

## Part I – Germany and the growth of democracy.

**Key Dates**

<b>1871</b>	The German Empire founded.
<b>1888</b>	Wilhelm II becomes Kaiser (emperor) of the German Empire.
<b>1898</b>	The first of a series of navy laws is passed – increasing the size of the German navy.
<b>1914</b>	First World War begins.
<b>1918</b>	First World War ends with Germany's defeat. Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates.
<b>1919</b>	Treaty of Versailles is signed – it punishes Germany for its role in WWI. Germany forced to pay £6.6 billion in reparations. Weimar Republic is declared – Germany becomes a democracy. Spartacist Rising – Communists try to seize power in Berlin.
<b>1920</b>	Kapp Putsch – <i>Freikorps</i> seize power in Berlin for 4 days.
<b>1921</b>	French invasion of the Ruhr – leads to hyperinflation.
<b>1923</b>	Munich Putsch – the Nazis try to seize power in Munich. Hitler arrested.
<b>1924</b>	Dawes Plan – German reparation payments spread over a longer period of time. USA lends Germany 800 million marks to help recovery.
<b>1929</b>	Young Plan – German reparation payments reduced to £2.2 billion and given longer to pay. Wall Street Crash – US economy crashes. Causes Depression in Germany.
<b>1933</b>	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany.

**Other Key Concepts & Figures –**

1.	<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries ruled over by 1 country/emperor.
2.	<b>Kaiser</b>	German word for 'emperor'. The Kaiser during this topic is Kaiser Wilhelm II.
3.	<b>Democracy</b>	A political system where the people elect their leaders.
4.	<b>Reichstag</b>	The German parliament. Where politicians gather and make decisions.
5.	<b>Chancellor</b>	The chief minister of Germany. Before 1918, the Chancellor was appointed and controlled by the Kaiser. After 1918, the Chancellor was appointed by the democratically elected President.
6.	<b>Left-wing</b>	A type of political thinking that promotes equality and freedom for the majority working classes. Includes socialism and communism.
7.	<b>Right-wing</b>	A type of political thinking that promotes tradition and security. The Nazis are an example of a right-wing political party.
8.	<b>Industrialisation</b>	When the industry (making products by machines and in factories) of a country significantly expands. By 1914 Germany was one of the most industrialised countries in the world.
9.	<b>Communism</b>	Political idea promoting the overthrow of the ruling classes so that all industry is owned by the people. The wealth is shared out equally amongst the people.
10.	<b>Socialism</b>	The belief that the lives of the working classes should be improved through better working and living conditions provided by the government.
11.	<b>Prussian Militarism</b>	Prussia was the most powerful state in Germany and had a large and powerful army that influenced many of the government's decisions.

