







<b>Part 1 – Kaiser Wilhelm II’s Germany</b>			
<p><b>1. What was Germany like before the First World War?</b>            Know how events before WW1 influenced the new nation of Germany including...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German <b>unification</b> in 1871 after victory in the Franco-Prussian War</li> <li>• <b>Prussia</b> was the most powerful German state</li> <li>• The <b>Kaiser</b> ruled over all the states in the new Germany</li> <li>• Prussian <b>militarism</b> was influential in how Germany was run</li> </ul>			
<p><b>2. How was Germany run before the First World War?</b>            Know the roles of the following in how Germany was run...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kaiser Wilhelm II</b> – Emperor / King of Germany</li> <li>• <b>Chancellor</b> – Chief minister like a Prime Minister</li> <li>• <b>Reichstag</b> – German parliament</li> <li>• <b>Bundesrat</b> – Representative from each state</li> </ul> <p>Understand how the Kaiser ruled over Germany...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why wasn’t Germany democratic?</li> <li>• Why was the Kaiser’s rule authoritarian?</li> </ul>			
<p><b>3. How did the character and personality of Kaiser Wilhelm II impact Germany?</b>            Know the character and personality of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the impact of this...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivalry and <b>tension</b> with Britain</li> <li>• Ambition for Germany’s wealth – <b>industrialisation</b></li> <li>• Ambition for foreign policy – <b>Weltpolitik</b> and a place in the sun</li> <li>• Personality = unpredictable, erratic and paranoid</li> </ul>			
<p><b>4. What problems did Kaiser Wilhelm II face in pre-war Germany?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rapid industrialisation</b> (e.g. move to factories, overcrowding, towns)</li> <li>• <b>Trade unions</b> – unhappy workers led to growing membership of trade unions</li> <li>• <b>Growth of socialism</b> – SDP (Social Democrat Party) wanted equal rights and equal power for the working class</li> <li>• <b>Foreign relations</b> – rivalry and tension with Britain over industry, militarism, and empire.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>5. What were the Navy Laws and why were they important?</b>            Know the reasons for the introduction of the Navy Laws including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kaiser’s personal obsession with the navy</li> <li>• Competition with Britain</li> <li>• A way to distract unhappy German from their problems</li> <li>• Weltpolitik (world policy) and Kaiser’s desire for a ‘place in the sun’</li> </ul>			
<p><b>6. What was the impact of the First World War on Germany?</b>            Know how WW1 affected Germany in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Food shortages</b> (due to British blockade of ports – no potatoes only turnips)</li> <li>• <b>Disease</b> (linked to starvation and malnutrition – outbreak of Spanish Flu)</li> <li>• <b>Bankruptcy</b> – Germany in debt</li> <li>• <b>Division in society</b> – between class and gender</li> <li>• Unexpected <b>shock of defeat</b> (stab in the back theory – <b>November Criminals</b>)</li> <li>• <b>Political problems</b> (German Revolution 1918 – see below)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>7. Was there a ‘German Revolution’ in 1918?</b>            Know why some historians refer to the events of 1918 as the ‘German revolution’ including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>War weariness</b> – growing dissatisfaction from the German people</li> <li>• <b>Mutiny</b> – 28<sup>th</sup> October 1918 Kiel Mutiny – sailors refuse to follow orders</li> <li>• <b>Workers’ and soldiers’ councils</b> – councils running towns in protest of Kaiser</li> <li>• <b>Abdication</b> - Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates the throne</li> </ul>			

# Glossary

## Part 1

<b>Abdicate</b>	Give up a throne – Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated in 1918	
<b>Armistice</b>	A ceasefire – an agreement to end fighting	
<b>Authoritarian</b>	A strict rule expecting obedience rather than personal freedom	
<b>Bundesrat</b>	A group made up of state representatives who supported the Kaiser	
<b>Chancellor</b>	Leader of the German government – like a Prime Minister	
<b>Constitution</b>	The basic laws of a nation outlining the roles of government and rights of the people	
<b>Imperialism</b>	The belief in building up an empire and taking over colonies	
<b>Industrialisation</b>	Process by which a country transforms to a farming society to one based on factories and manufacture	
<b>Kaiser</b>	Emperor or king of Germany from 1871 to 1918	
<b>Militarism</b>	The belief a country should have a strong army to use aggressively	
<b>Mutiny</b>	Rebellion by soldiers or sailors who refuse to take orders	
<b>Naval Laws</b>	Laws passed by Kaiser Wilhelm II to build up the German navy	
<b>November Criminals</b>	A nasty nickname for the politicians who signed the armistice	
<b>Reichstag</b>	German parliament	
<b>Revolution</b>	Overthrowing a government by force in favour of a new system	
<b>Socialism / socialist</b>	A political belief in equal rights, wealth and power	
<b>Social Democrat Party (SPD)</b>	A left-wing political party defending the rights of working-class people	
<b>Stab in the Back Theory</b>	A conspiracy theory that German soldiers were betrayed by Jews and socialists	
<b>Trade Union</b>	Association of workers formed to protect their interests	
<b>Unification</b>	Process of joining together – the unification of German states in 1871	
<b>Weltpolitik</b>	Means ‘world policy’ and was the Kaiser’s plan to Germany into a world power	

