



History Revision Booklet

Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

Name: _____

Class: _____



WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY TIMELINE(1)

1918

1918 - Abdication of the Kaiser

1918 -
Armistice



1918 - The German Revolution

1919

1919 - Weimar Constitution

1919 - Spartacist Uprising

1919 - Treaty of Versailles



1920

1920 - Kapp
Putsch

1920 - German Workers' Party
announced 25 Point Programme

1923

1923 - January French occupation
of the Ruhr

1923 - Hyperinflation



1923 - August - Stresemann
became Chancellor and
Foreign Minister

1923 -
November -
Munich Putsch



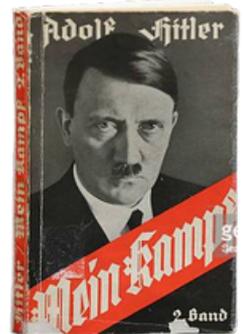
1924

1924 - Dawes
Plan

1925

1925 - Mein
Kampf published

1925 - Locarno Pact



1926

1926 - Membership of the
League of Nations

1926 - Bamberg
Conference

1927

1927 - Fritz
Lang's film
Metropolis
released



1928

1928 - Kellogg-Briand Pact

1929

1929 - October -
Wall Street
Crash

1929 - Young Plan



WEIMAR AND NAZI GERMANY TIMELINE(2)

1932

1932 - March-April - Presidential election



1932 - July - NSDAP largest party in Reichstag

1933

1933 - January - Hitler appointed Chancellor



1933 - February - Reichstag Fire

1933 - March - First Nazi concentration camp at Dachau



1933 - March - Enabling Law

1933 - April - Shop boycott

1933 - April - Gestapo set up

1933 - July - Concordat with Catholic Church

1934

1934 - June - Night of the Long Knives

1934 - August - Death of Hindenburg

1934 - August - Hitler becomes Führer



1935

1935 - Nuremberg Laws

1935 - Leni Reifenstahl's propaganda film Triumph of the Will released



1936

1936 - Berlin Olympics

1936 - December - Nazi Youth organisation membership compulsory for most young people



1938

1938 - November - Kristallnacht



German Revolution 1918

3rd Nov- German sailors mutinied in _____ - triggered uprisings in Germany
 9th Nov Kaiser Wilhelm II forced to abdicate
 Friedrich Ebert of SDP became Chancellor

Treaty of Versailles

- Germany could only have **100,000 soldiers**, 6 ships and no submarines or aircraft
- _____ demilitarised and other land lost
- Germany had to pay **£6.6 billion** in reparations
- Germany had to take **blame** for _____

Weimar Constitution

Proportional Representation
 Article ____ - President could suspend constitution in an emergency
 Voting age reduced from 25 to 20
 Women given _____

Spartacist Uprising 4th-15th Jan 1919

- Led by **Karl Liebknecht** and _____ (communist)
- **100,000 workers** went on strike and demonstrated in Berlin
- Liebknecht & Luxemburg were arrested and brutally murdered by _____



Opposition to Weimar

- **Left** - KPD wanted communist state
- **Right** - wanted capitalism and to bring back Kaiser
- **Freikorps** - former soldiers made unemployed by Treaty of _____

French Occupation of the Ruhr - In Dec 1922 Germany were unable to pay reparations so the French army invaded the Ruhr

German workers used _____ resistance

Kapp Putsch March 1920

- The gov tried to disband the Freikorps
- **5,000 Freikorps** marched on Berlin, captured Berlin and declare new gov lead by **Wolfgang _____**
- Ebert calls for **general _____**, Berlin at standstill and putsch collapsed after 4 days



Hyperinflation

- Rise in prices and _____
- A **loaf of bread** cost 1 mark in 1919, then 250 marks in Jan 1923, and **200,000 million** marks in **Nov 1923**



THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC 1918-29

Women

- Given right to vote & elected to political positions
- No women held cabinet posts through Weimar Republic's existence
- Millions of women welcomed to work force
- Women made up 75% of cinema goers & took part in more _____



Stresemann - Chancellor in Aug 1923, called off passive resistance in Ruhr, responsible for Rentenmark

