fear of hearing a loved one had died or dealing with food shortages.



-Need a summary-



Tell me about Nazi policies towards the young.

Nazi (p.64) policy towards the young was focused on shaping the youth into the Nazis of tomorrow.



What were the aims of the Nazi policy towards the young?

The Nazis (p.64) had four aims:

- ✓ To create proud Germans who supported a strong Germany.
- ✓ To create loyal Nazi Party (p.64) supporters.
- ✓ To ensure children were strong and healthy so they would produce children of their own.
- ✓ To prepare them for their future roles. Girls as housewives and mothers and boys as soldiers and workers.



What organisations did the Nazis set up for the young?

The Nazis (p.64) set up a National Socialist German Students' League in the 1920s.



When were the Nazi youth groups set up?

The Nazis (p.64) set up a National Socialist German Students' League in the 1920s.



When were the Nazi youth groups made compulsory?

In March 1939 it became compulsory for children to join the Nazi (p.64) youth groups.



What Nazi youth organisations were there for boys?

There were different groups set up for boys dependent on their age:

- ✓ Little Fellows or Pimpfe for six to ten year olds.
 - ✓ German Young People or Deutsche Jungvolk for ten to 14 years olds.
 - ✓ Hitler Youth or Hitler Jugend for 14 to 18 year olds.
-



What activities did boys do in the Hitler Youth during the Nazi regime?

In the Hitler Youth the boys received political training on Nazi (p.64) beliefs and views, physical training such as hiking and sports, and military training such as map skills and small-arms shooting.



What Nazi youth organisations were there for girls?

There were different groups set up for girls dependent on their age:

- ✓ Young Maidens or Jungmädels for ten to 14 years olds.
- ✓ League of German Maidens or Bund Deutscher Mädel for 14 to 21 year olds.



What activities did young girls do in the League of German Maidens youth group in Nazi Germany?

In the League of German Maidens girls received political training on Nazi (p. 64) ideas, physical training such as sports, and training on how to be a mother such as learning cooking skills.



How effective were Nazi policies towards the youth?

Nazi (p. 64) policies towards the young were partially successful. Some children loved the Hitler Youth. Other children weren't as enthusiastic and hated the activities.



NAZI POLICIES - EDUCATION

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi view of education?

Nazi education policy was designed to make children loyal to the Nazi (p. 64) regime in preparation for their future roles in the **state**. Policies in education affected many aspects of young people's lives.



What were the aims of Nazi education policies?

The aim of Nazi education policies was to create a new generation of Nazis (p. 64) loyal to Hitler and believing in Nazi ideas.



Who was in charge of Nazi education?

Bernhard Rust was appointed education minister in 1934.



How were teachers controlled by the Nazis education policies?

The Nazis (*p.64*) controlled teachers in 3 key ways:

- ✓ In April 1933 the Nazis (*p.64*) passed a law which enabled them to sack any teacher of whom they did not approve.
- ✓ Teachers had to swear an **oath** of loyalty to Hitler.
- ✓ All teachers had to join the Nazi (*p.64*) Teachers' Association or League. The League ran teacher-training courses to to teach them Nazi ideas.



How was the curriculum in education controlled by the Nazis?

The Nazis (*p.64*) completely changed the school curriculum:

- ✓ They banned some subjects, such as religious education, and added new ones such as race studies. This taught children about the inferiority of some races, like the Jews.
- ✓ All educational books had to be rewritten from a Nazi (*p.64*) point of view. History books glorified Germany's past and taught children that the country's defeat in the First World War was the fault of **socialists**.
- ✓ The number of physical education classes was doubled, so students had at least five hours of PE a week.
- ✓ Girls and boys studied different subjects. Girls had to study domestic science which included cooking and sewing lessons.



How were the textbooks in education controlled by the Nazis?

All textbooks had to be approved by the Nazis (p.64) from 1935. Hitler's book *Mein Kampf*, or *My Struggle*, was made compulsory in every school.



How were Jewish students treated in education by the Nazis?

Jewish children were regularly humiliated and made to sit at the back of the class, until they were banned from going to school in 1938.



What was the role of the Adolf Hitler Schools in Nazi education?

Any boys aged between 12 and 18 who were talented and seen as possible future leaders were sent to Adolf Hitler (p.58) Schools.



NAZI POLICIES - EMPLOYMENT

-Need a summary-



What did the Nazis do to reduce unemployment?

When Hitler became **chancellor** there were 6 million Germans unemployed. The Nazis (p.64) introduced policies aimed at reducing unemployment, including the Reich Labour Service, rearmament and building projects such as the autobahns.



Why did the Nazis aim to reduce unemployment?

The Nazis (*p.64*) introduced policies to reduce unemployment because having people out of work was potentially dangerous to Hitler politically and the unemployed were seen as a waste of resources.



What was the RAD set up by the Nazis and how did it help unemployment?

The Reich Labour Service (RAD):

- ✓ Was set up in 1933.
- ✓ Gave all unemployed men public work to do, such as repairing roads and planting trees.
- ✓ Paid the men a small amount of money.
- ✓ Was made compulsory for all young men aged 18 to 25 to serve six months.
- ✓ Was not popular with the young men because of the low pay and the work was considered boring.



How did the Nazi public works programme help reduce unemployment?

The Nazis (*p.64*) created jobs by setting up a public works programme which included:

- ✓ Planting trees.
- ✓ Building autobahns (motorways).
- ✓ Building new schools and hospitals.
- ✓ Building and improving sport facilities e.g Berlin olympic stadium.
- ✓ Draining marshes to create farmland.



How did the Nazi autobahns project help reduce unemployment?

Hitler set up the **autobahn** (or motorway) project in 1933, hoping to build 7,000 miles of roads. By 1935 there were 125,000 men working on the project. It helped by giving unemployed men a job to do and improving transportation links.



How did Nazi rearmament help reduce unemployment?

Rearmament helped:

- ✓ In 1933 Hitler broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (*p. 15*) by secretly introducing **conscription**. It was publically announced in 1935.
- ✓ by 1939 there were 1.3 million men serving in Germany's armed forces.
- ✓ This resulted in growth in supporting **industries** such as those that made uniforms, weapons and arms.



What was invisible unemployment under the Nazis?

