

Ecclesfield School History Department

Germany 1918-45 Revision Booklet



Name: _____

RAG rate your confidence on each of these aspects of the Germany unit:

- Treaty of Versailles: R A G
- Extremist groups (inc. Kapp Putsch, Spartacist Rising) : R A G
- Stresemann: R A G
- Weimar culture: R A G
- Hitler's rise to power (inc. Nazi beliefs, Munich Putsch, Wall Street Crash) : R A G
- Hitler's consolidation of power (inc. Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives) : R A G
- Nazi control: R A G
- Opposition to the Nazis: R A G
- Life in Nazi Germany: R A G
- Impact of WWII on Germany: R A G

Weimar Germany - 1919-1933

The end of WWI

- Germany was in a very poor state: the blockade of Germany had led to a lack of food and supplies. People were starving. **Riots** were breaking out. The navy had mutinied (rebelled) against **the Kaiser** (king of Germany).
- The Kaiser realised the situation was hopeless and abdicated (quit his job) in October 1918. Germany was left without a leader and in a mess.
- The biggest political party in Germany was the **Social Democrats**. Their leader, **Friedrich Ebert**, took on the job of running Germany. He tried to improve people's lives by giving them better working conditions and freedom of speech.



The Spartacist Revolution January 1919



- In January 1919, the German communist party (**the Spartacists**) decided that they wanted to take over Germany from Ebert. They started a revolution attempt on 6 January. It was not successful - in a week, Ebert with the help of his Freikorps (ex-WWI soldiers paid to help the government keep order) had stopped the rebellion and killed many communists. The Spartacist leaders, **Rosa Luxemburg** and **Karl Liebknecht**, were murdered.
- It was helpful for Ebert that the Spartacists were no longer a threat. However, he had to rely on the Freikorps to keep order - that made him look weak to the public, and it was risky as the Freikorps could turn on him at any

point.

The Weimar Constitution

- The Social Democrats won the January 1919 elections. They held the first meeting of their new government in a town called Weimar - and got the nickname "The Weimar Government". Their first job was to write a new constitution (set of rules) for Germany.
- Their new rules included: everyone over the age of 20 could vote, people voted for MPs who would sit in the Reichstag, the Reichstag would suggest and vote on new laws, the Chancellor would be head of the Reichstag and would be voted for every 4 years, there would be a President who would choose the Chancellor and keep control of the army and he would be voted for every 7 years.

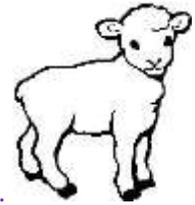


Strengths of the Weimar Constitution	Weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Very fair, particularly the voting ➤ Allowed lots of people to have their say ➤ State governments would ensure local issues were addressed ➤ Wouldn't allow one person to take over - the Chancellor and President balanced each other ➤ A poor Chancellor or President would only be around for a limited time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportional Representation meant that there were loads of different parties in the Reichstag - it was difficult to get them to agree on anything ➤ Article 48 could be abused so that the President stopped listening to the Reichstag

The Treaty of Versailles - June 1919



- This punished Germany by:
 - giving them the war guilt (had to accept **full blame** for the war),
 - making them pay £6.6 billion in reparations,
 - reducing their army to 100,000 men,
 - taking away their tanks, submarines and planes,
 - taking 13% of their land and 12.5% of their population away (6 million people),
 - taking all their overseas colonies,
 - **demilitarising the Rhineland** (border with France)
 - forbidding them from uniting with Austria,
- reducing the navy to 15,000 sailors and only 6 battleships,
- Alsace-Lorraine (a rich industrial region) was returned to France.
- The Germans were outraged. They called the Treaty a **"diktat"** (dictated peace) and accused the Weimar Government of **"stabbing them in the back"** by agreeing to such harsh terms. People began to look to other politicians to rule Germany better than the Social Democrats.



