



History Revision Booklet

AB Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

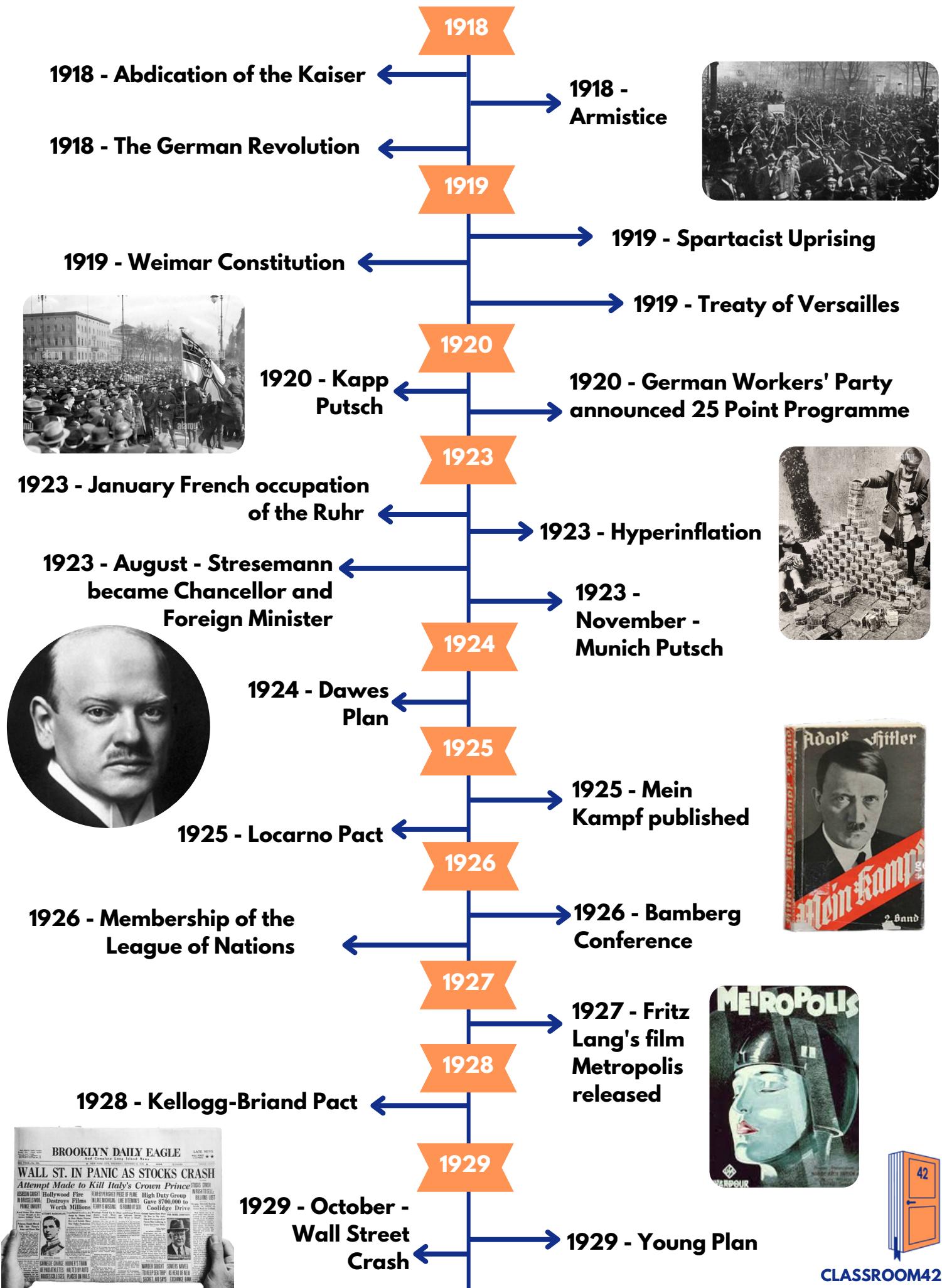