There were five main groups who are classed as "invisible unemployed":

- ✓ Young men were not counted when they did their six-month service in the RAD.
- ✓ Women who were forced to give up their jobs were not counted.
- ✓ Jews who were forced to give up their jobs were not counted.
- ✓ People imprisoned in **concentration camps** were not counted.
- ✓ Men conscripted into the army were not counted.



What were the disadvantages of the Nazi policies to reduce unemployment?

There were 3 key problems with Nazi (p.64) policies aimed at reducing unemployment:

- ✓ **Invisible unemployment** existed. Women, Jews and people in **concentration camps** were not counted in official unemployment figures.
- ✓ The policies cost money and the Nazi (p.64) government was in debt. In 1933, for example, the government spent 18 billion marks on public works; this increased to 38 billion marks in 1938.
- ✓ Some jobs created under the Nazis' (p.64) policies created were not considered 'real'. These included those in the armed forces, RAD or the Nazi **police state**, because these jobs would not exist in normal circumstances.



What were the positive results of the Nazi policies to reduce unemployment?

There were 5 key positive results:

- ✓ According to official government figures, the Nazis' (p.64) policies did reduce unemployment by more than four million.
- ✓ Most men who weren't Jewish or in a **concentration camp** (p.111) were in work.
- ✓ Some businesses benefited from increased investment and opportunities.
- ✓ Large businesses benefited from wage restrictions and there being no **trade unions**.
- ✓ Public works programmes provided better transport, services and homes.



-Need a summary-



What was the Reich Labour Front?

The Labour Front, or Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), replaced all German **trade unions** after they were banned by Hitler.



When was the Reich Labour Front set up?

The DAF was set up in May 1933.



Why was the Reich Labour Front set up?

The DAF was set up to control workers and employers.



What organisations were a part of the Reich Labour Front?

The organisations Strength Through Joy and Beauty of Labour were part of the DAF.



What benefits did the Reich Labour Front bring?

DAF did protect workers as it set out their rights in the workplace, placed a maximum on the number of hours worked and a minimum on wages.



What were the disadvantages of the Reich Labour Front?

The negatives of the DAF were that workers lost their right to **strike**, negotiate their wages and working conditions with their employer, and they could be punished if they disrupted **production**.



NAZI POLICIES - STANDARD OF LIVING

-Need a summary-



What happened to the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

Standard of living is a way of measuring whether a person's life is getting better or worse, taking into account factors such as employment, wages, prices, hours worked, people's enjoyment and working conditions.



How did employment change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

Employment did affect **standard of living**. More people were in work in Nazi (p.64) Germany so they had wages. However, those not in work, like the Jews, did not see an increase in their standard of living.



How did wages change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

Overall, wages increased compared to 1933; there was a 20% increase by 1939 so that the average weekly wages rose 86 marks in 1932 to 109



Labour were not paid much.



How did prices of goods change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

The price of goods affected the **standard of living** in Nazi (p.64) Germany. Some historians have said the cost of food went up by 20% between 1933 and 1939 and this cancelled out wage increases.



How did working hours change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

The number of hours Germans worked each week rose from 43 hours in 1933 to 49 hours in 1939. This meant they had to work longer to get pay rises.



How did the Labour Front change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

The Labour Front (DAF) (p.144) worked to protect the rights of workers as it placed a maximum on the number of hours worked and a minimum on wages. However, workers also lost their right to go on **strike** and ability to negotiate their wages.



How did Strength Through Joy change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

Strength Through Joy (KDF) gave benefits to workers, such as providing leisure activities including films, theatre shows, outings and sports events. It had 35 million members by 1936.



How did Beauty of Labour change the standard of living in Nazi Germany?

The Beauty of Labour (SDA) campaigned for better working conditions and facilities such as better toilets. However, workers often had to carry out the improvements themselves for no extra pay.



How did the standard of living change in Nazi Germany?

There is evidence to suggest the **standard of living** did improve. However, there is evidence which suggests that it did not completely improve.



In what ways did the standard of living improve in Nazi Germany?

There were six ways in which the **standard of living** improved for different people:

- ✓ Small businesses benefited as the Nazis (*p.64*) passed laws banning new department stores and competing Jewish businesses were closed down. The value of trade double for small businesses between 1933 and 1937.
- ✓ Farmers benefitted as some farm debts were written off and all farmers benefited from increased food prices.
- ✓ Big business benefited from armaments and the restrictions placed on **trade unions**. The average salary of managers rose by 70% between 1934 and 1938.
- ✓ Unskilled workers gained work through the public works programmes.
- ✓ Working conditions improved through the activities of the Beauty of Labour scheme.
- ✓ Strength through Joy offered cheap leisure activities as well as prizes and rewards for hard work.



In what ways did the standard of living not improve in Nazi Germany?

There 6 main ways in which the **standard of living** did not improve for all:

- ✓ Between 1936 and 1939 the number of self-employed skilled craftsmen fell from.
- ✓ Farmers resented Nazi (p.64) interference and suffered from shortage of labour as workers went to work in the cities and factories.
- ✓ Business resented Nazi (p.64) interference over prices, wages, profits and **imports**. The Nazis decided who should receive raw materials and forced some **industries** to **produce** certain goods for the war effort.
- ✓ Unskilled workers wages were often lower than unemployment benefit and the number of hours worked a week increased from 43 to 47 hours by 1939.
- ✓ If you belonged to any of the groups the Nazis (p.64) **persecuted** or forced out of a job, your **standard of living** was much lower.
- ✓ Unemployed man aged between 18 and 25 resented being forced to join the Reich Labour Services as the jobs involved **hard** manual labour and it was run along military lines with a uniform and strict discipline.



How did the standard of living in Nazi Germany change when the Second World War broke out?

When war was declared, the **standard of living** changed, women were called back into work, work schemes changed to focus on increased **production** of weapons and increased **conscription** and working hours often increased.



PERSECUTION OF MINORITIES

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi persecution of minorities?

The persecution of minorities was the deliberate attack on certain minority groups, or 'undesirable people', such as Jews, Roma (gypsies) or homosexuals. They believed these 'undesirable people' were **inferior** and persecution escalated and became worse over time.



Why did the Nazis start the persecution of minorities?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of different minorities occurred because they believed in eugenics. This is selective breeding to create 'better' humans and that Aryans should only breed with other Aryans to keep the race strong.



When did the Nazis carry out the persecution of minorities?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of minorities happened between 1933 and 1945.



Why did the Nazis carry out the persecution of the Untermenschen?