- A good way to remember the terms of the treaty is **LAMB - Land, Army, Money, Blame.**

Other opposition to the Weimar Government

- The German communists continued to create riots around Germany, even after the Spartacist Revolution failed. Freikorps had to be sent round to fight them and stop them.
- The right wing also hated the Social Democrats. The **Freikorps** themselves went against Ebert in 1920 when they supported Wolfgang Kapp in his attempt to take over the country (**Kapp Putsch**). It was only the workers of Berlin going on strike and refusing to help the Freikorps that stopped the Putsch (after 4 days).
- These riots showed how much people disliked their new government.



The beginnings of the Nazi Party

- **In 1920 Hitler joined** the German Workers Party and soon became its leader. He re-named it the **National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP/Nazi Party)**.
- He gave the party a new flag and a new private army to protect it (**the SA/Brownshirts**).
- The party was small and would meet in beer houses. It began to attract attention because of Hitler's powerful speeches, especially his rants against the Treaty of Versailles. The SA would also beat up opponents, especially the communists.



1923 - The Invasion of the Ruhr, Hyperinflation and the Munich Putsch

- Germany paid her first reparation payment in 1921 but couldn't afford the 1922 payment.
- **France** and **Belgium** decided to invade Germany and take the payment by force. They invaded the Ruhr, Germany's main industrial area, to take goods.
- The Germans reacted with *passive resistance*. They went on strike and refused to make the goods that the French and Belgians wanted. They sabotaged factories and flooded mines.
- The French and Belgians reacted with violence: shooting some Germans and expelling some others.
- The Weimar Government supported the strikers by printing more money to pay them so that they could afford to keep striking.
- Too many notes in the economy meant that prices went out of control.
November 1923 was the worst month: bread cost 201,000,000,000 marks. This was *hyperinflation*: money became worthless!
- People had to carry their wages home in wheelbarrows. Prices went up so fast that a day's wages would just buy a cup of coffee the next day. The middle classes and the elderly suffered badly as their savings and pensions were wiped out.
- Hitler chose November 1923 as the moment to attempt his **Munich Putsch**. He thought people were so fed up of their situation that they would support another leader. The Putsch was easily stopped and he ended up in prison. He got very useful publicity from his trial and wrote *Mein Kampf*.
- **Hyperinflation** ended in November/December 1923 as Stresemann introduced the **Rentenmark**.



1924-9 - The Economic Boom of the Stresemann Years

- **Gustav Stresemann** was **Germany's Chancellor in 1923-4**. He helped Germany get back on her feet in two main ways:
 - *Economic measures*: the new currency (Rentenmark,) ended hyperinflation, the **Dawes Plan** 1924 (800,000,000 mark loan from the USA), the **Young Plan** 1929 (reduced Reparations payments by 67%). He also called off passive resistance and the French left the Ruhr.
 - *International relations*: the **Locarno Treaties** 1925 (Germany and France agreeing their border), Germany joining the League of Nations 1926 which meant Germany could have a say in important decisions.
- This increased the amount of money and foreign goods in Germany. People had more money to spend and the standard of living rose.
- This was an age of cinema, clubs, sex, modern art and architecture, industry, radios, cars. Many urban people loved it; many rural people deeply disapproved.
- On the surface, Germany was doing well. Underneath, there were problems: Germany was dependent on foreign loans (mainly from the USA) and not making enough of her own money yet to stay afloat.
- Many of Stresemann's policies were unpopular, as people thought he was weak for giving in to the French.



1928 Election

Less than 3% of Germans voted for the Nazi Party. Why?

1. The Nazis lacked the support of the working classes who instead voted for the Social Democrats or the Communists.
2. 1924-1929 was a period of prosperity under Stresemann. He had rebuilt Germany's economy and arts and culture was booming.
3. The Nazi's beliefs were too extreme. People were put off by the violent SA.

1929 - The economic Bust and the Wall Street Crash

- In 1929, the USA's economy collapsed. They recalled all their loans. Germany's money stopped and they spiralled into Depression.
- Unemployment rocketed. It peaked at 6,000,000.
- People lost their homes and had to live on the streets, scavenging on rubbish tips for food.
- The Weimar Government dealt with it poorly - they refused to print more money but raised taxes and cut wages instead. This increased people's suffering.
- Violence began to break out again as people got desperate. The Weimar Government failed to deal with it.