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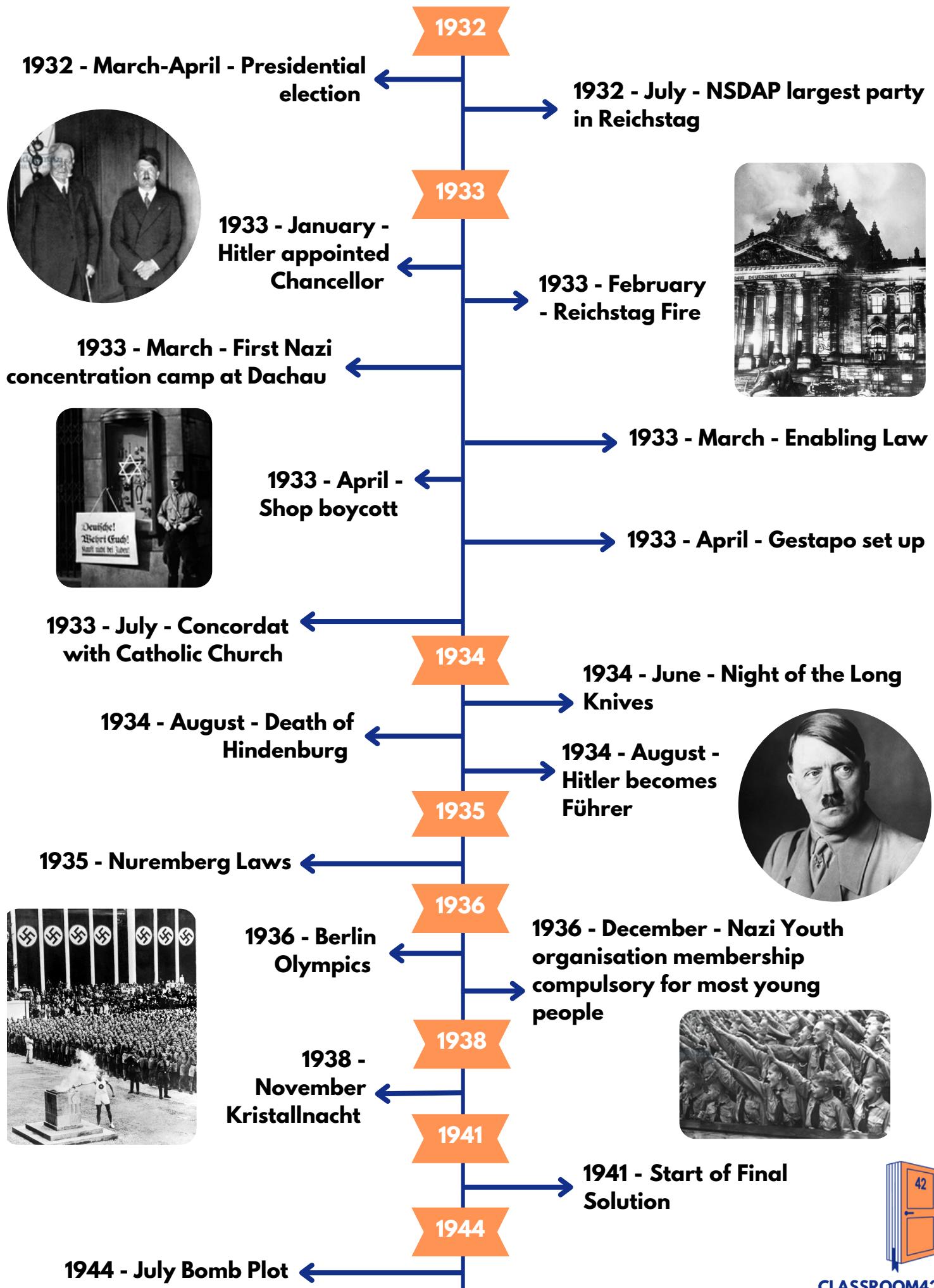
GERMANY: DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP

TIMELINE(1)

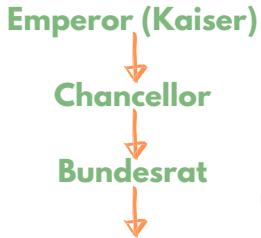


GERMANY: DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP

TIMELINE(2)



Constitution of Empire's Central Government



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



- 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



Opposition to Weimar

Left - KPD wanted communist state
Right - wanted capitalism and to bring back Kaiser



former soldiers made unemployed by Treaty of Versailles



1. THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY

Spartacist Uprising 4th-15th Jan 1919

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



Naval expansion from 1898 - _____ & Navy Laws

Caused budget deficit and debt but pleased Kaiser who wanted Germany to be a world power

Locarno Pact - agreed peace in Europe and guaranteed borders

League of _____ - 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 _____
- Ebert calls for _____, Berlin at standstill and putsch collapsed after 4 days

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

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

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 _____ in prison and made speech at televised trial

The Young Plan -

Agreement between Allies and Germany to cut reparations from £6.6 billion to £2 billion

The _____ Plan - Agreement between Allies and Germany to reduce reparations to £50 million per year and USA loaned Germany \$25 billion



SDP grew in Reichstag as workers supported

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?

2. Who led the Spartacist Uprising in 1919?

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

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

5. When did France occupy the Ruhr?

6. Who was the Chancellor in August 1923?

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

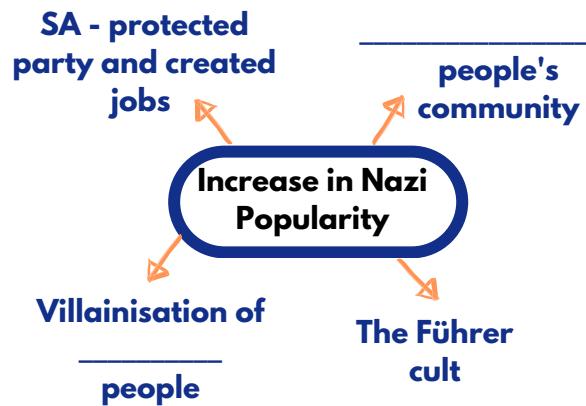
8. Which pact agreed peace in Europe and guaranteed borders?

9. Describe one aspect of Weimar culture:

10. Who betrayed Hitler during the Munich Putsch?

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



- 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 _____ - 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 _____ members
- The SA were more loyal to Röhm than Hitler and were no longer needed
- Röhm disagreed with some of Hitler's ideas



2. GERMANY AND THE DEPRESSION

Night of the

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 _____ other than Nazis were banned

Reichstag Fire 27th Feb 1933

- Reichstag building was set on fire
- Dutch communist _____ was arrested and blamed for the fire
- Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that Germany was on the brink of a communist revolution, and he should use Article 48 to pass
- In Reichstag elections on 5th March Hitler got 44% of vote but still had to join with nationalists for majority

Reichstag Fire Decree
Suspended freedom of expression
Right of free association and public assembly was suspended
Mass arrests of _____



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?**

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

3. **Who controlled the SA?**

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

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

6. **Why was Hindenburg willing to make Hitler Chancellor?**

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

8. **Describe one consequence of the Reichstag Fire Decree:**

9. **What actions did Hitler take towards trade unions?**

10. **Who became Chancellor after Brüning resigned?**

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Tackling Unemployment

- **Construction of** _____ 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 growth

Germany claimed

employment in 1939

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

This included:

- People in army
- _____
- Jews



Impact of WWII

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



Beauty of _____
Encouraged factory owners to improve working conditions

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

- _____ 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 _____ between Jewish and German people
Took away Jew's **civil** and **political rights**

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



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

Mother's _____ awarded to women with multiple children

Three Ks

_____ - Women were expected to

go to church and wear traditional, modest clothing

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

3. EXPERIENCES OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS (1)



Hitler Youth - aim was to prepare boys for the military

_____ - aim was to prepare girls to be housewives

Education

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

→ _____ 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 _____ separated the Catholic Church from the Nazi party and granted it certain freedoms
- Hitler broke the agreement and _____ 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 _____ race

Architecture - reflected power of Nazi regime, 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 **_____ -wing views**
- Then used to imprison minority groups such as **Jewish** people and **_____** people
- Conditions were horrific and prisoners were subjected to **hard labour**
- At the **_____ 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)

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

Police State

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

Gestapo - set up by _____, 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 **_____ 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 _____** was linked to a bomb plot against Hitler and was executed
- _____ clergy** were sent to concentration camps including **Niemöller**
- Hitler had to restore Protestant Church's independence in 1937 due to opposition



- 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** - _____-class youths who engaged in frowned upon activities such as dancing and jazz music, Gestapo would raid their clubs

Catholic Opposition

- _____ 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 _____ 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:

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

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

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

5. In which conference was the Final Solution Passed?

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

7. How was literature affected by the Nazi regime?

8. Describe one measure taken to improve working conditions:

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

10. What did the three Ks stand for?

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