The Nazis (p.64) believed that **inferior** races were Untermenschen, or sub-human. Hitler said they were Lebensunwertes, or unworthy of life. They belonged to the 'undesirable people'.



Why did the the Nazi idea of the Aryan race lead to the persecution of minorities?

The Nazis (p. 64) believed there was a **superior** race, the Aryans, who came from certain parts of Europe. They tended to have blond hair, blue eyes and were physically strong.



Why did the Nazis carry out the persecution of the Jews?

Anti-semitism means being **anti-Jewish**. The Nazi (p. 64) persecution of minorities involved attacks on Jews because the Nazis were anti-semitic. Hitler blamed them for Germany's defeat in the First World War.



Why did the Nazis carry out the persecution of the slavs?

Nazis (p. 64) **persecuted Slavic people** from Eastern Europe because they believed they were Untermenschen. They also wanted to expand Germany into Eastern Europe and wanted Lebensraum for Germans.



Why did the Nazis carry out the persecution of the Roma?

Nazis (p. 64) **persecuted** the Roma, or gypsies, because they saw them as Untermenschen (sub-human). Roma tended to move around and the Nazis believed they did not do enough work or contribute properly to society.



Why did the Nazis carry out the persecution of homosexuals?

Nazis (p. 64) **persecuted** homosexuals because they believed they were not doing their duty in reproducing and that they spoiled the purity of the German race.



Why did the Nazis carry out persecution of disabled people?

Nazis (p.64) **persecuted** disabled people because they believed they were a burden on society and spoiled the purity of the German race.



PERSECUTION OF DISABLED PEOPLE

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi persecution of disabled people?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of disabled people included anyone in Germany with physical or mental disabilities. The nature of persecution escalated and became worse over time. This was the first group to be murdered.



When did the Nazi persecution of disabled people begin?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of disabled people started in 1933 and continued until 1945.



Why did the Nazi regime carry out the persecution of disabled people?

The Nazis (p.64) **persecuted** disabled people because they believed them to be a burden on society who spoiled the purity of the German race.



How were disabled people targetted by the persecution from the Nazis regime?

There were 2 main attacks on disabled people:

- ✓ The Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring was passed in 1933. This led to people being **sterilised** if they were deaf, blind, alcoholic, physically disabled or mentally ill. By 1939, 400,000 people had been sterilised.
- ✓ In 1939 the Nazis (p.64) started the T4 Programme which was the planned murder of those with severe physical or mental disabilities through a massive drug overdose or starvation. More than 5,000 children were killed.



PERSECUTION OF HOMOSEXUALS

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi persecution of homosexuals?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of homosexuals was an attack on gay men, as generally lesbians were not considered a threat to the Nazi regime. The nature of the persecution escalated over time and became worse.



Why did the Nazi regime carry out the persecution of homosexuals?

The Nazis (p.64) **persecuted** homosexuals because it was believed they were failing in their duty to reproduce and spoiling the purity of the German race.



When did the Nazi persecution of homosexuals begin?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of homosexuals started in 1933 and continued to 1945.



How were homosexuals targetted by Nazi persecution?

There were 3 main attacks on homosexuals:

- ✓ Laws against homosexuality were passed in 1935. As a result the number of men imprisoned for homosexuality increased from 766 in 1934 to 8,000 in 1938.
- ✓ Many homosexuals were sent to **concentration camps**. Approximately 5,000 died.
- ✓ Homosexuals were experimented on in the camps and were **castrated**.



PERSECUTION OF ROMA

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi persecution of Roma?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of Roma, or gypsies, was the attack on a group of people that were itinerant (moved around) and were considered **inferior**. The nature of the persecution escalated and became worse over time.



Why did the Nazis target Roma Gypsies for persecution?

The Nazis (p.64) **persecuted** Roma, or gypsies, because they saw them as Untermenschen or sub-human. The Roma tended to move around and the Nazis believed they did not do enough work or contribute enough to society.



When did the Nazi persecution of Roma begin?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of Roma or gypsies started in 1933 and continued to 1945.



How were Roma Gypsies targetted by Nazi persecution?

There were 6 key stages in the persecution of Roma, or gypsies:

- ✓ After Hitler became **chancellor**, more Roma were arrested and sent to **concentration camps**.
- ✓ Many Roma, or gypsies, were forcibly **sterilised** so they could not have children.
- ✓ From 1936 onwards, some Roma, or gypsies, were held in special camps.
- ✓ The **Decree** for Combating the Gypsy Plague was issued by Himmler on 8th December 1938. This set up a nationwide database of all Roma. It was used to round up Roma and put them in **concentration camps**.
- ✓ In October 1939, a **decree** was issued banning the movement of Roma, or gypsies.
- ✓ The Decree for the Resettlement of the Gypsies was passed on 27th April 1940 and aimed to **deport** all Roma from Germany within one year.



-Need a summary-



What was the Nazis' persecution of Jews?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of the Jews was an attack on people of Jewish descent or anyone the Nazis classed as a Jew. The nature of the persecution escalated and became worse over time.



Why did the Nazis persecute the Jews?

The Nazis (p.64) were **anti-Semitic**, which is why they **persecuted** Jews. They considered Jewish people to be Untermenschen, or sub-human. Hitler blamed them for Germany's defeat in the First World War.



When did the Nazi persecution of the Jews begin?

The Nazi (p.64) persecution of Jews started in 1933 and continued to 1945.



How were the Jews persecuted by the Nazis?

There were several stages in the persecution of the Jews. These are 6 of the major events:

- ✓ In April 1933 the Nazis (p.64) organised a one-day **boycott** of Jewish shops. Nazi SA (p.61) men stood by the doors of these shops to discourage anyone from going inside.
- ✓ In 1933 Jews were forced out of jobs in the law, the civil service, dentistry, journalism, teaching and farming.



Reich Citizenship Law **stated** Jews couldn't be citizens. Secondly, the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour made it illegal for Jews to marry non-Jews.

- ✓ During Kristallnacht, (p.158) the SA (p.61) and ordinary Germans attacked Jewish shops, homes and synagogues. Synagogues were burned, 91 Jews were murdered, and 20,000 Jewish men were sent to **concentration camps**.
- ✓ In 1940 all Jews in the countries Germany had invaded were forced to live in **concentration camps** or **ghettos**.
- ✓ From January 1942 the Nazis (p.64) start to prepare "The Final Solution". (p.166) This was the destruction of all Jews in Germany and the lands they controlled through working them to death as slave labour or murdering them in **concentration camps**.