Living Standards

- Unemployment insurance 1927, covered 17 million workers
- Wages rose in _____ terms
- Pensions and sickness benefits introduced
- Government subsidies for building parks, schools



The Rentenmark - New currency which was backed by _____ and controlled by the national bank

Economic Recovery

The _____ Plan - Agreement between Allies and Germany to cut reparations from £6.6 billion to £2 billion

The Dawes Plan - Agreement between Allies and Germany to reduce reparations to £50 million per year and _____ loaned Germany \$25 billion

Art & Culture

- Dada Movement
- Kammerspielfilm
- New _____
- The Bauhaus school
- Famous films included Nosferatu (1922) and Phantom (1922)



Locarno Pact - agreeing peace in Europe and guaranteeing _____

Kellogg-Briand Pact - renounced _____ as a method of solving international disputes



The Weimar Republic 1918-29

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. On what date did Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicate?

2. Who led the Spartacist Uprising in 1919?

3. Give one condition of the Treaty of Versailles that negatively impacted Germany:

4. How many Freikorps marched on Berlin during the Kapp Putsch?

5. When did France occupy the Ruhr?

6. Who was the Chancellor in August 1923?

7. How much did the Young Plan reduce Germany's reparations to the Allies?

8. Which pact agreed peace in Europe and guaranteed borders?

9. Give one positive change for women during the Weimar Republic:

10. In what year did the Unemployment Insurance come into effect?

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25-Point Programme

Policies Nazis would implement if they came into power

- Führer
- Social _____
- Autarky
- Lebensraum
- Ridding threats to Germany (Jews and Communists)

- 1921 - Hitler created the SA to be Nazi's private army
- Intimidated opponents and protected rallies
- Known as the _____
- In 1932 had 400,000 members
- By 1933 had 2 million members

- Brüning resigns in May 1932 and Von Papen becomes Chancellor
- July - Nazis become largest party with 230 seats in _____
- Nov - Von Papen calls election, Nazis lose 34 seats but still hold majority
- Dec - Von Papen told to resign by Hindenburg and Von Schleicher appointed
- Jan - Von Schleicher unpopular, Von Paper persuaded Hindenburg to replace Hitler as Chancellor and Papen as Vice-Chancellor - thinking he could control _____

Munich Putsch 1923

- Hitler plots with Kahr and Lossow to take over Munich but they called it off
- Hitler and 600 SA invade a meeting Kahr and Lossow were holding
- SA takes over army headquarters and local paper offices
- Rebellion defeated as Kahr called _____ and Hitler was arrested 2 days later

- Hitler created the SS in 1925 to act as his bodyguards which was controlled by _____
- The party created the National Socialist German Student's League and the German Women's Order to appeal to women and young people



Hitler only served 9 months of his 5 year sentence and published his book Mein _____ full of Nazi propaganda
Hitler was banned from public speaking until 1927

Bamberg Conference 1926

Address an increasing north/south split in Nazi Party

- North - appealing to workers through economic policies
- South - nationalist policies & anti-_____



HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, 1919-33



- Unemployment
- When Hitler became Chancellor in Jan 1933 1/3 Germans were unemployed (around 6.1 million)
- Ordinary Germans increasingly looked to _____ parties

Chancellor Müller resigned

Weimar's Failure to Deal with Unemployment

Chancellor Brüning cut gov expenditure, _____ and unemployment pay - added to problem

Brüning could not get Reichstag to agree with his plans so _____ used Article 48



SA - protected _____ and created jobs

Volksgemeinschaft - people's _____

Increase in Nazi Popularity

Villainisation of people _____

The Führer cult



- KDP (left) increased their vote share from 10% to 15%
- By 1932 parties committed to the destruction of the Weimar _____ held 319/608 seats



Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Give one policy in the Nazi's 25-Point Programme:

