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|  | **Political Impacts** | **Economic Impacts** | **Religious Impacts** | **Military Impacts** | **Social Impacts** |
| **Kaiser Wilhelm II and the difficulties 1890 -1914** | Germany was ruled by the **Kaiser** – he only wanted to hear his views.  Second in command was the **Chancellor.**  The **Reichstag** was the government.  Only men over **25** could vote.  **Socialism** was increasing.  There were trade unions. | **Industrialisation** was taking place.  There were some very powerful rich businessmen.  Germany produced 2/3rds of the World’s steel.  Germany also made lots of chemicals.  Lots of money spent to increase the size of the Navy. | **20 million Catholics**  **40 million Protestants**  Religion was an important aspect in German people’s lives. | The Kaiser wanted an Empire.  He wanted to rule different parts of the World ***(Weltpolitik).***  The Kaiser wanted a huge Navy, he thought it would help him take over countries.  The Naval laws were introduced between 1898 and 1912. The German Navy grew. | Poor working conditions  Growth in trade unions  Lots of strikes in towns and cities. |
| **Impact of the First World War 1914 – 1918.** | Kaiser abdicated **09.11.1918**  Riots and protests.  Ebert and the Social Democrats take over (SPD).  Right wing groups call Ebert the November Criminals for taking Germany out of WWI.  Armistice signed **11.11.1918** | **Bankrupt**  Germany owed money to America.  War pensions were owed to soldiers and soldiers’ wives and children.  Some factory owners were rich due to the War.  German workers were poor. | **20 million Catholics**  **40 million Protestants**  Religion was an important aspect in German people’s lives. | General Ludendorff told politicians they could not win the war.  Sailors refused to carry out orders.  Soldiers and sailors joined protests against the government. | Living off turnips and bread.  People dying of flu.  Women had worked in factories during WWI. Some Germans did not like women working. |
| **Weimar Republic 1918 -23** | **January 1919** – Spartacist Uprising. Communist uprising. Freikorps killed the leaders Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. WG survive due to use of Freikorps.  **June 1919** – **Treaty of Versailles**. People hated the Weimar Government.  Weimar Government – President, Chancellor, The Reichstag and The People.  **Article 48 –** Allowed the President and Chancellor to make decisions without permission from other parties.  **Proportional Representation =** the government ran on a coalition system. But too many parties meant there were no decisions being made.  **Presidents** were voted in every 7 years.  **Kapp Putsch –** Dr Wolfgang Kapp and 5000 men (Freikorps) took over Berlin. Ebert Fled. A general strike ended the putsch. WG survive.  **Red Rising** – communists in the Ruhr region stayed on strike. Freikorps sent in to deal with protestors. 1000 workers were killed. WG survive.  **Matthias Erzberger (1921)** who signed the Armistice was shot dead.  **Ruhr Invasion, January 1923.** French invaded Ruhr region. **Passive Resistance** ordered to be taken.  **Munich Putsch 1923 –** Hitler arrested. The Reichswar had stopped Hitler. Hitler was a right wing dictator.  **Mein Kamp** – this was written whilst Hitler was in prison. | **Hyperinflation –** people struggled to survive, many lost savings. Others found it easy to pay off debts.  Owed reparations to other countries. France/UK/USA  Printed extra money. **£6.6 billion.**  Could not afford reparations.  **1923 – January –** Ruhr Invasion by the French. They had not been paid reparations.  **Price** of food is too high. | **20 million Catholics**  **40 million Protestants**  Religion was an important aspect in German people’s lives. | Freikorps formed.  Hindenburg hated the new government.  German Soldiers felt they could have carried on fighting.  100,00 soldiers.  6 Navy ships.  No air force. | People starving to death.  Unemployment.  150, 000 sacked and made homeless due to the Ruhr Invasion.  Anger towards Proportional Representation.  Widows and fatherless children as a result of WWI. |
| **The Stresemann era/Weimar Golden Ear.**  **1923 - 1929** | **Stresemann** (Chancellor under Ebert)used **Article 48 –** he stated the country was in a state of emergency. He used these powers to improve Germany.  **Stresemann** joined the League of Nations in **1926**. He signed the **Kellogg-Briand Pact** in **1928**. The countries that signed it agreed never to go to war with another again.  During this time, there is no need for extremist right or extremist left wing groups.  **But…**the Nazis and Communists still exist – Hitler expanded the Nazi Party. | **Stresemann stops printing money** – made the **Rentenmark.** Then the **Reichsmark.**  **Dawes Plan: Stresemann** met with Charles Dawes and borrowed 800 million gold marks. Germany paid what they owed to the French. The French left the Ruhr Region.  **Young Plan: Stresemann** negotiated the reparations from the Treaty of Versailles. He negotiated the payments down from £6.6 billion to £1.8 million. Germany were given longer to pay it.  **Stresemann** invested money into Germany. Germany became rich again.  **Stresemann** worried they relied too much on America. | **20 million Catholics**  **40 million Protestants**  Religion was an important aspect in German people’s lives.  Some religious citizens did not like the culture in Germany. It was too modern and outrageous. **They didn’t like Jazz or Art – E.g. Otto Dix** | Freikorps formed.  Hindenburg hated the new government.  German Soldiers felt they could have carried on fighting.  100,00 soldiers.  6 Navy ships.  No air force. | Germans liked the new currency. Happy that hyperinflation ended.  Germans in Berlin liked the new culture:  **Cinema:** Metropolis – (a film made by Fritz Lang, it was abstract.)  **Nightlife:** *Threepenny Opera* (rude songs in a play – it would have been banned in the Kaiser’s era.)  **Literature:** An anti-war novel – *All Quiet on the Western Front* – Erich Remarque. (Half a million copies sold).  **Art:** abstract art created by Otto Dix and George Grosz.  **Design:** Bauhaus.  **Not all Germans liked this change.**  Farmers had poor incomes.  **Middle classes** had low wages. |