JEWISH SHOP BOYCOTT, APRIL 1933

-Need a summary-



What was the Nazi boycott of Jewish shops?

The Nazis (p.64) organised a one-day **boycott** of Jewish shops. Nazi SA (p.61) men stood by the doors to discourage anyone from going inside and buying goods.



When was the Nazi boycott of Jewish shops?

The Nazi (p.64) **boycott** of Jewish shops happened on 1st April, 1933.



Why did the Nazis boycott Jewish shops?

The Nazi (p.64) **boycott** of Jewish shops was held to humiliate Jewish people and hurt them economically.



THE NUREMBERG LAWS, 1935

-Need a summary-



What were the Nuremberg Laws?

The Nuremberg Laws were passed to remove the rights of Jews and it enabled the Nazis (p.64) to increase the persecution of them.



When were the Nuremberg Laws passed?

The Nuremberg Laws were announced on 15th September, 1935.



Why were the Nuremberg Laws passed?

The Nazis (p.64) brought in the Nuremberg Laws so that they could remove the rights of the Jews as citizens of Germany. As a result, it was easier to **persecute** them as Jews no longer had any protection in the law.



How did the Nuremberg Laws affect Jewish people's citizenship?

One of the Nuremberg Laws was The Reich Citizenship Law which **stated** that no Jew could be a German citizen. This meant that Jews were



How did the Nuremberg Laws affect marriage for Jewish people?

Another Nuremberg Law (p. 168) was the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour that made it illegal for Jews to marry or have sexual relations with non-Jews.



KRISTALLNACHT, NOVEMBER 1938

-Need a summary-



What was Kristallnacht?

During Kristallnacht (also known as The Night of Broken Glass or Crystal Night), the SA (p. 61) and ordinary Germans attacked Jewish shops, homes and synagogues. About 100 Jews were murdered, synagogues were burned and 20,000 Jews were sent to **concentration camps**.



When was Kristallnacht?

Kristallnacht started on the evening of 9th November, 1938 and carried on into the morning of the 10th November, 1938.



Why did Kristallnacht happen?

Kristallnacht happened because on 7th November, 1938, a German man, Ernst vom Rath, was shot in the German Embassy in Paris by a Polish Jew and the Nazis (p. 64) used this event as an excuse to attack the Jews.



What happened during Kristallnacht?

There were 3 main events that took place during Kristallnacht:

- ✓ On 8th November, 1938, Goebbels ordered the papers in Rath's home town of Hanover to print stories about the shooting and that attacked Jews. There were local attacks in Hanover on Jews and synagogues.
- ✓ On 9th November, Hitler decided the attacks should go nationwide and ordered the police to not stop them. The SS (p. 106) were instructed to carry out the attacks under cover.
- ✓ Gangs all over Germany attacked Jewish businesses, homes and synagogues.



What were the results of Kristallnacht?

There were 4 key results of Kristallnacht:

- ✓ Official figures stated 814 shops, 171 home and 191 synagogues were destroyed.
- ✓ About 100 Jews were murdered.
- ✓ 20,000 Jews were arrested and put in concentration camps by 12th November 1938.
- ✓ The Jews were fined 1 billion marks to pay for the damage.



What was the significance of Kristallnacht?

Kristallnacht was significant because it was a turning point in what was considered acceptable behaviour and attitudes toward the Jewish people. Violence now acceptable.



OPPOSITION TO THE NAZI REGIME

-Need a summary-



Was there opposition to the Nazi regime?

There was some opposition to the Nazi (p.64) regime but it was very limited because of the impact of the Nazi **police state, propaganda** and **censorship**.



Who opposed the Nazi government?

There were a few groups that opposed the Nazi (p.64) regime: **trade unions**, young people, some people in the army, the churches and political groups.



Why did people oppose the Nazi government?

Each group opposed the Nazi (p.64) regime for different reasons. For example, the churches opposed the Nazis and their policies because of their religious beliefs.



How did people oppose the Nazi government?

Each group used different methods of opposition. Young people who opposed the Nazis (*p.64*) would listen and dance to banned music. Members of secret **trade** union groups might call in sick and not work.



How did the trade unions oppose the Nazi regime?

Although all independent **trade unions** had been made illegal, the Communist Party (KPD) secretly encouraged workers to oppose the Nazi (*p.64*) regime by calling in sick or damaging machines in their workplaces.



How did the young oppose the Nazi regime?

The youth opposition groups such as the Edelweiss Pirates (*p.181*) or the Swing Youth (*p.180*) behaved in ways that went against Nazi (*p.64*) ideas. The Swing Youth listened to illegal American music, wore American-style clothing, drank alcohol and smoked.



How did the army oppose the Nazi regime?

Some army officers opposed the Nazi (*p.64*) regime. In 1938, a group led by General Ludwig Beck, Chief of Staff of the German Army, planned to **assassinate** Hitler. The plan was called off but they tried again in 1943 and 1944.



How did the churches oppose the Nazi regime?

The Nazis (*p.64*) tried to control the churches in Germany but there was some opposition. About 6,000 **Protestant** pastors joined the Confessing Church, which opposed the Nazis. Some **Catholic** priests also spoke out against them.



Why was opposition to the Nazi regime limited?

Opposition was limited because the Nazi (p.64) regime could easily arrest anyone who stood against it and send them to **concentration camps**, as happened to around 800 **Protestant** pastors.



Tell me about opposition to the Nazis in World War Two.

During World War Two opposition to the Nazis increased as the war began to have a greater impact on the lives of ordinary Germans. Opposition groups included:

- ✓ The Kreisau Circle. (p.180)
- ✓ The Swing Youth. (p.180)
- ✓ The Edelweiss Pirates. (p.181)
- ✓ The White Rose Group.



WORLD WAR TWO

-Need a summary-



Tell me about Germany's involvement in the World War Two?

Germany was involved with World War Two which lasted from 1939 to 1945. Germany is often thought to be the main cause of the war. It was fought over six continents and more than 50 million people were killed.



When did Germany invade Poland in World War Two?

Germany invaded Poland on the 1st September, 1939.



When did Germany invade the Soviet Union in World War Two?

Germany invaded the Soviet Union (p.178) in June 1941.



How did World War Two end for Germany?

