



History Revision Booklet

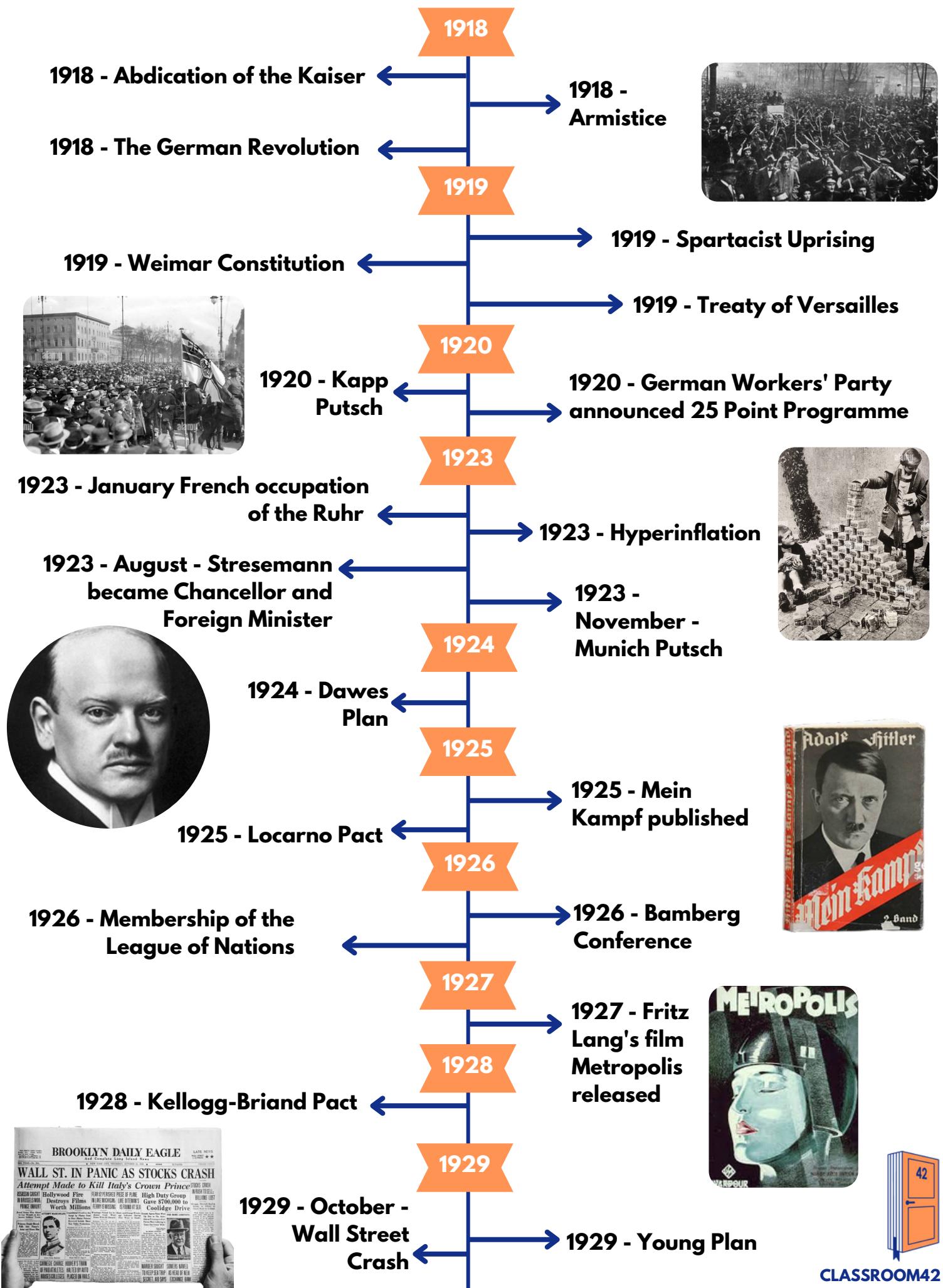
AB Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