<b>Part 2 – Weimar Germany</b>			
<p><b>6. <u>How democratic was the Weimar Constitution?</u></b> Know the Weimar Constitution (rights and rules of the new government):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chancellor * President * Reichstag * Voters - men and women 21+</li> <li>• Proportional Representation – system of voting * Article 48</li> <li>• Coalition governments (no majority)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>7. <u>What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany?</u></b> Know the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the way they affected Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>War Guilt</b> – Article 231</li> <li>• <b>Reparations</b> - £6.6 billion, tax increase</li> <li>• <b>Territorial loss</b> – land given to France, Belgium, Poland and colonies taken away</li> <li>• <b>Military restrictions</b> – 100,000 soldiers, no tanks / submarines / air force, navy limited</li> <li>• <b>Relationships with other countries</b> – not allowed in League of Nations</li> </ul> <p>Understand why Germany was shocked by the final terms of the Treaty of Versailles</p>			
<p><b>8. <u>Why was there a rise in extremism after WW1?</u></b> Know why the Weimar Republic was threatened by rival political groups especially...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Left-wing extremists</b> – communists, Spartacist Revolt 1919</li> <li>• <b>Right-wing extremists</b> – nationalists, friekorps, <b>Kapp Putsch 1920</b></li> </ul> <p>Understand how the Weimar Republic dealt with political unrest 1918-1922</p>			
<p><b>9. <u>Why was 1923 known as the ‘year of crisis’?</u></b> Know what happened and why each of the following events led to a ‘crisis’ in Germany...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1923 - <b>French invasion of the Ruhr</b></li> <li>• February 1923 onwards – <b>Hyperinflation</b></li> <li>• November 1923 – <b>Munich Putsch</b></li> </ul>			
<p><b>10. <u>What was the impact of hyperinflation?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What caused hyperinflation?</li> <li>• How were people impacted in different ways? E.g. middle class, fixed incomes, foreigners</li> </ul>			
<p><b>11. <u>What can we learn from the events of the Munich Putsch?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What caused the Munich Putsch to occur? What were the key events of the putsch?</li> <li>• How far was the Munich Putsch a failure for Hitler and the Nazi Party?</li> </ul>			
<p><b>12. <u>To what extent did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923?</u></b> To know the significance of Gustav Stresemann in solving the issues faced by Germany...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hyperinflation crisis</b> – new currency = Rentenmark</li> <li>• <b>Ruhr crisis</b> – Dawes Plan = USA loans, Young Plan = reduced repayments and longer</li> <li>• <b>International relations</b> – Germany allowed to join the League of Nations</li> <li>• <b>Economic crisis</b> – Dawes Plan investment in industry</li> </ul> <p>To evaluate the extent of recovery after 1923 considering the following underlying problems...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing issues with weak <b>coalition governments</b></li> <li>• <b>Extremists</b> continued to work against the Weimar government</li> <li>• <b>Farmers</b> and <b>middle-class</b> Germans struggled</li> <li>• <b>Over-reliance on American loans</b> – ‘dancing on a volcano’</li> </ul>			
<p><b>13. <u>Were the 1920s a ‘Golden Age’ for Germany?</u></b> To know the following examples of cultural change known as the ‘Golden Age’...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cinema, Nightlife (Cabaret), Literature, Art (Avant Garde), Design (Bauhaus)</b></li> </ul> <p>Understand reactions to the cultural changes – particularly criticisms of ‘moral decline’.</p>			
<p><b>14. <u>Why was 1929 a significant turning point for Germany?</u></b></p>			




To know the cause and effect of the Depression			
To understand the impact of the Depression on the Weimar Republic			

