

History Paper 3 — Germany- Topic 1: Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29: Timeline			Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29: Key Questions		
1	9th Nov 1918	Kaiser abdicates (resigns from being monarch)	19	Why was ToV so harsh?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The war had led to millions of deaths, almost 10 million servicemen The war destroyed thousands of building and communities e.g. Ypres in Belgium No previous war had caused as much damage . People were very angry with Germany
2	11 th Nov 1918	Armistice (ceasefire) signed. Politicians who sign this called 'November Criminals' by Nazis	20	Why did German's think ToV was too harsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reparations too high. Germans supported politicians who promised to stop paying them (like the Nazis) War Guilt was very embarrassing. Causing Germans to support politicians who promised to rip up the admission. (like the Nazis) Felt defenceless. Caused them to support politicians who promised to rebuild the army. (like the Nazis) Losing land was humiliating and harmed the economy. Caused them to support politicians who promised to take the land back. (like the Nazis)
3	Jan 1919	Spartacist Uprising			
4	June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed			
5	August 1919	Weimar Constitution signed			
6	1920	Kapp Putsch			
7	Jan 1923	French invasion of Ruhr	21	What threats did Weimar Republic face 1919-23?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 Spartacist Uprising- communists led by Rosa Luxemburg tried to take control of Berlin. Stopped by right wing groups e.g. Freikorps 1920 Kapp Putsch. General Kapp tried to take over Berlin. Stopped by a general strike 1923 French Invasion of the Ruhr. Germany stopped paying reparations. In response France invaded the Ruhr area to take coal and steel. In response the German government told workers to go on strike. To pay the striking workers the government printed more paper money. 1923 Hyperinflation: printing money led to prices increasing and the value of the mark decreasing rapidly. In November 1923 a loaf of bread cost 200 million marks. Germans were starving and could not afford rent or fuel. 1923 Munich Putsch; Nazis tried to take control of Munich the capital of the German region of Bavaria.
8	Nov 1923	Hyperinflation			
9	Nov 1923	Munich Putsch			
10	1924	Dawes Plan			
11	1925	Locarno Pact			
12	1926	Germany joins League of Nations			
13	1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact			
14	1929	Young Plan	22	Causes of Weimar economic Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1923 Retenmark. New currency put an end to hyperinflation 1924 – Dawes Plan – loans to Germany from USA 1929 Young Plan – reduced monthly reparations payments
15	1929	Peter Kurten , the 'Vampire of Dusseldorf' murders 11 people			
16	1930	The film 'Blue Angel' is Released	23	'Who experienced a Golden Age 1925-29?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women gained the right to vote and became doctors and teachers. Women gained social freedoms e.g. go out alone to bars, smoke and drink alcohol. Artists like George Grosz painted modern art that criticised old fashioned ideas. There was massive increase in cinema attendances with film stars like Marlene Dietrich in 'The Blue Angel' being very popular Factory owners and the rich had no debts because of hyperinflation. Jobs: Germany a leader in steel and chemical production. Factory workers wages increased Housing improved. The Weimar government built 2 million new homes. Homelessness fell by 60%. Bauhaus architecture improved workers housing
Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29. key words					
17	Treaty Of Versailles; terms BRAT	<p>B = Blame. Germany had to take blame for the war. War Guilt Clause; 231. The part of Treaty Germans hated the most. Humiliating.</p> <p>R = Reparations; compensation to Allies. Set at £6.6 billion in 1921</p> <p>A = Army; limited to 100,000 men. No air force, no tanks, no submarines</p> <p>T = Territory; Germany lost land e.g. Alsace-Lorraine, Saar, all African colonies</p>	24	Who did not experience a Golden Age 1925-29?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germans with traditional views disliked social changes, modern art, cinema music and architecture Traditional Germans blamed increases in crime on social changes e.g. –Peter Kurten 'The Vampire of Dusseldorf Middle class savings were wiped out by hyperinflation. The price of wheat was very low meaning farmers were very poor Many disabled soldiers were not paid their war pension because the Weimar Government was disorganised
18	Hyperinflation	When prices rise quickly and the value of money decreases quickly.			