1929-33 - HITLER'S RISE TO POWER: The increased popularity of the Nazis and Hitler becoming Chancellor

- The Depression played into the hands of the Nazis: people were desperate and wanted a saviour.
- The Weimar Government's inefficiency made people look for an alternative government. **President Hindenburg** had to start running Germany using **Article 48** which was unpopular.
- The Nazis used propaganda very well to advertise themselves as the party to solve all the problems:



- posters, meetings, radio broadcasts, the SA soup kitchens.
- Hitler used his great speaking talents to promote himself as the Saviour of Germany. He came across as dynamic and a powerful leader.
- The SA also beat up opponents, especially the **Communists** who would naturally appeal to the workers.

- Nazi votes rose. Election results:
 - 1928: 12 seats.

- 1930: 107 seats.
- July 1932: 230 seats.
- Nov 1932: 196 seats (The SA's campaign of violence began to have a negative impact).

- **THE POLITICAL DEAL:** Hitler asked to be Chancellor but Hindenburg (the President) refused. He chose **von Papen**, then **von Schleicher** but neither man could get a majority in the Reichstag to make the country run properly. Hindenburg had to keep ruling with Article 48. **Eventually, Hindenburg had no options left and made Hitler Chancellor on 30 January 1933 with Papen as Vice-Chancellor.**

Test yourself!

Describe how the Weimar government was organised.

Describe the Spartacist Uprising of 1919.

Describe the meaning of the term 'hyperinflation'.

Explain why people opposed the Weimar government.

Why did some people feel that the Weimar government had "stabbed Germany in the back"?

Why did the people of Germany hate the Treaty of Versailles so much?

Why was the period between 1924-1929 known as the "Golden Twenties"?

Explain why the Wall Street Crash affected Germany so badly.

Why did Hindenburg make Hitler Chancellor in January 1933?

Explain why the Munich Putsch failed.

Explain how the Weimar government dealt with the uprisings of 1919-1920.

'Germany is dancing on top of a volcano' - Gustav Stresemann said this about Germany in 1929. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

How far can the collapse of Germany in the 1930s be blamed on the Great Depression?

'The Weimar Constitution was doomed from the start.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Explain why the Weimar government collapsed.

Nazi Germany - 1933-45

1933-4 - Hitler's consolidation of his power and his rise to become Führer

- Reichstag Fire February 27th 1933

The Reichstag was destroyed by fire. A Communist, **Marinus Van de Lubbe** was found at the scene. The Nazis claimed it was a Communist plot to take over Germany. Hitler persuades Hindenburg to grant him **emergency powers** to arrest people without trial.

- Hitler needed a majority to get things done. He called another **election for March 1933**. He used the radio to spread the anti-Communist message. He receives 44% of vote.
- Hitler then used this majority to quickly pass the **Enabling Act** on March 24th 1933 which allowed him to make laws without consulting the Reichstag for the next 4 years.
- With the power of the Enabling Act, Hitler then:
 - Banned opposing parties and put leaders in concentration camps.
 - Banned Trade Unions.
 - Put Nazis in charge of all state governments.
 - Used fear and intimidation to make sure people didn't challenge the Nazis.
- The SA, under their leader Ernst **Röhm**, became a threat due to their numbers and military training and so Hitler had 400 leaders of the SA shot on **the Night of the Long Knives**. This also helped Hitler to keep businessmen happy as they supported the German army. Hitler needed them to expand the army and buy weapons.
- When **Hindenburg died**, Hitler made himself Chancellor and President combined and called his new role **Führer**. The army were made to swear an oath of personal loyalty to Hitler.
- No major group remained to challenge Hitler: he had **TOTAL POWER** in his One Party State.