There were 4 main events leading up to Germany's surrender:

- ✓ By April 1945, Berlin was surrounded by Soviet troops.
- ✓ Hitler committed suicide in his bunker on 30th April.
- ✓ The following day Goebbels committed suicide.
- ✓ On the 8th May, 1945 Germany surrendered.



POLICIES TOWARDS JEWS FROM 1939

-Need a summary-



Tell me about Nazi policies towards the Jews.

During the 1930s, life in Germany for Jews became increasingly harder with the civil rights gradually taken away. During the Second World War persecution became worse.



Why did Nazi policy about the treatment of Jewish people change in the Second World War?

There were three key reasons why Nazi policies towards the Jews changed:

- ✓ By 1939, there were less than 200,000 Jews remaining in Germany. However as the Nazis occupied more and more territory millions more came under their control.
- ✓ Forced emigration was no longer an option so they began to look at new methods.
- ✓ The war also meant that the Nazis did not need to worry about world opinion and they could hide their actions under the cover of the war.



How did the Nazi policy towards Jews change during the Second World War?

There were 5 key changes in the Nazi treatment of the Jews:

- ✓ The Nazis build ghettos where Jews were forced to live when they invaded Poland in 1939.
- ✓ The Nazis increased the number and size of concentration camps. More camps were built outside Germany in occupied countries.
- ✓ The Einsatzgruppen, or SS Death Squads, began the systematic murder of Jews between 1939 and 1941.
- ✓ The Wannsee Conference of January 1942 planned the 'Final Solution' of the 'Jewish problem'.
- ✓ From March 1942, death camps were built in Poland to implement the 'final solution'.



-Need a summary-



What were the Einsatzgruppen in WW2?

The Einsatzgruppen were special SS (p. 106) units that followed the advancing German Army into Soviet (p. 178) occupied **territory**.



When were the Einsatzgruppen used in WW2?

The Einsatzgruppen were operating between 1939 and 1941.



Why were the Einsatzgruppen used in WW2?

As the German army invaded the USSR, the 'Jewish problem' got worse as the Nazis now had more Jews under their control.



Who were the targets of the Einsatzgruppen used in WW2?

The Einsatzgruppen victims were any civilians regarded as undesirable which included Jews, communists and gypsies or Roma.



How did the Einsatzgruppen kill Jewish people in WW2?

The Einsatzgruppen rounded up Jewish people, **communist** leaders and gypsies, they confiscated their belongings, forced them to remove their clothing and then marched into fields or forests where they were shot or gassed.



How many people were murdered by the Einsatzgruppen during WW2?

Approximately 1.2 million civilians, mostly Jews had been murdered this way by 1943.



Why did the Einsatzgruppen stop during WW2?

There were two key reasons why the Einsatzgruppen stopped:

- ✓ As the Second World War continued, it was seen as a waste of ammunition.
- ✓ It wasn't seen as very effective so the Nazis wanted a more efficient method of mass killing.



FINAL SOLUTION

-Need a summary-



What was the 'Final Solution'?

The 'Final Solution' was the decision made by senior Nazi (p.64) officials to seek a final solution to the Jewish problem.



When was the 'final solution' decision made to murder all Jews.

The Final Solution was decided in January 1942 at the Wannsee Conference. (p.172)



Why did the Nazis decide on the 'Final Solution'?

There were three reasons why the Nazis introduced the 'Final Solution':

- ✓ As they gained more territory it brought more and more Jews under their control and they did not know what to do with them. This situation was worsened when Nazi Germany invaded the USSR in June 1941, which brought another 4 million Jews under their control. They wanted a more permanent solution.
- ✓ They also needed an efficient solution. Using the Einsatzgruppen to murder Jews was no longer an option. There were too many, it was a waste of bullets and it took too much time.
- ✓ Himmler was also concerned about the psychological impact it was having on the Einsatzgruppen.



How were Jewish people murdered during the Final Solution?

Purpose built **extermination camps** were created to murder Jews, this included Auschwitz-Birkenau, (p. 171) Sobibor and Treblinka.



Who ran the Nazi's Final Solution?

The head of the Gestapo, Reinhard Heydrich, was in charge of the plans for the 'Final Solution'. Camps were run by SS officers and local troops.



Where were the Death Camps built for the Final Solution?

They were built away from Germany in Eastern Europe.



Did anyone know what was happening to Jewish people under the Final Solution?

Rounding-up Jews from across Europe was a huge undertaking and would have been very difficult if people knew what the Nazis (p.64) were doing.

- ✓ **Propaganda** films showed the Jews were being resettled in labour camps where they were treated well and living in good conditions.
- ✓ Eventually Jewish people realised what was happening and in April 1943, there was an uprising in the Warsaw **ghetto** against being taken to the camps.
- ✓ Towards the end of war when it was obvious Germany was going to be defeated, the Nazis (p.64) destroyed railway lines and any documents.
- ✓ When allied soldiers liberated the camps in 1945 they were shocked and horrified by what they saw.



NUREMBERG TRIALS

-Need a summary-



What happened at the Nuremberg Trials?

criminals. These were known as the Nuremberg Trials.



When did the Nuremberg Trials take place?

The trials began on 21st November, 1945 and lasted nearly 12 months, ending on 1st October 1946.



Why were the trials held in Nuremberg?

The trials were held at Nuremberg as it was strongly associated with the development of the Nazi Party.



Who was put on trial at the Nuremberg Trials?

Leading members of the Nazi Party were put on trial. These included high ranking Nazis, leading doctors, lawyers and judges and members of the Einsatzgruppen.



What were the Nazis accused of at the Nuremberg Trials?

The Nazis were accused of the following 3 crimes:

- ✓ Crimes against peace i.e. waging war.
 - ✓ War crimes such as the abuse and murder of prisoners.
 - ✓ Crimes against humanity including the new crime of genocide.
-



What were the results of the Nuremberg Trials?

Almost 200 Nazis were tried at Nuremberg with 142 found guilty. Twelve Nazis were given the death sentence. The rest were given to prison sentences from 10 years to life.



-Need a summary-



Tell me about death camps.

Death camps were purpose built camps used to carry out the systematic **mass** murder of Jews as part of the 'Final Solution'. (p.166)



When were death camps built?

Death camps were built from March 1942 onwards.



Where were death camps built?

Death camps were located in Poland including ones at Belzac, Auschwitz, Sobibor and Treblinka.