History Paper 3 — Germany- Topic 2: Nazi Party 1919-33

Timeline				Key Events	
1	1919	Hitler joins German Workers Party (DAP)	15	Hitler's early Life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Devastated by the death of his mother in 1907 Shortly after he was rejected from art college, destroying his dream of becoming an artist For the next 5 years Hitler slept rough in parks and earned pennies painting postcards
2	1920	25 Point Programme released – DAP changes it's name to National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) or Nazi for short.	16	Hitler in World War I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler volunteered to fight in World War I He won the highest German medal for bravery. The Iron Cross First Class He felt betrayed by the Weimar Politicians signed the armistice. He saw them as 'November Criminals' He believed in the 'Dolchstoss' – 'stab in the back' myth. That communists and Jews had betrayed Germany by causing the armistice.
3	1921	Hitler becomes leader of the Nazi Party	17	Early Nazi Party	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 Hitler joins the DAP. Hitler started making speeches at meetings and discovered he was good at public speaking He discovered that people agreed with the topics he spoke about e.g. November Criminals, Dolchstoss, hatred of the ToV, hatred of Jews, Hatred of communists. 1920 Nazis publish 25 Point Plan. Included ideas about cratering an Empire, excluding Jews from society and destroying the ToV 1921 becomes leader- 'Führer' - of Nazi Party. Hitler decides that he should have ultimate power and be questioned by no one. This called the <i>Führerprinzip</i> (Führer principle) 1921 SA (brownshirts) formed to protect the Nazi Party.
4	Nov. 1923	Nazi Party has 55,000 members			
5	Nov. 1923	Munich Putsch			
6	1924	Hitler writes ' Mein Kampf ' whilst in prison	18	Causes of Munich Putsch 1923	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Nazis thought the time was right to take power by force in November 1923. Long term; hatred of the ToV, in particular war guilt and reparations. Hatred of November Criminals and Weimar Republic. Short term: Nazi popularity increased; membership reached 50,000. War hero General Ludendorff gave his support to the Nazis. The French invaded the Ruhr and the Weimar Government did not fight back. Trigger: hyperinflation made living conditions terrible and the Weimar government even more unpopular.
7	1924-1929	The 'Lean Years'.			
8	1926	Hitler Youth created	19	Consequences of Munich Putsch 1923	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's trial was a propaganda success. In prison Hitler wrote Mein Kampf which set out his beliefs Hitler changed tactics; the Nazis would gain power by elections. The Nazis were not very successful at gaining votes until after 1929. Therefore 1925-29 was called the 'Lean Years' by the Nazis. He announced changes at the Bamberg Conference in 1926 e.g creation of Hitler Youth and the SS, Hitler's personal bodyguard. However, economic success of Weimar Republic 1925-29 means Nazis are not successful in elections. Know as the Lean Years
9	1926	SS. Hitler's bodyguard created.			
10	1929	Wall Street Crash . US stock market crashed causing the whole world to suffer economically in the Great Depression .	20	Causes increase in popularity of Nazis 1929-33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1929 Wall Street Crash causes the Great Depression. USA recalls loans from Germany. By 1932 6 million workers are unemployed. Weimar Government had no money to deal with the serious economic problems caused by the Depression This resulted in increasing support fro extremist parties promising to solve the problem of unemployment by sharing resources e.g. the Communist party (KPD). This worried the middle class, upper class and farmers who did not want to share their money and land. The Nazis exploited the problem of unemployment and fear of communism to gain support. They promised jobs for the workers and to destroy the KPD Hitler repeated these messages again and again in persuasive speeches that led to increased support Josef Goebbels was Head of Propaganda and used clever tactics to increase support. e.g. slogans, posters, rallies, newspapers, radio, aeroplanes Rich, communist fearing businessmen e.g. Krupp, Bosch and Thyssen paid for propaganda that led to increased support. Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag. 37% of the vote in July 1932
11	1932	6 million German workers unemployed			
12	1932	Hitler uses an aeroplane to visit 5 cities in one day and give speeches			
13	July 1932	Nazis win 230 seats in the Reichstag. 37% of the vote			
14	January 1933-	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany (equivalent of Prime Minister in Britain)	21	Hitler becomes Chancellor 1933	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bruning bans the SA. Bruning planned to buy land from famers and give it to the unemployed. Both ideas are very unpopular Bruning resigns and is replaced by von Papen Von Papen suggests abolishing the Weimar constitution as it keeps failing to provide stable governments Von Schleicher warns Hindenburg that this will lead to Civil War. Hindenburg forces von Papen to resign. Hindenburg appoints von Schleicher as Chancellor. He plans to create a Querfront (cross front). With a range of different Parties in a coalition, including the communists. Papen and Hitler persuaded Hindenburg that this meant communists would take over. Hindenburg sacked von Schleicher Papen said he would control Hitler. He said he could 'make Hitler squeak'. Hitler becomes Chancellor on 30th January 1930