| **The Great Depression and Rise of the Nazis.**  **1929 - 33** | **Hindenburg** was the President.  **Weimar Government** blamed for problems linked to the Great Depression.  An increase in left-wing and right-wing parties.  Increase in communist and Nazi support.  **17 million** votes for the Nazis. – Nazis blamed economic problems of ToV and Jews  **196** seats in the Reichstag for the Nazis.  **100 seats** in the Reichstag for the Communists.  **121 seats** in the Reichstag for the Socialists.  The Nazis had 400, 000 men in the SA (Brown Shirts – private body guard) by 1932.  **Joseph Goebbels** was in charge of propaganda. | When The Great Depression hit America the USA recalled all their loans. Including the ones lent to Germany.  **Farmers** were promised higher prices for food by the Nazis.  **Middle Class** wages have been cut.  **The rich**, in some cases, support Hitler.  The **Great Depression** hit Germany badly. Food prices increased and so did the cost of living.  Huge unemployment numbers 6 million.  Hitler blamed the reparations from the ToV for these issues.  **Workers** still want communism. | **Protestants** supported the Nazis.  Some **Catholics** supported the Nazis.  The Nazis blamed Jews for the problems in Germany. | Hitler had been part of the army- soldiers supported Hitler.  Hitler had a paramilitary group called the SA that supported him. | **Unemployment** and hunger.  6 million unemployed  Hitler appealed to the German people – he offered hope.  **Working class** vote for the Communists.  **Middle class** vote for the Nazis.  **Hitler Youth** is formed – special clubs for young people.  **Rich** supported the Nazis  Some **women** liked the Nazis.  People in **Berlin** did not like the Nazis.  Some **young people** liked Hitler.  Riots and protests in Germany. |
| **The failure of Weimar Democracy – 1929 - 33** | **Hindenburg** was the President  The **Chancellor** of Germany in 1930 was **Bruning** people did not like him.  Hitler received many votes in 1930. His party got more seats in the Reichstag.  The Nazis put up millions of posters and flags to get votes.  Hitler gave many speeches. Hitler was becoming very popular.  Hitler’s brown shirts beat up communists.  SPD still had the most seats in the Reichstag = 143.  Nazis had 107 seats.  **Bruning** resigned from chancellor in 1932. He was replaced by **Von Papen** (Von Papen did not have much support).  **1932 election** Hitler now had 230 seats. SPD 133.  Hitler demanded to be Chancellor – **Hindenburg** refused.  **Von Schleicher** became the next Chancellor – he had no support and could not make laws (two chancellors had gone in less than a year).  **Hindenburg** finally chooses Hitler as Chancellor and **Von Papen** is vice chancellor. Von Papen thought he could control Hitler. He was wrong. | When The Great Depression hit America the USA recalled all their loans. Including the ones lent to Germany.  **Farmers** were promised higher prices for food by the Nazis.  **Middle Class** wages have been cut.  **The rich**, in some cases, support Hitler.  The **Great Depression** hit Germany badly. Food prices increased and so did the cost of living.  Huge unemployment numbers 6 million.  Hitler blamed the reparations from the ToV for these issues.  **Workers** still want communism. | **Protestants** supported the Nazis.  Some **Catholics** supported the Nazis.  The Nazis blamed Jews for the problems in Germany. | Hitler had been part of the army- soldiers supported Hitler.  Hitler had a paramilitary group called the SA that supported him. The SA becomes more aggressive and threaten people. | **Unemployment** and hunger.  6 million unemployed  Hitler appealed to the German people – he offered hope.  **Working class** vote for the Communists.  **Middle class** vote for the Nazis.  **Hitler Youth** is formed – special clubs for young people.  **Rich** supported the Nazis  Some **women** liked the Nazis.  People in **Berlin** did not like the Nazis.  Some **young people** liked Hitler.  Riots and protests in Germany. |