What happened to Jewish people in the death camps?

Prisoners arrived by train and were split into two groups; those who could work and those who were to be killed immediately.



What happened to those who could work in the Death Camps?

People who were fit to work were given jobs to do until they were too weak to perform them. Some of these people were forced to take part in medical experiments.



What happened to those not able to work in the Death Camps?

The majority of people were killed. Their belongings were taken from them and they were ordered to take a shower in gas chambers disguised as showers. The shower blocks could hold up to 2,000 people at a time.



What happened to children in the Death camps?

Children, the sick and elderly were killed first.



What did they do with the bodies after the gas chambers in the death camps?

Once the victims were dead, Jewish prisoners were used to remove any useful 'by-products' such as spectacles or gold teeth. Their bodies were then cremated.



AUSCHWITZ

-Need a summary-



What was Auschwitz?

Auschwitz also known as Auschwitz-Birkenau was the largest of the **death camps** with a complex of three sites. Approximately 1.1 million people were murdered in the gas chambers at this site.



When was Auschwitz built?

Auschwitz was built in April 1940.



Who was the leader of Auschwitz?

The camp commandant was Rudolf Hoess. He lived in a house with his family which was built near to the crematorium.



What happened to the leader of Auschwitz?

He was hanged for war crimes at Auschwitz in 1947.



WANSEE CONFERENCE, 1942

-Need a summary-



What was the Wannsee Conference?

In January 1942, the leading Nazis met at Wannsee in Berlin and worked out.



MAXIMILIAN KOLBE

-Need a summary-



Who was Maximilian Kolbe?

Maximilian Kolbe was a **Catholic** priest who volunteered to die for another prisoner in Auschwitz. (p.171)



Why was Maximilian Kolbe sent to Auschwitz?

Kolbe ran a hospital at his **monastery** in Poland where he **hid** around 3,000 people, many of the Jews. His monastery was discovered and shut down by the Nazis (p.64) and he was taken to Auschwitz. (p.171)



MURDER OF JEWS

-Need a summary-



What was the number of Jews murdered by the Nazis?

Approximately 6 million Jews were murdered by the Nazis (p.64) over a period of 4 years.



MURDER OF OTHERS

-Need a summary-



What non-Jewish groups did the Nazis murder?

It is also thought a further 5 million non-Jews were also murdered by the Nazis, (p.64) including gypsies, priests, homosexuals and people with disabilities.



GERMAN HOME FRONT

-Need a summary-



Tell me about the Home Front in Germany.

The vast majority of Germans reluctantly supported the war and signed up to play their part in the war effort. This eventually changed as it became clear Germany was not winning the war.



What happened to opposition to the Nazis on the home front in Germany?

During World War Two opposition to the Nazis (p.160) increased as the war began to have a greater impact on the lives of ordinary Germans.



Why were children evacuated on the German Home Front?

Children were evacuated due to the increase in allied bombing of major towns and cities from 1942 onwards.



Who was evacuated on the German Home Front?

There were two key aspects to evacuation of children:

- ✓ From 1942, about 2.5 million children were evacuated from major towns and cities to rural areas.
- ✓ They stayed in camps that were supervised by the Hitler Youth leaders and teachers.



TOTAL WAR

-Need a summary-



What was 'total war'?

Total war' meant that all of Germany's people and the country's resources were needed to fight their way to victory.



What was total war like for Germany in WWII?

Germany faced a growing shortage of labour. To tackle this problem they introduced five measures.

- ✓ Recruited workers from occupied countries and by 1944 there were over 7 million prisoners working in German **industry**.



register for work.

- ✓ Small businesses classed as not essential were closed and their employees used for war work.
- ✓ Holidays were banned from August 1944 and the working week increased.
- ✓ Women were allowed to help with the war effort from 1943.



What other measures did Germany use for total war?

Other measures including shutting down places of entertainment, except cinemas, reduction in postal services and the formation of a Home Guard.



RATIONING

-Need a summary-



What was rationing in Germany?

Rationing was introduced in 1939 to control supplies of food and other products.



What was rationed in Germany during WWII?

Rationing included items such as bread, meat, dairy and soap and in November clothing was added. The German people were provided with food stamps to purchase goods.



FOOD SHORTAGES

-Need a summary-



Tell me about food shortages in Germany during the war.

At the start of the war goods were sent back to Germany from countries they had invaded to solve the problems of shortages. However as the war continued shortages increased.



What impact did the war have on food shortages in Germany?

At the beginning of the war goods were imported from other countries but from May 1942, rations were reduced and there were many shortages with some items nearly non-existent, including toilet paper and tobacco.



What was the impact of food shortages on the German people?

Towards the end of the war there were serious food shortages. This along with the destruction made by allied bombing meant some areas faced starvation in the last months of the war.



-Need a summary-



What happened when Germany invaded the Soviet Union?

When Hitler invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, the German Army advanced quickly and by November major Russian cities were at risk, including Moscow. However, bad weather stopped the army and limited their supplies.



What stopped Germany from being successful in the invasion of the Soviet Union?

To **prevent** the Germans from making use of any resources, retreating **Soviet** forces used a scorched earth policy. This resulted in Germany's army being caught in a long and ferocious battle with over 2 million German soldiers dying.



What was the impact of the invasion of the Soviet Union on Germany?

In February 1943 Goebbels informed the German people they were involved in a 'total war', (p. 175) defeats in the Soviet Union and elsewhere had meant the war would now last longer than a few years.



What was the invasion of the Soviet Union called?

The invasion was named Operation Barbarossa.



-Need a summary-



Tell me about the bombing of Germany during World War Two.

During World War Two the British RAF carried out bombing attacks on German cities. At first they targeted areas of military and industrial production. From 1942, the Americans and British bombed civilians areas to try and weaken morale.



What was the impact of bombing on Germany during World War 2?

There were three main impacts of bombing in Germany during World War Two.

- ✓ 43 German cities were severely damaged between March to July 1943.
- ✓ In the summer of 1943 Hamburg was hit by a bombing **raid** killing 42,600 civilians and around 1 million had to leave the city.
- ✓ Despite the use of **propaganda** to reduce the impact on German people, the bombing had a negative impact on their **morale**.



NAZI OPPOSITION WORLD WAR TWO

-Need a summary-



KREISAU CIRCLE

-Need a summary-



What was the Kreisau Circle?