12.	<b>Navy Laws</b>	A series of laws, starting in 1898, which expanded the size of the German navy.
13	<b>Admiral Von Tirpitz</b>	Leading figure in the Kaiser's government who passed the Navy Laws
14	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	The peace treaty that ended WWI. Germany was forced to agree to the terms – Germany had to accept responsibility for the war, lost territory, had to pay reparations and faced military restrictions.
15.	<b>Reparations</b>	As part of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was forced to pay £6.6 billion to the winning countries.
16	<b>Weimar Republic</b>	The name given to the German government from 1919-1933. It was originally based in the town of Weimar, but moved to Berlin. The Weimar Republic was a democracy.
17.	<b>Weimar Constitution</b>	The name given to the basic laws of Germany under the Weimar Republic. All Germans over the age of 20 could vote in elections. The voting system was Proportional Representation (PR) where a party would gain the same proportion of seats in the Reichstag as votes it got. There was also a set of emergency powers (known as Article 48) which if used, would allow the President to rule Germany directly without the support of the Reichstag.
18.	<b>Freidrich Ebert</b>	The first President of the Weimar Republic.
19.	<b>Spartacist Rising</b>	A group of left-wing communists called the Spartacists tried to seize power in Berlin, 1919. A group of ex-soldiers called the <i>Freikorps</i> are brought in to crush the communists.
20.	<b>Kapp Putsch</b>	5,000 (right-wing) <i>Freikorps</i> led by Wolfgang Kapp attempt to seize power in Berlin. They take over for 4 days, but are stopped by a general strike by the people in Berlin.
21.	<b>The Ruhr</b>	An small industrial region of Germany. It was invaded by French troops in 1923 after Germany failed to make a reparation payment.
22.	<b>Hyperinflation</b>	After the German government printed significant amounts of money, prices and wages rocketed. This effectively made money worthless. By November 1939, a loaf of bread cost 201 billion marks.
23.	<b>Gustav Stresemann</b>	A very talented politician who rescued Germany from hyperinflation and signed international agreements such as the Dawes and Young plan.
24.	<b>Dawes Plan</b>	An agreement between Germany and US banks to loan money to Germany to rebuild their economy.
25.	<b>Locarno Treaty</b>	Agreement by Germany to respect the existing borders of France and Belgium.
26.	<b>Nazi Party</b>	A right-wing extremist political party. Led by Adolf Hitler from 1921.
27.	<b>SA (Storm troopers)</b>	Also known as 'brownshirts'. Set up by Hitler to protect the Nazi Party politicians.
28.	<b>Munich Putsch</b>	Hitler and the Nazis tried to seize power in Munich in 1923. The Nazis failed, Hitler was arrested and sent to prison.
29.	<b>Mein Kampf</b>	'My Struggle' – Book written by Hitler in Landsberg prison. It set out his worldview and plans for the future.
30	<b>'Golden Age'</b>	The late-1920s in Germany are sometimes known as a 'golden age' – a great time of cultural revival, new music, new art, cinema and social freedoms.
31.	<b>Marlene Dietrich</b>	Famous German Female movie star who defied convention by smoking and wearing trousers. Loved by many by disliked by traditionalists.
32.	<b>Otto Dix &amp; George Grosz</b>	Artists of the Weimar period who highlighted the pity of war and the large gaps in living standards between rich and poor.
33.	<b>Bauhaus</b>	An experiment architectural style that developed during the 'Golden Age' of Weimar.
34.	<b>Depression</b>	The Wall Street Crash in the USA in 1929 caused the Depression in Germany. A time when the German economy crashed – millions lost their homes and jobs.

## Part 2: Germany &amp; the Depression

This section focuses on Hitler's rise to the position of Chancellor after the depression and his consolidation of his position to become Fuhrer of Germany in 1934

**Key Dates**

1.	<b>1929</b>	The <b>Wall Street Crash</b> causes most US banks to lose vast sums of money. They stop their loans to Germany and demand repayment.
2.	<b>1930</b>	Election: The Nazis increase their share of the vote to <b>107 seats</b> in the Reichstag and 18% of the vote
3.	<b>July 1932</b>	Election: The Nazis further increase their share of the vote to <b>230 seats</b> in the Reichstag and 37% of the vote
4.	<b>Nov 1932</b>	Election: The Nazi share of the vote drops to <b>196 seats</b> in the Reichstag and 33% of the vote
5.	<b>Jan 1933</b>	Hitler appointed <b>Chancellor</b> by Hindenburg and Von Papen
6.	<b>Feb 1933</b>	<b>Reichstag Fire</b> , arrest of 4,000 Communists
7.	<b>Mar 1933</b>	Election: Nazis increase their share of the vote and make a deal with the Nationalist Party to gain control of the Reichstag with a <b>52% majority</b> .
8.		<b>Enabling Act</b> passed – gives Hitler power to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag
9.	<b>May-Jul 1933</b>	Trade Unions & Political parties banned – Germany a <b>one-party state</b>
10.	<b>June 1934</b>	Hitler purges opponents within the SA and other enemies in the <b>Night of the Long Knives</b>
11.	<b>Aug 1934</b>	President Hindenburg dies. The Army swear an <b>oath</b> of loyalty to Hitler, who declares himself <b>Fuhrer</b>

**Other Key Concepts & Figures**

12.	<b>Depression</b>	Germany suffered badly from recalling of US loans. Businesses went bankrupt and laid off workers. 6 million people were unemployed by 1932.
13.	<b>Communists</b>	Left-wing extremist party who also benefitted from the impact of the depression. The Nazi Party's main rivals.
14.	<b>Propaganda</b>	<b>Joseph GOEBBELS</b> designed an effective election campaign supported by posters, rallies, speeches and radio broadcasts.
15.	<b>Orator</b>	Hitler was an excellent speaker who hypnotised people at rallies.
16.	<b>Rallies</b>	Goebbels organised huge speaking events where Hitler spoke passionately – the energy, enthusiasm and sheer size impressed people. He travelled by plane to deliver them across the country. He was seen as the man of the moment.
17.	<b>November Criminals</b>	The term used by Hitler to blame Weimar politicians, Jews and Communists for Germany's problems since the 1918 Armistice.