## Glossary

### Part 2

<b>Article 48</b>	Part of the Weimar constitution that gave the president power to rule in an emergency without the support of the Reichstag.	
<b>Coalition</b>	Government where two or more political parties combine to rule.	
<b>Communism</b>	Political system where all property is owned by the government and people are equal.	
<b>Dawes Plan</b>	Agreement for US loans to be invested in German industry and stimulate the economy.	
<b>Depression</b>	Worldwide economic crisis of the 1930s – banks and businesses failed and millions lost their jobs.	
<b>Diktat</b>	Nickname given to the Treaty of Versailles. Translates as ‘dictated peace’.	
<b>Friekorps</b>	Right-wing paramilitary group active in the early years of the Weimar Republic.	
<b>Hyperinflation</b>	A sudden, dramatic rise in prices. Occurred in Germany in 1923 as a result of the government’s decision to print more money.	
<b>League of Nations</b>	International peace-keeping organisation set up after WW1. Germany joined in 1926.	
<b>Left-wing</b>	Political belief that promotes equality and redistribution of wealth.	
<b>Majority</b>	Over 50% of the votes or politicians in a parliament.	
<b>Passive Resistance</b>	A form of protest using non-violent acts e.g. refusal to work.	
<b>Proportional Representation (PR)</b>	System of voting where the number of votes is in proportion with the number of seats / MPs. Led to coalition governments.	
<b>Putsch</b>	Attempt to seize power or take control using force.	
<b>Rentenmark</b>	German currency, introduced in 1924.	
<b>Reparations</b>	Payments made by Germany because of the Treaty of Versailles (compensation for the winning nations of WW1).	
<b>Right-wing</b>	Political belief which favours tradition and believes social inequality is necessary.	
<b>Ruhr</b>	Industrial heartland of Germany located in the Rhineland.	
<b>Spartacists</b>	Communists in Germany in 1919 who wanted a revolution in Germany similar to the 1917 revolution in Russia.	
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	Peace document signed in 1919 which imposed strict terms on Germany e.g. military restrictions.	

Weimar Republic	Name given to Germany's democratic government.	
Young Plan	Agreement to reduce reparations made in 1929.	

<b>Part 3 – Nazi Regime</b>			
<p><b>15. Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Success of Stresemann</b> – no need for extremists</li> <li>• <b>Consequences of Munich Putsch</b> – no leader, party banned</li> <li>• <b>Hitler reorganises the party</b> – forms S.S., Hitler Youth but lack of success in elections</li> </ul>			
<p><b>16. Why did the Nazi Party grow in popularity?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Impact of the Depression</b> – Extremists offering radical solutions, blame – Treaty of Versailles and Jewish bankers – desperate people need scapegoats</li> <li>• <b>Unpopularity of the Weimar government</b> – weak and divided, democracy failing</li> <li>• <b>Appeal of Adolf Hitler</b> – charismatic personality, inspiring speaker</li> <li>• <b>Fear of the communists</b> – Revolution in Russia, support from wealthy industrialists</li> <li>• <b>Nazi Party structure and methods</b> – persuasion and intimidation</li> </ul>			
<p><b>17. Who voted for the Nazis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Farmers</b> – hit hard by Depression – Nazis promise higher food prices</li> <li>• <b>Women</b> – family life and traditional values</li> <li>• <b>Middle class</b> – wages cut by Weimar government, fear communist takeover</li> <li>• <b>Young people</b> – promises of a bright future, restore German honour</li> <li>• <b>Upper class / industrialists</b> – leadership, return to 'good old days', fear communism</li> </ul>			
<p><b>18. Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Impact of the Depression</b> – USA recalls loans, unemployment, strong government</li> <li>• <b>Nazi propaganda</b> – promise of work and bread, success with voters</li> <li>• <b>Political crisis = Von Papen vs. Von Schleicher</b></li> <li>• <b>President Hindenburg</b> – use of Article 48 to appoint Hitler as Chancellor</li> <li>• <b>Weakness of Weimar Constitution</b> – Article 48, weak coalition government</li> </ul>			
<p><b>19. How did Hitler consolidate (get more) power?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reichstag Fire Feb. 1933</b> – events of, how used to benefit Nazis</li> <li>• <b>March 1933 election</b> – Nazis most seats but no majority – bans communists / joins coalition with centre party</li> <li>• <b>Enabling Law March 1933</b> – Reichstag votes itself out of existence, enables Hitler to make laws without the Reichstag, all other political parties banned, totalitarian state</li> <li>• <b>Night of the Long Knives June 1934</b> – disloyal stormtroopers executed by S.S., leader of S.A. (Rohm) killed, army loyal to Hitler</li> <li>• <b>Death of President Hindenburg</b> – role of Chancellor / President combined = Fuhrer</li> <li>• <b>Eliminating opposition</b> – external threats e.g. politicians, Reichstag, von Schleicher <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal threats e.g. Ernst Rohm, disloyal stormtroopers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<p><b>20. How effective were the Nazis at dealing with opposition / threats?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>THE NAZI POLICE STATE</b></li> <li>• <b>Propaganda and persuasion</b> – indoctrination so most people supported the Nazis</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>S.S.</b> (Waffen S.S., National Security and Death Head's Units)</li> <li>• <b>Gestapo</b> – state police force – relied on informants (neighbours, children)</li> <li>• <b>People's Courts</b> – judges Nazis – gave the 'right' verdict</li> <li>• <b>Concentration camps</b> – for political prisoners – many died from conditions. Later death camps during WW2.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>21. How did the Nazis use propaganda to keep control of the people?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Josef Goebbels</b> – Ministry of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda</li> <li>• <b>Propaganda messages</b> – anti-Semitism, destroy Treaty of Versailles, restore honour</li> <li>• <b>Chamber of Culture</b> – art, theatre, cinema, music, film and literature</li> <li>• <b>Berlin Olympics 1936</b></li> <li>• <b>Undesirable influences banned</b> – jazz, book burnings, censorship</li> </ul>			
<p><b>22. How much opposition was there to the Nazis?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Types of opposition:</b> private grumbling, passive resistance, underground resistance, open resistance and assassination attempts</li> <li>• <b>Opposition groups and how dealt with:</b> political parties (banned)</li> <li>• <b>Artists and authors</b> (suffer in silence OR emigrate e.g. Einstein)</li> <li>• <b>Church</b> – Catholic (Concordat – agreement with Nazis) and Protestant. Priests and Nuns sent to concentration camps.</li> <li>• <b>Army generals</b> e.g. Ludwig Beck – challenging expansionist foreign policy - sacked</li> <li>• <b>Young people</b> - Edelweiss Pirates, Navajos Gang, Roving Dudes, Swing Types, White Rose Movement (executed)</li> <li>• <b>Upper classes</b> – Kreisau Circle (non-violent) and Beck-Goerdeler group (July Bomb Plot - perpetrators executed)</li> <li>• <b>Growing opposition during WW2</b></li> </ul>			
<p><b>23. How did young people react to the Nazi regime?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hitler Youth</b> (Girls – League of German Maidens) made compulsory</li> <li>• <b>Activities done in Hitler Youth</b> e.g. camps, tests etc.  <b>Why Hitler Youth was important</b> – indoctrination, susceptible to Nazi ideology, future Nazis, boys = soldiers, girls= mother, informants</li> </ul>			