Propaganda - Keeping people supporting the Nazis

- Hitler set up the cult of the Führer, presenting himself as the greatest saviour of Germany. His image was used very carefully - he was only ever shown serving Germany.
- **Joseph Goebbels** (Hitler's Propaganda Minister) made sure that people were bombarded with information to keep them loyal to the Nazis.
- Posters, pictures, art exhibitions and films were all made to show how great the Nazis were.
- Hitler's speeches were regularly broadcast on the radio to remind people of how much the Nazis were improving their lives. Cheap radios were sold to people and connected up to loudspeakers so that everyone could hear.
- The newspapers were banned from printing anything that hadn't been checked by the Nazis first (censorship).



- Great rallies were held, such as those at Nuremberg, to show people how organised and powerful the Party was.
- In 1936, Hitler used the **Olympic Games** to showcase to the world how efficient, modern and advanced the German nation was.

Intimidation – Keeping people supporting the Nazis



- The concentration camps were used to imprison anyone who went against the Nazi state. These were run by the **SS**. In the camps, people were expected to work to benefit Germany. They were often worked to death with very long hours and insufficient rations.
- The **Gestapo** (secret police) would go round checking that people were being loyal to the Nazis. People who weren't would often be taken off in the middle of the night for torture or to be taken to a camp.
- Germany was subdivided into tiny blocks of about 30-40 houses. Each block would have a Nazi living there who would keep an eye on all the families and report to the police and the Gestapo if they noticed anti-Nazi behaviour.
- Children in the Hitler Youth were expected to spy on their parents and neighbours.

Opposition to the Nazis

- Young people opposed the Nazis:
 - The **Edelweiss Pirates**. Working class movement who beat up the Hitler Youth and helped concentration camp escapees.
 - The **Swing Youth**. Middle class movement who listened to jazz music and went clubbing.
 - The **White Rose** movement. University students who spread anti-Nazi leaflets and urged Germans not to support WW2.
- The churches opposed the Nazis:
 - **Protestants** set up the **Confessional Church** which was anti-Nazi.
 - The Nazis made a **Concordat** (agreement) with the Catholic Church that they would not interfere in politics. Hitler also brought the Protestant Church under control by setting up the '**Reich Church**', in which all pastors had to swear an oath of loyalty.
- The army opposed the Nazis:
 - In July 1944, **Count von Stauffenberg** attempted to assassinate Hitler with a bomb in a suitcase.
 - Army officers became more and more critical of Hitler in 1943 as the war went very badly.

1933-9 – How the Nazis changed the lives of young people

- Hitler wanted to **indoctrinate** young people to become perfect Nazis. He did this in two ways: **the Hitler Youth Movements** and through Education.
- The Hitler Youth Movements:
 - Boys trained to be soldiers: marching, camping, weapons training, fitness training.
 - Girls trained to be good mothers: domestic training, fitness training.



- Both groups trained in utter loyalty to Hitler: listening to *Mein Kampf*, saluting the swastika, singing Nazi songs, reporting on "anti-Nazi" activities in their families and neighbourhoods.

Education:

- New curriculum. Maths questions promoted messages of war and getting rid of minorities, History focused on the Nazi Party, Geography focused on the "Greater Germany", Biology focused on recognising the Aryan race...
- New resources: History books were rewritten without German defeats, Story books were written warning children of the dangers of the Jews.
- Boys were educated to be soldiers, girls educated to be mothers. They had separate timetables.
- Lots of PE lessons for everyone to keep everyone fit and healthy for their new roles.
- Teachers had to join the Nazi Teachers' Association or lose their jobs.
- Jewish pupils were persecuted in lessons. They had to leave German schools in 1938.
- Membership of the Hitler Youth became compulsory in 1939. About 7,500,000 children were members; about 1,000,000 refused.

1933-39 - How the Nazis changed the lives of women



- Women were expected to be mothers. Many women were forced to leave their jobs.
- Medals were awarded for women who had large numbers of children.
- People were encouraged to get married and have children by being offered marriage loans which were reduced each time a child was born.
- Women were discouraged from wearing make-up, smoking and dieting.

