



History Revision Booklet

AB Germany 1890-1945: Democracy and Dictatorship

Name: _____

Class: _____



GERMANY: DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP TIMELINE(1)

1918

1918 - Abdication of the Kaiser

1918 -
Armistice

1918 - The German Revolution



1919

1919 - Weimar Constitution

1919 - Spartacist Uprising

1919 - Treaty of Versailles



1920

1920 - Kapp
Putsch

1920 - German Workers' Party
announced 25 Point Programme

1923

1923 - January French occupation
of the Ruhr

1923 - Hyperinflation

1923 - August - Stresemann
became Chancellor and
Foreign Minister

1923 -
November -
Munich Putsch



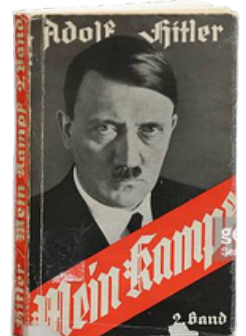
1924

1924 - Dawes
Plan

1925

1925 - Mein
Kampf published

1925 - Locarno Pact



1926

1926 - Membership of the
League of Nations

1926 - Bamberg
Conference

1927

1927 - Fritz
Lang's film
Metropolis
released



1928

1928 - Kellogg-Briand Pact

1929

1929 - October -
Wall Street
Crash

1929 - Young Plan



GERMANY: DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP

TIMELINE(2)

1932

1932 - March-April - Presidential election

1932 - July - NSDAP largest party in Reichstag



1933

1933 - January - Hitler appointed Chancellor

1933 - February - Reichstag Fire



1933 - March - First Nazi concentration camp at Dachau



1933 - March - Enabling Law

1933 - April - Shop boycott

1933 - April - Gestapo set up

1933 - July - Concordat with Catholic Church

1934

1934 - June - Night of the Long Knives

1934 - August - Death of Hindenburg

1934 - August - Hitler becomes Führer



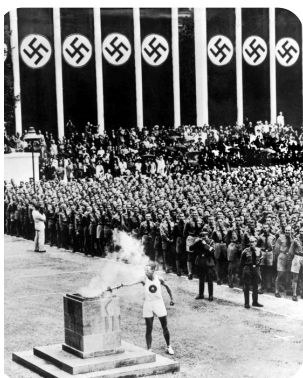
1935

1935 - Nuremberg Laws

1936

1936 - Berlin Olympics

1936 - December - Nazi Youth organisation membership compulsory for most young people



1938

1938 - November Kristallnacht



1941

1941 - Start of Final Solution

1944

1944 - July Bomb Plot

Constitution of Empire's Central Government

Emperor (Kaiser)

Chancellor

Bundesrat

Prussian military chiefs dominated army, legal system and Bundesrat

Industrialisation

- Increased rural population in towns/cities
- Poorer working and living conditions ignored by Kaiser
- Shift from agricultural production to heavy industry

SDP grew in Reichstag as workers supported

policies - passed reforms to extend health & accident insurance, reduce child labour, introduce industrial arbitration courts

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

War weariness

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

Food shortages - caused unrest

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

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

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

Pact - renounced war as a method of solving international disputes

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

Economic Recovery

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

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



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?

/10

- 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



SA - protected party and created jobs

people's community

Increase in Nazi Popularity

Villainisation of 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



- **Brüning** resigns in May 1932 and **Von Papen** becomes Chancellor
- July - _____ become largest party with 230 seats in Reichstag
- Nov - Von Papen calls election, Nazis lose 34 seats but still hold majority
- Dec - Von Papen told to resign by Hindenburg and _____ appointed Chancellor
- Jan - Von Schleicher unpopular, Von Papen persuaded Hindenburg to replace **Hitler** as _____ and Papen as Vice - Chancellor, thinking he could control Hitler

2. GERMANY AND THE DEPRESSION

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



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

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 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?

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

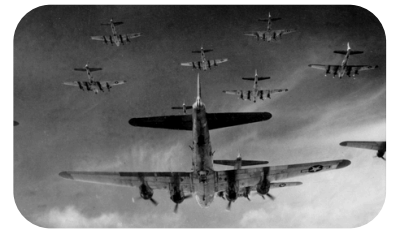
Germany claimed

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

3. EXPERIENCES OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS (1)



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**



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

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

→ **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



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

Film - Patriotic films commissioned



_____ (**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

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



3. EXPERIENCES OF GERMANS UNDER THE NAZIS (2)

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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