Answers



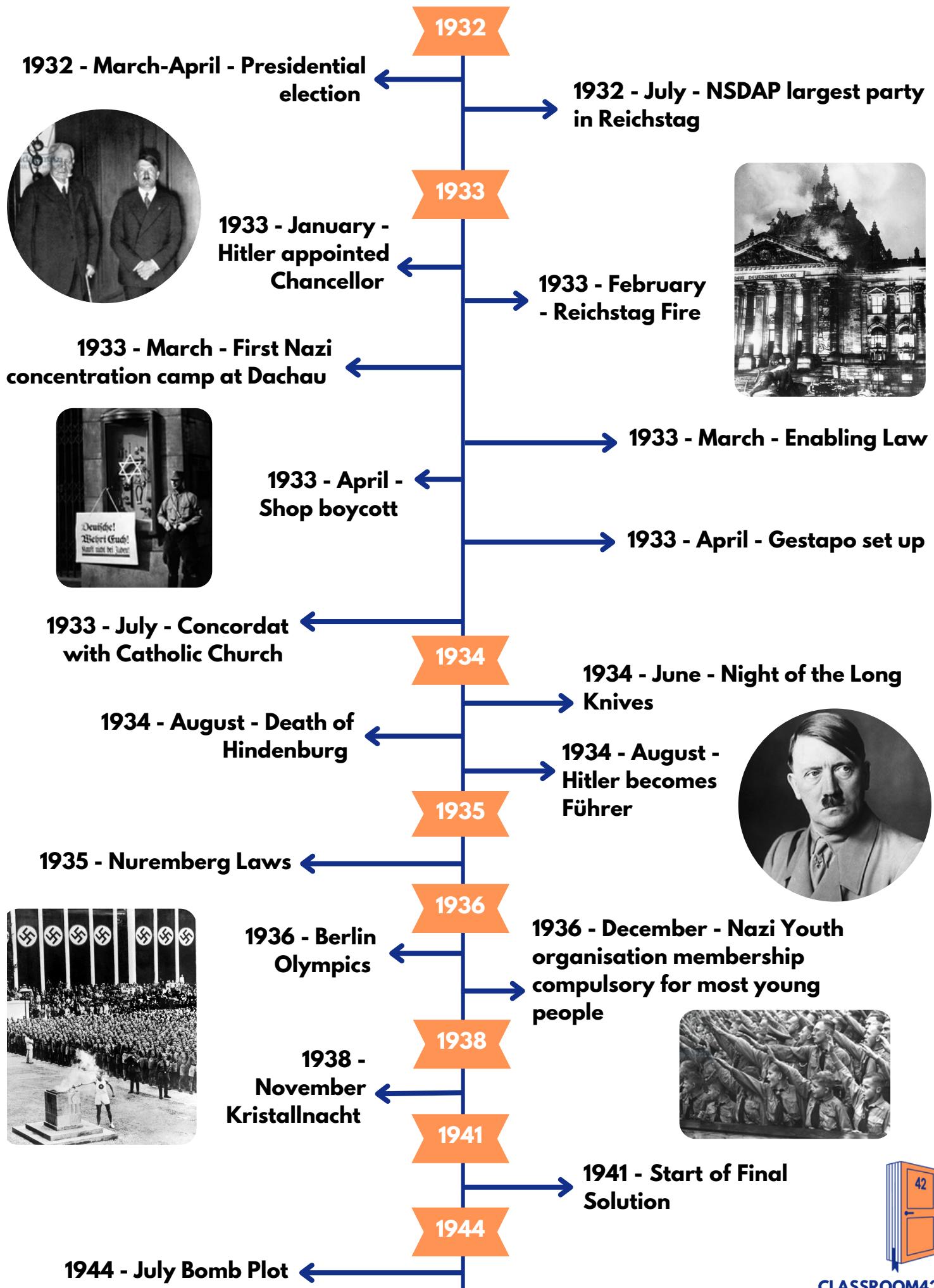
GERMANY: DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP

TIMELINE(1)



GERMANY: DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP

TIMELINE(2)



Constitution of Empire's Central Government

Emperor (Kaiser)

Chancellor

Bundesrat

Bundestag

Prussian military chiefs dominated army, legal system and Bundesrat



War weariness

Military defeat - Treaty of Versailles limited Germany's armed forces and enforced heavy financial reparations

Weimar Culture

- Dada Movement
- Kammerspielfilm
- New Objectivity
- The Bauhaus school
- Famous films included Nosferatu (1922) and Phantom (1922)
- Albert Einstein worked in Germany (1920s)
- Jazz influence from US



Occupation of the Ruhr - French army occupied Ruhr after Germany couldn't pay reparations



Hyperinflation - extreme inflation caused by raw material shortages during workers' passive resistance

Impact of WW1

The German Revolution - led to Kaiser's abdication and new Weimar Government



1. THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY



Spartacist Uprising 4th-15th Jan 1919

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

Naval expansion from 1898 - Weltpolitik & Navy Laws
Caused budget deficit and debt but pleased Kaiser who wanted Germany to be a world power



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

Locarno Pact - agreed peace in Europe and guaranteed borders

League of Nations - Germany joined, seen as equal peacekeeping power to Allies

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 Kapp
- Ebert calls for general strike, Berlin at standstill and putsch collapsed after 4 days

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

Economic Recovery

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

The Young 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 USA loaned Germany \$25 billion

Munich Putsch 8th-9th Nov 1923

- Hitler and SA marched on Munich but were betrayed by Kahr and Lossow
- Rebellion was defeated by Kahr's army reinforcements, Hitler arrested - wrote Mein Kampf in prison and made speech at televised trial



SDP grew in Reichstag as workers supported socialist policies - passed reforms to extend health & accident insurance, reduce child labour, introduce industrial arbitration courts



Germany and the Growth of Democracy

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 the most powerful within the constitution of the Empire's Central Government?