1933-39 - How the Nazis changed the lives of workers

- The German economy was still suffering badly from the Depression. Hitler set up two 4-year plans to get the economy back on track. This had several results for ordinary workers.
- Unemployment was tackled by creating massive **public works programmes** such as the building of the autobahns. Millions of men were given jobs through this, although they were paid poorly.
- Men aged 18-25 were made to join the **Reich Labour Service** for 6 months. They did hard manual labour such as tree felling and ditch digging.
- All workers joined the **German Labour Front** which controlled the workers and settled disputes between them and their employers. It persuaded employers to improve working conditions in factories.
- The **Strength through Joy** organisation was set up to organise the leisure time of the workers, providing them with cheap theatre tickets, cruises, skiing holidays and saving up for VW Beetles.
- The government took control of prices, wages, profits and imports which stopped big businesses from running their affairs in their own way.
- **Jewish small businesses** were closed down allowing other German small businesses to flourish.



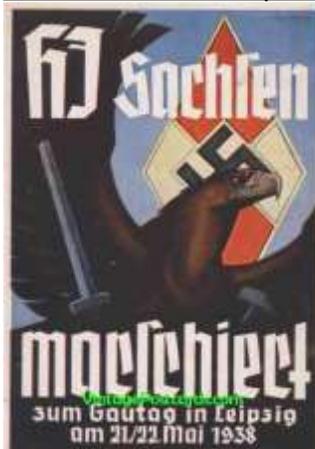
- Farmers were given help in paying off loans but were given quotas for production to meet which limited their freedom.
- In the run up to WW2, German men began to be conscripted into the army and more and more factories were set up for arms production. Germany tried to achieve autarky (self-sufficiency) so that they could keep fighting when other countries stopped trading with them.

1933-39 - How the Nazis changed the lives of minorities

- The Nazis believed in Aryan superiority. Anyone who didn't fit in with their idea of a top class human being had to be removed from society.
- Vagrants and the homeless were taken to camps to be re-educated and taught how to work so that they could become useful German citizens.
- Homosexuals were sent to concentration camps.
- Blacks and the mentally ill were sterilised so that they couldn't reproduce, or killed.
- Gypsies were sent to concentration camps and later (during WWII) exterminated with the Jews.
- Jews suffered badly in Nazi Germany: boycotts were placed on their shops, they were forbidden from using public services, they had to be identified by wearing a yellow Star of David and so on. Key moments of persecution were
 - 1935: the Nuremberg Laws. This took away their German citizenship and banned them from marrying or having sex with Germans
 - 1938: Kristallnacht. This was a physical attack on Jewish businesses, homes and synagogues, causing colossal damage. Many Jews were arrested and taken to concentration camps. The survivors were given a 1 billion Reichsmark bill to clear up the mess.



Life in Nazi Germany during WWII (1939-45)



- **Rationing** was introduced early on. People got used to a monotonous diet, a lack of clothes, little hot water and soap.
- Propaganda increased, especially when Germany needed greater support for the war such as during the Russian campaign of 1941-45. Propaganda films were particularly important.
- From 1942, Germans began to experience bombing raids on their major cities from British and American bombers. Hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed.
- In 1944, all workers had to go into armaments production. Women were back into work; their children were in day care. People had to work longer and longer hours.

