Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39 Part 1: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29

The Weimar Republic	
1	This was the name given to Germany after the Kaiser had abdicated in November 1918. This was a time of despair and hope for Germany. At first, the country faced lots of chaos but under Gustav Stresemann, there was some stability.
Key events	
2	**November 1918 World War One ended.** The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a country without a monarch (a Republic). The new government signed the armistice (end of war).
3	**1919 January** Spartacist Uprising – communists wanted workers not the government to rule Germany.
4	**1919 June** The government signed the Treaty of Versailles (DIKTAT) & have to accept terms LAMB
5	**1920** Kapp Putsch – the right wing with support of the Freikorps attempt to takeover the government
6	1922 German government stop paying reparations as cannot afford repayments
7	1923 French invade and occupy the Ruhr
8	**1923 The government encourages passive resistance of Ruhr Workers, and prints $$ to pay their wages, leading to hyperinflation**
9	Stresemann comes to power, and introduces new bank notes
10	**1924** Dawes Plan – loans from USA
11	**1925** Locarno Pact
12	**1926** Germany joins League of Nations (peace keeping body)
13	**1928** Kellogg Briand Pact – agreement to not resort to war
14	**1929** Young Plan- reduction of payments
Key Concepts	
15	**The Weimar Republic** faced much opposition, It was disliked by the left wing who wanted Germany to be like Communist Russia and it was disliked by the right wing who wanted the monarchy back.
16	**The Treaty of Versailles** caused many problems for Germany. The German people disliked the politicians for signing it and it caused political problems and economic problems.
17	**Gustav Stresemann** helped to bring about recovery in Germany after 1924. He solved economic problems by making friends with other countries. However, historians have very different views about the extent of this recovery**.**
18	**The Golden Age** was the period from 1924-29 and it saw significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women.

Stab in the back myth- many believed that the government had betrayed Germany by ending the war

Revision Hint

LAMB

- LAND – Lost their overseas Empire which was divided amongst the victorious allies.
- ARMY – reduced to 100,000 men, no air force and only 6 battleships.
- MONEY- reparations set at £6600 million to be paid to the allies.
- BLAME: Germany had to accept guilt for starting the war.

Exam Questions

1.Give two things you can infer from Source A about…. (4 marks)
2.Explain why…(12 marks)
3a How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into… (8 marks)
3b Study Interpretations 1 and 2……. What is the main difference between the views? 4 marks)
3c Suggest one reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about ….(4 marks)
3d How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about … (16 marks) plus 4 marks SPAG

Key Words		
19	**Armistice**	An agreement to end World War 1 1918. Germany surrendered to France, GB and USA
20	**Republic**	A country ruled by a government (no king/Queen)
21	**Dolchstoss**	Stab in the Back ! People believed that the government had betrayed them by ending war
22	**November Criminals**	The government , for ending the War were called this.
23	**Ebert**	The first President of the Republic
24	**Stresemann**	The Chancellor of Germany from the Summer of 1923 – ended HI and improved relations with neighbouring countries
25	**Article 48**	If decisions could not be agreed upon the president could use this power (and did increasingly after 1929 – 1932)
26	**Kaiser**	King
27	**Weimar**	The new government could not meet in Berlin as it was so dangerous, so they met here instead
28	**Constitution**	This is an agreement about how the country would be ruled. Germans all had the vote (over 20), voting was done by proportional representation (meaning every party had a say in how the country was run). It was difficult to make decisions quickly – so the government looked weak and indecisive (1929 onwards)
29	**Reichstag**	German parliament
30	**Diktat**	The Germans believed that the Peace treaty of 1919 was a dictated peace (forced)
31	**Freikorps**	Ex military soldiers who wanted to overthrow the Weimar Republic and replace with one strong leader.
32	**Rentenmark**	The currency of Germany replacing worthless money in November 1923
33	**Hyperinflation**	When money loses its value
34	**Dawes Plan**	An agreement where the USA would lend Germany money $$$$$
35	**Young Plan**	This lowered the reparations payment and gave Germany longer to pay
36	**Treaty of Versailles**	This "agreement " was set out to determine how Germany was going to be treated after WW1 – loss of land, reuction of army, money payment and blame for the entire war.
37	**Locarno Pact**	An agreement on borders signed by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium
38	**Kellogg Briand Pact**	65 counties including Germany agreed to resolve conflict peacefully
39	**Coalition**	A government of two or more political parties – very common during Weimar Germany
40	**Democracy**	Rul where everyone has a say in how their country is run.

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39 Part 2: Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

Hitler's Rise to Power	
1	Hitler sets up the Nazi Party in 1920 and becomes Chancellor in January 1933. This happens for a variety of reasons – Hitler's strengths, weaknesses of the Weimar Republic, and other problems.
Key events	
2	**1919** Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
3	**1920** Hitler sets up the Nazi Party
4	**1921** Hitler introduces the SA
5	**1923** The Munich Putsch
6	**1925 In jail Hitler wrote** Mein Kampf published
7	**1926** Bamberg Conference
8	**1928** Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag
9	**1929** Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash
10	**1930** Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag
11	**1932 July** Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
12	**1932 November** Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
13	**1933 January** Hitler becomes Chancellor
Key Concepts	
14	**The Munich Putsch** is a significant event. Although a failure, Hitler gained publicity, he wrote Mein Kampf and he realised that if he was to win power, he needed to do this by votes and not by force.
15	**Stable Stresemann** caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.
16	**The Wall Street Crash** was a major turning point in the fortunes of the Nazi Party. The Nazi message did not change but people were now prepared to hear it.
17	**Political Intrigue** -Hitler was handed power by political elites Von Papen and Hindenburg who feared a Communist take over.

Exam Questions

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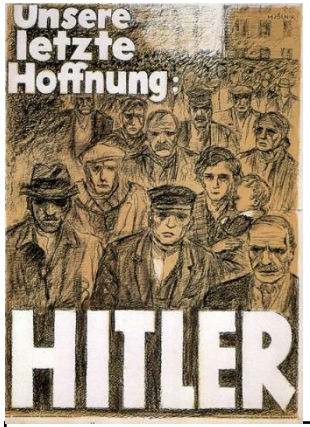

Key Words		
18	**NSDAP**	The Nazis
19	**Ideology**	Ideas, values
20	**Volk**	The notion of pure German people
21	**25 Point Programme**	The political manifesto of the Nazi Party
23	**Fuhrerprinzip**	Belief that one person should run a Party
24	**Swastika**	Emblem of the Nazi Party
25	**SA or Sturmabteilung**	Private army of the Nazi Party headed by Rohm – known as the brown shirts.
26	**Aryan**	Pure German people – blonde hair, blue eyes.
27	**Anti-Semitism**	Hatred of the Jewish people
28	**Mein Kampf**	Hitler's autobiography
29	**Putsch**	An attempt to get power illegally
30	**Blood Martyrs**	16 Nazis who died at the Munich Putsch
31	**Gau**	Local Nazi party branches. Goebbels was Gauletier for Berlin.
32	**SS**	Hitler's bodyguards – black shirts
33	**KPD**	German Communist Party
34	**Propaganda**	Goebbels created information, biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.
35	**Hindenburg**	The President of the Republic from 1925 to 1934