2. Hitler and how many SA invaded a meeting in the Munich Putsch?

3. Who controlled the SS, created in 1925?

4. How many members did the SA have by 1933?

5. What book did Hitler publish after serving only 9 months in prison?

6. When was the Bamberg Conference?

7. What was Hitler banned from until 1927?

8. How many Germans were unemployed when Hitler became chancellor in 1933?

9. Which chancellor got Hindenburg to use Article 48 due to unpopular plans?

10. Who convinced Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor?



Reichstag Fire 27th Feb 1933

- Reichstag building was set on fire
- Dutch communist **Van der** _____ was arrested and blamed for the fire
- Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that Germany was on the brink of a _____ revolution, and to **Article 48** to pass the Reichstag Fire Decree
- In Reichstag elections on 5th March Hitler got **44% of vote** but still had to join with nationalists for majority



Reichstag Fire Decree

Suspended **freedom of expression**
 Right of **free association** and **public** _____ was suspended
 Mass arrests of **communists**

Enabling Act 1933

- Allows Hitler to enact new laws without the consent of the _____ or the Reichstag for 4 years
- Reichstag were intimidated into passing act, **444 in favour**, 94 against
- On 2nd May Hitler banned **trade** _____
- On 14th July all **political parties** other than _____ were banned

Night of the Long Knives

Himmler told Hitler that Röhm was going to attempt a coup
30th June 1934 - Röhm and around **400** members of SA were murdered by SS, including Von _____



- SA under the command of Röhm had **__ million** members
- The SA were more loyal to _____ than Hitler and were no longer needed
- Röhm **disagreed** with some of Hitler's ideas

NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39 (1)

Legal System

- All judges had to join the Nazi Lawyers' Association
- **Judges** had to wear the _____ and Nazi eagle on their robes
- Judges had to swear **oath** to Hitler
- A **New People's Court** was established for cases of _____



2nd August 1934 - Hindenburg died
 Hitler combined roles of president and chancellor and became **Führer** and army had to swear an oath of _____ to him



_____ (**Sicherheitsdienst**) - led by Heydrich, identified potential threats and removed them

SS (Schutzstaffel) - led by Himmler, removed opposition and set up _____ camps



Gestapo - set up by _____, arrested those who showed resistance to Nazis and sent to camps

- **Concentration Camps**
- Initially to imprison political opponents - **communists**, **trade unionists** and those with _____-wing views
- Then used to imprison minority groups such as **Jewish** people and **homosexual** people
- Prisoners were identified by **coloured** _____
- Conditions were horrific and prisoners were subjected to hard labour
- At the **Wannsee Conference 1942** the **Final** _____ was passed which authorised death camps where prisoners were murdered on a large scale



Religion

- In July 1933 Nazis reached an agreement with Catholic Church named _____ - agreed with the Pope
- The agreement separated the Catholic Church from the Nazi party and granted it certain freedoms
- However, in months Hitler broke the agreement and _____ Catholic priests were sent to Dachau concentration camp
- A state Reich Church was created to unify Protestantism and promote Nazi ideas



- Goebbels was head of the Ministry of Enlightenment and _____ in Germany
- Newspapers were controlled
- Radios made affordable so Germans could listen to the Reich Broadcasting Corporation
- 1936 _____ Olympics, Nazis hoped to demonstrate superiority of the Aryans

Art - Experimental Weimar art was censored, promotion of art that showed _____ race

Architecture - reflected power of Nazi regime, Olympic stadium example of this



Film - Patriotic films commissioned

Literature - Mass _____ burnings, Nazis' political plays unpopular so had to allow classics e.g. Shakespeare

- 1944 July Plot - group of army officers tried to assassinate Hitler Stauffenberg who planted the bomb was shot and 5000 _____ in retaliation



NAZI CONTROL AND DICTATORSHIP, 1933-39 (2)

Between 1933-39 1.3 million people were sent to concentration camps and 300,000 left _____ to other countries

Protestant Opposition

- Niemöller led pastors in forming Confessional _____ and Pastor's Emergency League
- Niemöller preached that people should obey God not Hitler
- Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer was linked to a bomb plot against Hitler and was executed
- 800 clergy were sent to concentration camps including _____
- Hitler had to restore Protestant Church's independence in 1937 due to opposition



- Edelweiss Pirates - working-class youths, made anti-Nazi slogans and created no-go areas for Hitler Youth In 1944 they killed _____ chief in Cologne, and 12 members were publicly hung