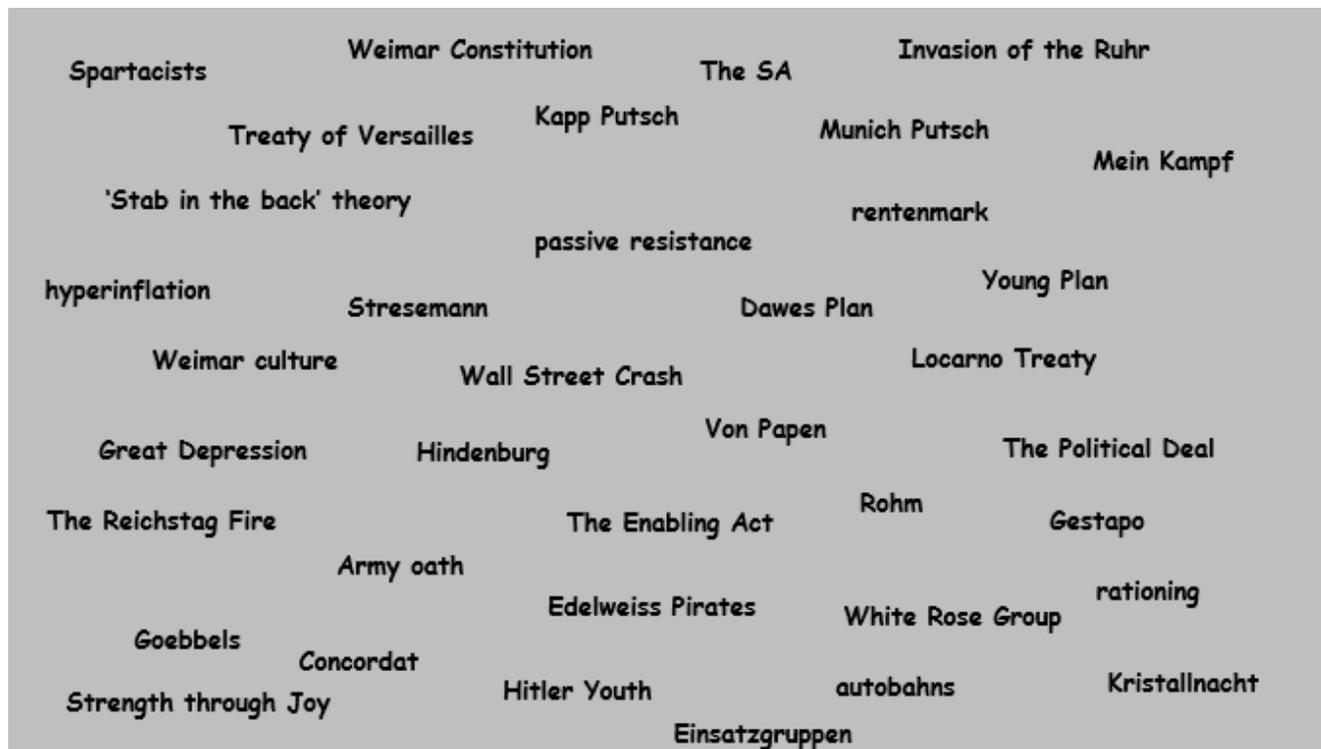
The Holocaust

Part of the SS, the Einsatzgruppen were a mobile killing squad who travelled around murdering Jews. They forced them to dig their own graves and then shot them.

Jews were also forced to move into Ghettos. The ghettos were shut off from the rest of the city and conditions were terrible (lack of food and overcrowding).