The Kreisau Circle was a group of powerful and influential Germans who met a few times during 1942/43 to discuss opposition to the Nazis.
(p.160)



Who was in the Kreisau Circle?

The group consisted of Germany's **nobility**, politicians and lawyers.



What happened to the Kreisau Circle?

The group was discovered by the Gestapo (p.109) and broke up.



SWING YOUTH

-Need a summary-



Who were the Swing Youth?

The Swing Youth was a **middle-class** movement that started in many large German towns. They wanted to listen to jazz music.



Why were the Swing Youth not allowed to listen to jazz music?

The Nazis (p.64) considered jazz music 'degenerate' because of its links to black Americans.



What happened to the Swing Youth?

The Nazis (p.64) were threatened by Swing Youth's activities so closed down the bars they were known to attend. Some members of the movement were arrested and given short sentences in **concentration camps**.



EDELWEISS PIRATES

-Need a summary-



Who were the Edelweiss Pirates?

The Edelweiss Pirates were a working class movement that started in 1937. They hated the Hitler Youth.



What did the Edelweiss Pirates do?

They would beat up Hitler Youth members. They also wore clothing and listened to music that was unacceptable to the Nazis. (p.64)



What impact did the Edelweiss Pirates have?

Whilst they were never a real threat to the Nazis (*p.64*) their activities increased as the war progressed. They provided shelter for army deserters and escaped prisoners from concentration, derailed trains and stole food and supplies.



What happened to the Cologne Edelweiss Pirates?

A member of the Cologne Pirates was executed for planning to blow up a Gestapo (*p.109*) building in 1944.



WHITE ROSE GROUP

-Need a summary-



Who were the White Rose Group?

The White Rose Group was started by students Hans and Sophie Scholl and Professor Kurt Huber at Munich University.



What did the White Rose Group do?

They criticised the continuation of the war and the treatment of Jews and Slavs and between 1942-43 they published anti-Nazi leaflets and wrote graffiti on buildings in Munich.



What happened to the White Rose Group?

In February 1943 Sophie and Hans Scholl was reported for distributing leaflets at Munich University to the **gestapo**. (p.109) They were both arrested found guilty of **treason** and executed on 4 February 1943.



JULY BOMB PLOT, 1944

-Need a summary-



What was the July Bomb Plot?

The July Bomb Plot was an attempt by the German military to assassinate Hitler by planting a bomb in a leather bag in 20th July, 1944. It was called 'Operation Valkyrie'.



Who was involved in the July Bomb Plot?

The **assassination** group consisted of General Ludwig Beck, Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg and Dr Carl Goerdeler, an anti-Nazi politician.



What was the July Bomb Plot plan?

The plan was to kill Hitler with bomb left in a leather bag under a table in Hitler's headquarters in east Berlin. Once Hitler was dead, the army would take control of Berlin and make Carl Goerdeler **chancellor**.



Why did the July Bomb Plot fail?

The plot failed because the briefcase containing the bomb was moved by someone and it was further away from Hitler. The bomb exploded killing 4 people. Hitler survived with minor injuries.



What happened to those involved in the July Bomb Plot?

There were 4 main results of the July Bomb Plot:

- ✓ General Ludwig Beck attempted to commit suicide, failed and was shot.
- ✓ Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg was shot.
- ✓ Dr Carl Goerdeler was hanged.
- ✓ Himmler was tasked with finding all those involved. In total 7,000 were arrested of which almost 6,000 were executed.

GLOSSARY

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Abdicate - To give up a position of power or a responsibility.

Abolish, Abolished - To stop something, or get rid of it.

Abolition - The act of abolishing something i.e. to stop or get rid of something.

Agriculture - To do with farming, growing crops or raising animals.

Anti-Semitic - To be against, or hostile to, Jews.

Anti-Semitism - To have beliefs that are against, or hostile to, Jews.

Armistice - A cease-fire between two or more opposing sides in a war to stop the fighting.

Artillery - Large guns used in warfare

Aryan - A person who belongs to a master race that consisted of Germanic people in Nazi beliefs.

Assassinate - To murder an important person often for religious or political reasons.

Assassination - The act of murdering an important person often for religious or political reasons.

Autobahn - The German motorway system.

B

Bankrupt - To be in debt or to have run out of resources.

something or use services to make a protest or bring about a change.

C

Cabinet - The name given to the group of senior ministers who help a ruler to govern.

Capitalism - The idea of goods and services being exchanged for money, private ownership of property and businesses and a hierarchical society is acceptable

Castrated - Removed the testicles of a man to prevent reproduction.

Catholic - A Christian who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

Ceasefire - When to armies agree to stop fighting

Censorship - Controlling and blocking access to information

Chancellor - The head of the government in the Weimar Republic responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.

Civil Liberties - The set of basic freedoms citizens expect to have in a democracy, such as freedom of speech or freedom of religion.

Civil Rights - The rights that a citizen has to political or social freedoms e.g. the right to vote, freedom of speech.

Civil Servant, Civil Servants - A person who works for the government e.g. in the local council.

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GLOSSARY

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that is made up of more than one political party.

Colonies, Colony - A country or area that is control by another country.

Communism - The belief and political theory that all people should be equal in society, that there should be no government, no money, no private property, a 3-day working week and that people should be provided with what they need. Communism is based on the ideas of Karl Marx.

Communist, Communists - Someone who believes in communism.

Concentration Camp - A place where people are concentrated and imprisoned without trial. Prisoners are usually made to work and kept in harsh conditions.

Conference - this is a test, please ignore.

Confidant, Confidante - Someone who a person feels they can share secret and private thoughts with.

Conscription - People being forced to join the nations military.

Conservative - Someone who dislikes change and prefers traditional values. It can also mean someone who is a member of the Conservative Party.

Consolidate - To strengthen your position, often politically.

Constitution - A set of rules or laws that set out how a country is governed.

elected representatives that has gathered specifcally to draft a new constitution for a country.

Coup - When there is a sudden, violent overthrow of the government by a small group - for example, the chiefs of the army.

Culture - Culture is the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society

Currency - Money.

D

Death Camp - Another name for an extermination camp in Nazi Germany.

Decree - An official order which has the force of a law.

Demilitarised - An area of land where troops are forbidden to be stationed.

Democracy - Greek for, "the rule of people," or "people power": the idea that people vote for other people to represent their views

Deport, Deportation - Send out of the country and back to where they originally came from.