## Glossary

### Part 3

<p><b>Anti-Semitism</b></p>	<p>Hatred or persecution of Jewish people.</p>	
<p><b>Aryan</b></p>	<p>Person of German ethnic origin. Usually fair-haired and blue-eyed.</p>	
<p><b>Censorship</b></p>	<p>Limiting of access to information, banning undesirable influences.</p>	
<p><b>Concentration camp</b></p>	<p>Prison camp for political prisoners, harsh conditions, aimed to reform</p>	
<p><b>Death camp</b></p>	<p>Extermination camp where prisoners, usually Jews, were put to death.</p>	

<b>Deterrent</b>	Discourages people from action. Fear of the Police State meant few people spoke out against the Nazis.	
<b>Der Fuhrer</b>	Supreme leader, the title adopted by Adolf Hitler.	
<b>Dictatorship</b>	A country ruled over by one leader with complete control.	
<b>Edelweiss Pirates</b>	Rebel youth gang which went camping and sang anti-Nazi songs.	
<b>Enabling Law</b>	1933 law that enabled Hitler to make laws without the Reichstag.	
<b>Eugenics</b>	Race studies – the science of controlling breeding to improve the population.	
<b>Euthanasia</b>	Deliberate killing a person also known as ‘mercy killing’	
<b>Gestapo</b>	Nazi secret police, relied on informants to discover enemies.	
<b>Indoctrinate</b>	‘Brainwash’, to teach someone to accept a belief without question.	
<b>Informant</b>	A person who gives information to another. Any anti-Nazi comments or disloyalty was reported.	
<b>Nuremburg Rally</b>	Huge meeting of Nazis in specially built stadium, military parades	
<b>Passive resistance</b>	Protesting against government or laws by using non-violent acts.	
<b>People’s Courts</b>	Law courts where judges swore loyalty to the Nazis. Death penalty introduced for crimes against the Nazis.	
<b>Police State</b>	Country controlled by a political police force, use of fear and terror	
<b>Propaganda</b>	One-sided, often biased information to change mindsets often using media such as posters, films, radio, and newspapers	
<b>S.A.</b>	Stormtroopers – Nazi brownshirts with a reputation for brutality. Many were executed during the Night of the Long Knives.	
<b>S.S.</b>	Schutzstaffel – elite bodyguard, responsible for the suppression of political opponents and the persecution of the Jews.	
<b>Swing Youth</b>	Group of young Germans who refused to join the Hitler Youth and listened to banned American Jazz music.	
<b>Totalitarian</b>	State with total control over every aspect of people’s lives	
<b>White Rose Group</b>	Anti-Nazi youth group, led by a brother and sister, made up of university students.	