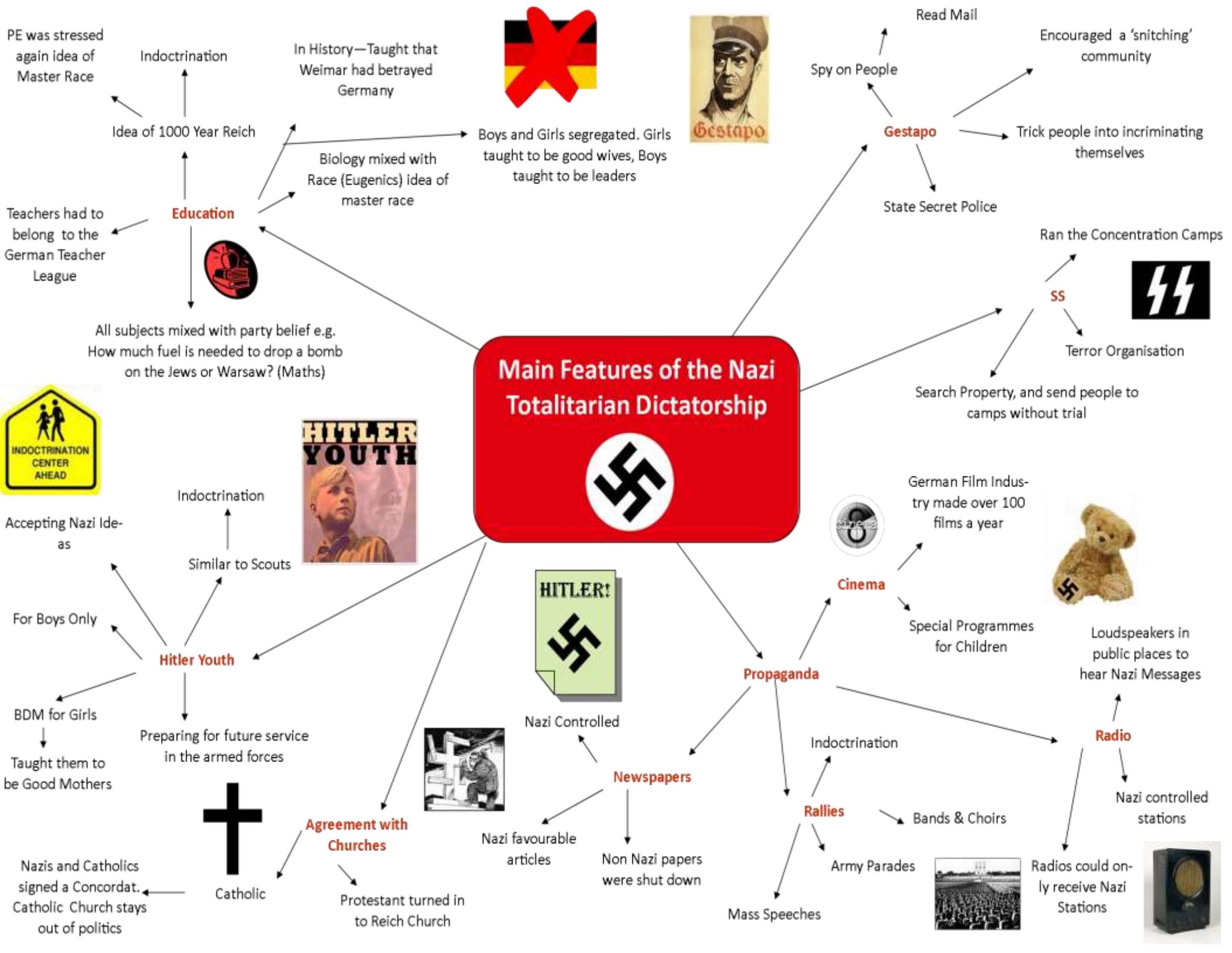
In 1941 Heydrich Himmler (SS General) was ordered to carry out the Final Solution. Jews were rounded up from across Nazi occupied Europe, brought via train to extermination camps. Upon arrival they were divided into those fit to work and those who were not. Here they were gassed to death.

The Nazis murdered 6 million Jews.



1. What does each key word / phrase mean? Use the booklet to find out any you are not sure of.
2. How many links can you find between the key words?
3. Which link to Hitler's rise to power?
4. Which link to Hitler's consolidation of power?

Using specific knowledge in the exam is essential - make sure you are using these key words.



Test yourself!

Describe the term propaganda.

Describe the Night of the Long Knives.

Describe the Hitler Youth and/or League of German Maidens.

Explain how Hitler consolidated his power between 1933-1934.

Explain how the Nazis used the Reichstag Fire to consolidate power in 1933.

Explain how the Nazis dealt with their opposition.

Which opposition group was the most effective in countering the Nazis?

Why did the Nazis persecute the Jews?

Explain why the Hitler Youth and similar organisations were so important to the Nazis.

Why did Hitler use both propaganda and intimidation to stay in control of Germany?

Was the Great Depression or Nazi propaganda more important in helping Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

'No one benefitted from the rule of the Nazis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Who benefitted most from the rule of the Nazis?

How did WWII affect the rule of the Nazis?

Explain (in detail) how the Nazis persecuted the Jews.