18.	<b>'Work and Bread'</b>	Hitler had made people simple and vague promises that people remembered, but weren't bogged down in details.
19.	<b>Soup Kitchens</b>	The Nazis organised soup kitchens & shelters for the unemployed.
20.	<b>Twenty-Five Points</b>	These policies set out in 1920 now started to appeal to those most vulnerable to the depression: the unemployed, the elderly and the middle classes.
21.	<b>Stormtroopers (SA)</b>	The Brownshirts helped the Nazis become more popular because they fought the Communists who the middle classes & farmers feared. Their uniforms gave the impression of order and discipline in a time of chaos.
22.	<b>Negative Cohesion</b>	Many people seem to vote for the Nazis, not because they liked their policies, but because they agreed with what the Nazis disliked and feared.
23.	<b>Presidential Election</b>	In 1932 Hitler ran for the office of President. He lost to Hindenburg, but got 13 million votes. Despite defeat it raised his profile hugely.
24.	<b>Heinrich BRUNING</b>	The Chancellor in 1930 who cut government spending and welfare payments. Such unpopular policies had to be passed by Presidential decree (Article 48) bypassing the Reichstag.
25.	<b>Franz VON PAPEN</b>	Replaced the unpopular Bruning as Chancellor in 1932, ahead of Hitler. But he also had little support and ruled by decree.
26.	<b>Kurt VON SCHLEICHER</b>	With Hindenburg still reluctant to appoint Hitler, Von Schleicher was appointed Chancellor. He lasted only a month. Weimar democracy was failing badly.
27.	<b>Political deal</b>	Von Papen and Hindenburg met secretly with Industrialists and army leaders. They agreed to appoint Hitler Chancellor to command votes in the Reichstag but hoped to control him by surrounding him with other politicians in the cabinet.
28.	<b>Catholic Centre Party</b>	Scared they might end up like the Communists, they did a deal with the Nazis to support the Enabling Act in return for having control of Church schools.
29.	<b>Civil Service</b>	The Civil Service were the people who worked to administer government (not politicians). Hitler purged (sacked) Jews and anyone hostile to the Nazis.
30.	<b>Trade Unions</b>	Protected the rights of workers to go on strike against employers for better conditions. Hitler kept his promise to big business to ban them in 1934.
31.	<b>Ernst RÖHM</b>	Leader of the SA rival to Hitler for leadership of the Party. Was executed in the Night of the Long Knives with others enemies like Kurt Von Schleicher and Gustav Von Kahr. The SA became subordinate to the SS.
32.	<b>Army Oath</b>	After the death of Hindenburg, the Army swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler. In return Hitler promised to make the Germany army a great military power again.

## Paper I (Section A): Germany, 1890-1945: Democracy &amp; Dictatorship



## Part 3 – The experiences of Germans under the Nazis



This section focuses on the experiences of Germans under the Nazis and how the Nazis sought to take control of the German population

**Key Dates**

1.	<b>1933</b>	Nazis introduce the Encouragement of Marriage granting couples a loan of 1000 marks in the hope of increasing Germany's birth rate.
2.	<b>1935</b>	Nuremberg Laws – Jews forbidden to marry Germans, lose citizenship Hitler signs a 'Concordat agreement' with the Catholic Church
3.	<b>1936</b>	Berlin Olympic games – Massive propaganda opportunity to show off Aryan master race
4.	<b>1938</b>	Kristallnacht – Night of the Broken glass
5.	<b>1939</b>	Hitler youth membership reaches 8 million
6.	<b>1939</b>	Jews lose citizenship and have to wear a yellow star Euthanasia – Nazis secretly exterminate the mentally ill 72,000
7.	<b>1940</b>	Jews in Poland put into Ghettos
9.	<b>1942</b>	Nazis create the 'Final solution' – the mass extermination of Jews in camps.
10.	<b>July 1944</b>	July Bomb Plot – Army officers attempt to assassinate Hitler but fail
11.	<b>1945</b>	Hitler shoots himself