Kaiser / Emperor

2. Who led the Spartacist Uprising in 1919?

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg

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

Reduced military, Rhineland demilitarised, Reparations, Blame

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

5,000

5. When did France occupy the Ruhr?

December 1922

6. Who was the Chancellor in August 1923?

Stresemann

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

From £6.6 billion to £2 billion - cut by £4.6 billion

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

Locarno Pact

9. Describe one aspect of Weimar culture:

Dada Movement, Kammerspielfilm, New Objectivity, The Bauhaus School etc.

10. Who betrayed Hitler during the Munich Putsch?

Kahr & Lossow

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



SA - protected party and created jobs

Volksgemeinschaft - people's community

Increase in Nazi Popularity

Villainisation of Jewish people

The Führer cult

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



2nd August 1934 - Hindenburg died

Hitler combined roles of president and chancellor and became **Führer** and army had to swear an oath of allegiance to him

- **SA** under the command of **Röhm** had **3 million** members
- The **SA** were more loyal to Röhm than Hitler and were no longer needed
- Röhm **disagreed** with some of Hitler's ideas

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 Schleicher



Enabling Act 1933

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



Reichstag Fire Decree

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



Germany and the Depression

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

Enact new laws without the consent of the President or the Reichstag for 4 years

2. Give one reason for the increase in Nazi popularity:

SA, Villainisation of Jewish people, Führer cult, Volksgemeinschaft

3. Who controlled the SA?

Röhm

4. What roles were combined for Hitler to become Führer?

President and Chancellor

5. How many SA members were killed during the Night of the Long Knives?

Around 400

6. Why was Hindenburg willing to make Hitler Chancellor?

Because he was persuaded by Von Papen who thought he could control Hitler

7. What Article did Hindenburg use to pass the Reichstag Fire Decree?

Article 48

8. Describe one consequence of the Reichstag Fire Decree:

Suspended freedom of expression, right of free association, public assembly etc.

9. What actions did Hitler take towards trade unions?

Banned trade unions

10. Who became Chancellor after Brüning resigned?

Von Papen

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Tackling Unemployment

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

Germany claimed **full employment** in 1939

Many groups of people were not included - **invisible unemployment**

This included:

- People in army
- Women
- Jews



Beauty of Labour

Encouraged factory owners to improve working conditions

Strength Through Joy

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

The Labour Front

Set wages and were meant to replace trade unions

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

Nuremberg Laws 1935

Stripped Jews of **citizenship**

Outlawed **marriage** between Jewish and German people

Took away Jew's **civil** and **political rights**

By 1938 Jewish children were banned from going to **school** and Jews could not be **doctors**



Germany claimed **full employment** in 1939

Many groups of people were not included - **invisible unemployment**

This included:

- People in army
- Women
- Jews

Impact of WWII

- **Rationing** - began in 1942
- **Area Bombing** - 3.6 million homes destroyed
- **Refugees** - many fled from Soviet soldiers
- **Employment** - labour shortage



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

Mother's Cross awarded to women with multiple children

Three Ks

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

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

3. EXPERIENCES OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS (1)



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

Education

→ **PE** was high priority to prepare children for the military

→ **Eugenics** taught in biology (selective breeding of Aryan race)

→ **Race studies** introduced as a subject

→ **History** pushed pro-Nazi narrative



Religion

- July 1933 - Nazis reached agreement with Catholic Church named **Concordat** - separated the Catholic Church from the Nazi party and granted it certain freedoms
- Hitler broke the agreement and **400 Catholic priests** were sent to **Dachau concentration camp**
- A state **Reich Church** was created to unify Protestantism and promote Nazi ideas



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

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

Art and Culture



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

Concentration Camps

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

Film - Patriotic films commissioned



3. EXPERIENCES OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS 2

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

Police State

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

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

Legal System

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

Protestant Opposition

- Niemöller** led **pastors** in forming **Confessional Church** 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 Niemöller
- 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 Gestapo chief in Cologne, and 12 members were publicly hung



White 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 jazz music, Gestapo would raid their clubs

Catholic Opposition

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



The Experiences of Germans Under the Nazis

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 one youth Nazi opposition group:

Edelweiss Pirates, White Rose Group, Swing Youth

2. Name a sector of the police state and describe their activities:

E.g., SS - removed opposition and set up concentration camps

3. What was the title of the Pope's message condemning Hitler?

With Burning Concern

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

Gestapo

5. In which conference was the Final Solution Passed?

Wannsee Conference 1942

6. What did judges have to wear on their robes?

Swastikas

7. How was literature affected by the Nazi regime?

Mass book burnings

8. Describe one measure taken to improve working conditions:

Beauty of Labour, Strength Through Joy, The Labour Front

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

Niemöller

10. What did the three Ks stand for?

Kinder, Kirche, Küche (Children, Church, Kitchen)

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