'Opposition to the Nazis was pointless.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Year 11 GCSE History Past Question Bank – Germany
Have a go at these exam questions. Remember the key exam structures:

A) DESCRIBE /5: 5 detailed points, 1 paragraph

B) EXPLAIN /7: 2 fully explained points, 2 paragraphs

C) JUDGEMENT /8: (+3 SPAG) Agree, disagree, conclusion. 3 paragraphs

Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

a) Describe the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. (5)

a) How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles restrict German military power? (5)

a) Briefly describe what happened when French and Belgian troops occupied the Ruhr in 1923 (5).

a) Briefly describe the events during, and immediately after, the Kapp Putsch. (5)

a) Briefly describe the events in the Ruhr in 1923. (5)

b) Explain why there was hyperinflation in the early years of the Weimar Republic. (7)

b) Explain why the Weimar Republic had serious problems in the period 1919-23. (7)

b) Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was so unpopular in Germany. (7)

b) Explain why the Munich Putsch failed. (7)

b) Explain how Stresemann helped Germany. (7)

c) 'The Weimar Republic achieved little.' How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer. (8)

c) 'By 1929 the Weimar Republic had overcome its problems'. How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8)

c) 'In the period 1923-1933 the Weimar Republic was unpopular with the German people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

Hitler's RISE to power

- a) Briefly describe Hitler's main political ideas. (5)
- a) Briefly describe the events in 1932-3 that led to Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. (5)

- b) Explain why Germany faced a crisis in the period 1930-33. (7)
- b) Explain why increasing numbers of people voted for the Nazis in the period 1928 to 1933. (7)

- c) How far was the Munich Putsch of 1923 a disaster for Hitler and the Nazi party? Explain your answer. (8)
- c) Was the Depression the most important reason why Hitler was able to come to power by the beginning of 1933? Explain your answer. (8)
- c)'Popular support for Hitler was the most important reason why he became Chancellor in 1933.' How far do you agree with this view? Explain your answer. (8)
 - c) How far did the Munich Putsch help Hitler increase his support and eventually come to power in Germany? (8)

Hitler's CONSOLIDATION of power

- a) Briefly describe what happened during, and immediately after, the Reichstag fire in 1933. (5)

- b) Explain why Hitler turned on Rohm and the SA in the Night of the Long Knives (1934.) (7)
- b) Explain why the Reichstag fire was important to Hitler. (7)
- b) Explain how Hitler was able to consolidate his power during 1933-34. (7)

- c)'The Night of the Long Knives was more important than the Enabling Act in Hitler's consolidation of power in 1933-4.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)

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

- c) Describe the different ways the Nazis used propaganda. (5)
- a) Briefly describe how Hitler dealt with opposition (5)

- b) Explain why the Nazis persecuted the Jews in Germany. (7)
- b) Explain why the Nazis changed their policy towards women in the period 1933-1945. (7)

- d) How successful were Nazi policies towards the young? Explain your answer. (8)
- c) 'Hitler had complete control over Germany between 1934 and 1945.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. (8)
- e) How far were working-class Germans better off under the Nazis? (8)

The Nazi regime: what was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

- a) Briefly describe the activities of the Hitler Youth. (5)
- a) Briefly describe the educational policies of the Nazis in German schools. (5)
- a) Briefly describe the work of members of the Hitler Youth during the Second World War. (5)
- a) Briefly describe the Nazi policies towards churches. (5)
- a) Briefly describe Nazi attitudes towards the Jews. (5)

- b) Explain why the Nazis tried to change the role of women in German society. (7)
- b) Explain how the Second World War changed the lives of people in Germany. (7)
- b) Explain how the Second World War affected women in Germany. (7)
- b) Why were German families important to the Nazis? (7)
- b) Explain how the Nazis changed the lives of German women between 1933 and 1945. (7)

- c) 'The policies of the Nazis towards women were a success.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)
- c) 'Most German people benefitted from Nazi rule.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (8)
- c) 'Popular support in Germany for the Nazi regime decreased during the Second World War.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- c) How far do you agree that the Nazi economic policies were a success between 1933 and 1945? Explain your answer. (8)
- c) How successful were the Nazis in winning the loyalty and support of young people in Germany? Explain your answer. (8)