**Other Key Concepts & Figures –**

12.	<b>Aryan race</b>	The desired German 'master race' – Blonde hair, blue eyes and physically fit and strong. A German through and through.
13.	<b>Kinder, Kirche and Kuche</b>	The three Ks sum up what the Nazis expected of women – Children, Church and Kitchen
14.	<b>Honour Cross of the German mother</b>	Award given to mothers who had four children or more 8 children = Gold medal
15.	<b>Marriage loans</b>	Women were given marriage loans of 1000 Reichmarks. The more children they had, the less they had to pay back.
16.	<b>Lebensborn</b>	The Nazi belief in a 'Master Race' – the creation of a superior race that would dominate Europe as part of Hitler's 'Thousand Year Reich'. Single women expected to 'donate' a baby to Hitler by having sex with Aryan SS men.
17.	<b>The SS</b>	Protection squad – Hitler's personal bodyguards
18.	<b>The Gestapo</b>	The Nazi secret police
19.	<b>The police and courts</b>	The Nazis controlled the police and Nazis were appointed as judges so a fair trial was almost impossible.
20.	<b>Stormtroopers (SA)</b>	The Brownshirts helped the Nazis become more popular because they fought the Communists who the middle classes & farmers feared. Their uniforms gave the impression of order and discipline in a time of chaos.
21.	<b>Block warden</b>	These were local Nazis who would visit people's homes to check everyone was supporting the Nazi party
22.	<b>Hitler Youth</b>	Nazi youth group set up in 1927 by 1939 membership was nearly 8 million

23.	<b>League of German Maidens</b>	Nazi youth group which would prepare girls to enter the women's sphere – the home and family. Girls taught how to raise children, racial science, sports and domestic science.
24.	<b>Active resistance</b>	People who would actively oppose the Nazi party through violence such as the plan to assassinate Hitler in the July bomb plot.
25.	<b>Passive resistance</b>	'passive' method of resistance such as the spreading of leaflets and anti- Nazi propaganda.
26.	<b>Edelweiss pirates</b>	Groups of working-class young people who would avoid Hitler Youth meetings. Instead they would make fun of the Nazi, drink and have sex.
27.	<b>Operation Valkyrie</b>	Failed plot by a group of German army officers to assassinate Hitler. A bomb was placed in Hitler's HQ.
28.	<b>White Rose Group</b>	A group of students led by Hans and Sophie Scholl who spread anti-Nazi messages around their university.
29.	<b>Dietrich Bonhoeffer</b>	Church leader who opposed Nazism and said it was un-Christian.
30.	<b>Indoctrination</b>	A Nazi policy to control the education system and force a set of beliefs onto German children. The teaching of school's subjects was controlled by Nazi teachers e.g) maths questions focused on how much it would cost to feed mentally ill patients in German hospitals
31.	<b>Kristallnacht</b>	'The night of the Broken Glass' - Jewish shops, synagogues and homes destroyed and nearly 100 Jews were murdered.
32.	<b>The Nuremberg Laws</b>	Laws which restricted Jewish rights and made life hard for Jews e.g Jews not allowed to marry Germans, Jews lose German citizenship, Jewish business confiscated and fired from particular jobs.
33.	<b>Segregation</b>	Nazis used this policy to separate Jews from the rest of society and brand them as non- German e.g) Jews ordered to wear a yellow star and all Jewish passports stamped with a 'J'.
34.	<b>The final solution</b>	The ordering of the 'mass extermination' of the Jewish race by sending them to concentration camps. By the end of the war the Nazis had killed 6 Million Jewish people.
35.	<b>New Plan</b>	Economic plan run by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht designed to reduced unemployment
36.	<b>Four Year Plan</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Economic Plan headed by Herman Goring. Its aim was to get German ready for war in just 4 years. Increases in coal, oil and metal production.
37.	<b>German Labour Front (DAF)</b>	Controlled workers. All Germans had to join. Banned them from striking. Extended working hours.
38.	<b>Strength through Joy (KDF)</b>	Gave workers cheap theatre and cinema tickets, and organised courses and trips and sports events. Workers were offered cut-price cruises on the latest luxury liners.
39.	<b>Beauty of Labour</b>	Improved working conditions in factories. It introduced features not seen in many workplaces before, such as washing facilities and low-cost canteens.