- _____ Rose Group - Munich University students formed in 1943, published anti-Nazi leaflets, leaders were hung and guillotined

- Swing Youth - Middle-class youths who engaged in frowned upon activities such as dancing and _____ music, Gestapo would raid their clubs

Catholic Opposition

- Pope issued message 'With _____ Concern' which described Hitler as 'a mad prophet with repulsive arrogance'
- 400 Catholic priests were sent to _____ concentration camp
- Catholic Archbishop of Munster, Von Galen, successfully led a campaign to end euthanasia of mentally _____ people



Nazi Control and Dictatorship, 1933–39

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Who was blamed for the Reichstag Fire in 1933?

2. What did the Enabling Act 1933 allow Hitler to do?

3. Who was commander of the SA and was murdered on 30th June 1934?

4. What were the secret police called, set up by Goering?

5. In which conference was the Final Solution Passed?

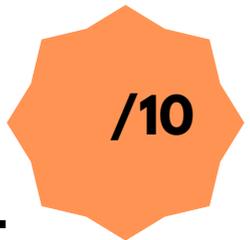
6. What was the agreement between the Nazis and Catholic Church called?

7. What year were the Berlin Olympics?

8. Name one youth Nazi opposition group:

9. Who led pastors in forming Confessional Church and Pastor's Emergency League?

10. How many people were executed in retaliation to the July Bomb Plot 1944?



Kinder - Hitler wanted high birth rate so financial incentives given to parents with more children

Mother's _____ awarded to women with multiple children



- Hitler _____ - aim was to prepare boys for the military
- League of German Maidens - aim was to prepare girls to be _____

Küche - Nazis believed women belonged in the _____ and were discouraged from paid work

_____ - Women were expected to go to church and wear traditional, modest clothing



Education

→ PE was high priority to prepare children for the _____

→ _____ taught in biology (selective breeding of Aryan race)

→ Race studies introduced as a subject

→ History pushed pro-Nazi narrative



Tackling Unemployment

- Construction of _____ created work for around 80,000 men, as well as building hospitals, schools and Olympic stadium
- National _____ Service created in 1933 - provided workforce for public works programme
- Rearmament - large part in reducing unemployment and stimulating economic growth

Nuremberg Laws 1935

Stripped _____ of citizenship
 Outlawed marriage between Jewish and German people
 Took away Jews' civil and political rights
 By 1938 Jewish children were banned from going to _____ and Jews could not be doctors

LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY, 1933-39

Germany claimed full employment in 1939

Many groups of people were not included - _____ unemployment

This included:

- People in army
- Women
- Jews

Kristallnacht

- 9-10 Nov 1938 - Nazi unleashed a series of pogroms against the Jewish population
- Around _____ Jewish people were taken to concentration camps
- Was disguised, as Nazis claimed these were spontaneous actions of the population
- After this, the Kindertransport began to _____ Jewish children to Britain



Beauty of Labour

Encouraged _____ owners to improve working conditions

Eugenics

Taught that Aryans were the _____ race and some races (including Jewish people) were 'untermensch' (sub-human)

Certain groups were sterilised such as disabled people and those with hereditary diseases

Over 100,000 _____ people were killed which was concealed by Nazis

Concentration camps held prisoners of many groups such as homosexuals, pacifists, beggars, prostitutes, Jehovah's Witnesses, Roma and criminals



Strength Through _____

Rewarded workers for hard work through holidays, theatre trips and other activities

The Labour Front

Set wages and were meant to replace _____ unions



Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Name the Three Ks:

2. What youth group prepared girls to be housewives?

3. The construction of autobahns created work for how many men?

4. Give one group who were not included in the employment statistics:

5. What programme rewarded workers though holidays and leisure activities?

6. Name three groups of people who were sent to concentration camps:

7. Around how many Jewish people were taken to concentration camps during Kristallnacht 1938?

8. What programme was created as a result of Kristallnacht that evacuated Jewish children to Britain?

9. In what year were the Nuremberg Laws passed?

10. In which year could Jewish children not go to school?

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