| **Hitler becomes dictator.**  **Hitler 1933.** | Hitler called for an election to get a majority of votes. He did not get one.  **Reichstag Fire**, communists blamed. **Van Der Lubbe** – Communists were not allowed to take part in the General Election.  **Protection law** brought in.  Hitler doesn’t get his majority in the Reichstag but the centre party joins with the Nazis and the **Enabling Act** is brought in. Hitler now has the majority.  Nazis were put in charge of all local government, councils and the police. **Gestapo and concentration camps** were introduced.  **30th June 1934 The Night of the Long Knives**. Hitler murdered all of **his opponents in the Nazi party and the SA.** Including **Ernst Rohm.**  **14th July 1933** Hitler banned all political parties in Germany except the Nazis. **Germany was now a one party state.**  Hindenburg died and Hitler immediately took over the Presidents job. He gave himself the title of **Der Führer.** | Hitler promised to spend large sums of money to make Germany a great military power once more. | **Jews were now being persecuted by the Nazis.**  All Jewish shops are marked with the Star of David.  **All Jewish lawyers, teachers and judges sacked in 1933.** | Army leaders agreed to stay out of politics and serve Hitler.  Hitler promised to spend large sums of money to make Germany a great military power once more.  Army swore an oath of loyalty to him not the country.  Soldiers stand outside of shops turning buyers away. | Increased participation in elections.  Hitler removed all trade unions so workers could no longer complain about pay and conditions.  **Race Studies** introduced 1933 – September. |
| **Economic changes under Nazis.**  **1933 - 39** | **Dr Schacht** minister of economics bought goods from South America. Hitler didn’t like this. Dr Schacht was sacked.  **1936** Hermann Goering was made **Minister of Economics**. He introduced a scheme called the **Four Year Plan** to get Germany ready for war.  **Albert Speer** was made armaments minister in 1942 and told to make the country ready for war. | **The National Labour service (RAD)** was set up and unemployment dropped rapidly.  **June 1933 Public Work Schemes** were set up. Motorways, schools and hospitals were built.  Germany increased production in weapons, steel, textile and shipbuilding industries to get ready for war.  Nazis hoped to make Germany self-sufficient, they did not want to rely on other countries. autarky  Unemployment went from 6.1 million to 400,000 people. | **Jewish persecution continues.**  Relationships between Catholics begin to worsen. | **Rearmament** was introduced and the treaty of Versailles defied.  Hitler introduced **conscription**, army grew from 100,000 to 1,400,000. | **German Labour Front DAF** replaced trade unions and promised to protect workers’ rights and conditions.  **Beauty of Labour SDA** improved work conditions.  **Strength through Joy KDF** organised leisure activities to encourage hard work. |
| **Social Policy and Practice.**  **1933 - 45** | Hitler believed that the **Aryan Race was the master race** and had the right to dominate inferior races.  **Wannsee Conference in 1942,** Nazi leaders met to discuss the **Final Solution** for the mass murder of every Jew in German territory. Around 6 million Jews were killed by Hitler’s Nazis. | Jewish businesses were either destroyed or took over by non-Jewish people.  Around 150 German companies used Auschwitz prisoners slaves to build their goods**.** | Christians supported the Nazis during the early years as they held similar views.  Hitler signed a **Concordat** with the Pope to not interfere with each other. Hitler broke this promise and Catholics had an uneasy relationship with the Nazis, many priests were arrested.  Protestants generally supported the Nazis but as time went on more and more opposed.  **November 1938 Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)** Jewish homes, synagogues and businesses attacked all over Germany and Austria. 100 Jews killed and 20000 sent to concentration camps.  By 1939 Jews had no rights in Germany. | **Hitler Youth** meetings: Boys learned how to fight with knives and guns and keep themselves fit.  The Nazis wanted to prepare the boys for their future roles as soldiers. | The undesirables in German society were also rounded up and sent to concentration camps.  Girls were encouraged to keep fit, cook food and look after babies.  Women were told to stick to the 3Ks – Kinder, Kirche and Kuche – Children, church and cooking. Women were not seen as equal to men.  The Nazis set up the Lebensborn movement to increase the birth rate in Germany. 8000 children were born in Germany as a result. |
| **Control and Resistance.**  **1933 - 45** | Hitler sent his political enemies to concentration camps.  Hitler employed **Joseph Goebbels** as **the minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda.**  **Nazi propaganda was spread through the country in newspapers, Mass rallies, films, radio and books.**  **July Bomb Plot** (1944) – Colonel Claus von Stauffenberg organised the detonation of a bomb. He wanted to take over and end the war. Hitler did not die but his ear drums burst. | **Jazz musicians** and film makers not liked by the Nazis lost money. Bauhaus architecture suffered.  **Cabaret suffered.**  **Profitable films:** Suss the Jew – 20 million viewers.  **Mein Kampf:** best-selling book in Germany. | **Jews were blamed** for all of Germany’s problems**.**  **Leaders** of Protestant and Catholic Church criticised the Nazis for killing different groups. | The SS became the most feared organisation in the country and were security for the country.  The Gestapo were the secret police who spied on people. The fear of the gestapo was much greater than the gestapo themselves. | Arts and culture were heavily influenced and censored by the Nazis. Everything either supported or praised Nazis.  Music: Mozart and Beethoven and Wagner become popular.  **White Rose group:** handed out anti-Nazi information including pamphlets and posters. Leaders were killed.  **Edelweiss Pirates:** beat up army officials and helped army deserters. |