Dictatorship - The rule by a dictator in which total power is held by one person or a small group, often one political party.

Diktat - The German name given to the Treaty of Versailles. It means 'dictated peace'.

Dispute - A disagreement, or argument.

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E

Economic Depression - A downturn in the economy.

Electorate - The group of people who are eligible to vote.

Euthanasia - To painlessly kill a patient who is suffering from a terminal disease.

Exile - Being banned or barred from your original country, usually as a punishment or due to political reasons.

Extermination Camp - A concentration camp in which large numbers of people are worked to death, deliberately killed or die through mistreatment.

Extreme - To not be moderate, or to have radical views.

F

Fascism - An extreme right-wing belief system based around racism and national pride. It was first created by the Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, and later adopted by Adolf Hitler.

Foreign Policy - A government's strategy in dealing with other nations.

Full Employment - When everyone in a country has a job.

G

General Strike - When many different

the same time often with the aim to bring a country to a standstill.

Gestapo - The secret police that operated in Nazi Germany.

Ghetto - A part of a city occupied by a minority group.

H

Hard-line - To be very strict about something.

Hide -

Hyperinflation - When money rapidly loses its value and can become worthless. As a result the prices of goods skyrockets for a short period of time.

I

Ideology - A shared set of ideas and ideals, particularly around political ideas or economic policy.

Import - To bring goods into a country to sell.

Industrial - Related to manufacturing and production

Industry - Part of the economy that turns raw materials into manufactured good e.g. turning wood into furniture.

Inferior - Less than' or not as good as.

Inflation - A general increase in the prices of goods which means your money cannot buy as much as it used to.

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important information to the police.

Interim - Temporary for a specified period of time.

Investor - Someone who puts money into something

Invisible

Unemployment - Unemployment that is hidden because it is not counted in a government's official figures.

J

Juries, Jury - A group of people who hear a trial and then have to give the verdict based on the evidence.

K

Kaiser - The German word for King or Emperor.

L

Left Wing, Left-wing - Political groups or individuals with beliefs that are usually centered around socialism and the idea of reform.

Legislation - Laws.

M

Mandate - The authority to carry out a policy.

Meeting - this is a test, please ignore.

Merchant, Merchants - Someone who sells services or goods.

socio-economic group which included people that are educated and have professional jobs such as teachers or lawyers.

Military Force - Use of armed forces.

Moderate - Not extreme

Monarchy - A form of government in which the head of state is a monarch, a king or queen.

Monasteries, Monastery - Religious buildings occupied by monks.

Morale - the general mood of a group of people

Mutiny - A rebellion of revolt, in particular by soldiers or sailors against their commanding officers.

N

Nationalism, Nationalist, Nationalistic - Supporting the interests of your own nation and identifying with it.

Nobility - A social class that is ranked under royalty.

O

Oath - A solemn promise, with special significance.

Occupation - When an army takes over an area and occupies it.

P

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of unofficial or private soldiers that is organised along military lines.

Parliament - A group of elected politicians who make the laws of that country. Normally, the politicians are elected by the people of the country.

Passive Resistance - To resist something by not cooperating and without using violence.

Persecuted - To treat someone unfairly because of race, religion or political belief.

Plebiscite - A vote or referendum on an important question in an area or country

Police State - A totalitarian country in which the police have a great deal of power to control the people and suppress opposition.

Population - People who live in a particular place.

Poverty - Being extremely poor.

President - The head of state of republics. The president is elected to their position.

Prevent, Preventative - Something that is preventative stops something else from happening.

Produce, Production - Production is used to describe how much is produced or made. Factories that make a lot of goods have a high production rate.

Propaganda - Biased information that is trying to get people to think in a

Proportional Representation - A system of voting in which the political parties gain seats in proportion to the number of votes they received in the election.

Protestant - A Christian who belongs to the branch of the Christian church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th Century.

Purged, Purging - Making someone sick or have diarrhoea as a treatment

Putsch - A German word which means a violent attempt to overthrow a government.

R

Raid - A quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rate-payer, Rates - A person who owned or rented property and had to pay local taxes called rates.

Rationing - Limiting goods that are in high demand and short supply.

Real Wages - Wages in terms of how much they can buy after taking inflation into account.

Rebellion - Armed resistance against a government or leader.

Rebels - People who start an armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Reparation - The payments made from the defeated countries in a war to the victors, to help pay for the cost and the

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Republic - A state or country which is run by elected representatives and an elected/nominated president. Republics do not have a monarch.

Revolution - The forced overthrow of a government by its own people.

Right-wing - Political groups or individuals with beliefs that are usually centered around nationalism, authoritarian government that is opposed to communism.

S

Slavic People, Slavs - The main racial group of people living in Eastern Europe.

Socialism, Socialist - A political and economic system where most resources (such as factories and businesses) are owned by the state or workers in the aim of achieving greater equality between the rich and the poor.

Soviet - A workers council at the local, regional or national level in the Soviet Union. It can also be a reference to the Soviet Union or the USSR.

Standard Of Living - The level of wealth and goods available to an individual or group.

State Of Emergency - Refers to a situation where a national emergency, disaster or crisis has occurred in which normal government procedures are suspended so that the government can deal with the situation.

or a territory, that is ruled by one government.

Sterilisation, Sterilise - This word has two meanings. To clean something so it is free of bacteria or to medically prevent a person from being able to reproduce i.e. to stop them being able to have children.

Strike - When people refuse to work unless something about their workplace is changed. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run their business without workers.

Superior - Superior means better than something.

T

Tactic - A method or way of achieving a goal or strategy.

Territorial - To do with land or territory

Territories, Territory - An area of land that is under the control of a ruler/country.

Totalitarian - a person who wants a system of government in which the leader has total control i.e. a dictatorship. Totalitarian also refers to the system of government in which the leader has total control i.e. a dictatorship

Trade Unions - Groups of workers who work together to force their employers to make things better for them. For example, they might go on strike for more pay.

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country. Often involving the planned attempt to overthrow or kill the government or monarch.

Treasurer - A person in charge of the money or finances of an organisation.

Treaty - A formal agreement, signed and ratified, by two or more countries.

U

Upper Class - Socio-economic group that consists of the richest people in a society who are wealthy because they own land or property.

W

Working Class - The socio-economic group that consists of the people who do manual work and they do not have much money.

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