History Paper 3 -- Germany- Topic 3: Control through the Police State

Timeline			Key Events		
1	February 1933	Reichstag Fire	14	Hitler becomes dictator of Germany 1934	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> February 1933 Reichstag Fire. A Communist is arrested for starting the fire. Hitler uses Article 48 to pass the Decree for the Protection of German People. This allows him to arrest over 4000 communists. This allows the Nazis to gain more seats in the Reichstag. March 1933 Reichstag passes the Enabling Act. This gave Hitler the power to make laws without the Reichstag's approval. In effect the Reichstag voted it self out of existence. Germany was no longer a democracy. Hitler was dictator. May 1933 Hitler removes left wing opposition. Hitler banned all political parties except for the Nazi Party. This meant the Communist Party and the SPD could not longer oppose Hitler. Hitler also banned trade unions. This meant that workers could not organise resistance to the Nazis. June 1934 Night of the Long Knives. Hitler removes opposition within his party. On 30th of June 1934 Ernst Rohm and 100 SA leaders were invited to a meeting. When they arrived they were arrested by the SS and shot. August 1934 Hindenburg died. Hitler merged the jobs of Chancellor and President. He made himself Fuhrer of Germany. August 1944. Army swore loyalty to Hitler, his power was secure with the army's support.
2	February 1933	Decree for the Protection of German People			
3	March 1933	Enabling Act			
4	May 1933	Hitler bans Trade Unions and all other Political Parties			
5	May 1933	First book burning			
6	1933	First concentration camp built at Dachau			
7	July 1934	Night of the Long Knives			
8	August 1934	Hindenburg died	15	How did the SS control Germany?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set up by Heinrich Himmler in 1925 The SD (Sicherheitsdienst). The SD spied on opponents, and informed the Gestapo who to arrest. Gestapo: Led by Reynard Heydrich. Used information from the SD to arrest and imprison opponents. Concentration camps. first concentration camp crated 1933 at Dachau. People arrested by the Gestapo would be sent to the camps as punishment. People's Courts. Hitler controlled the courts so that it was more difficult for anyone to oppose him. Opponents did not receive fair trials. This scared people into obedience.
9	August 1934	Hitler merges Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer of Germany			
10	August 1934	Army swears oath of loyalty to Hitler as Fuhrer	16	Propaganda methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Posters: encouraged loyalty and respect for Hitler. Others criticised Jews and communists. Rallies and parades. Meant to show power and strength. Phots of rallies in newspapers. Films were shown in cinemas e.g 1935 rally in Nuremberg filmed called 'Triumph of the Will' Radio: Cheap People's Radios beamed Hitler's speeches directly into German homes. Film: Even entertainment films had Nazi messages. E.g. Hitler Youth Quex. anti communist. Art:. promoted family life and hard work. Berlin Olympics: 1936, meant to show superiority of Aryan race and encourage sport
11	1934	People's court created			
12	1935	'Triumph of the Will released'			
13	1936	Berlin Olympics			
17	Censorship methods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Book burning: students burnt books in Berlin by Jews and communists Newspapers: Nazi newspaper Volkischer Beobachter = 'People's Observer'. All other papers banned Radio; People's Radios could not receive foreign stations like the BBC Art and Music: modern art and jazz was banned 			
18	Opposition from Church	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catholics: Catholic priests criticised the Nazis and were arrested and sent to concentration camps. 400 were sent to Dachau by 1939. These priests were seen as martyrs and Catholic churches were packed every Sunday. This opposition was limited to criticising Hitler in church and giving loyalty to the Pope. It was never a serious threat to the Nazi regime. Protestants. Protestant Pastors who criticised the Nazis were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Pastor Niemoller organised the 'Confessional Church' was imprisoned at Dachau between 1938 and 1945. However, this opposition was limited to criticising Hitler. It was never a serious threat to the Nazi regime. 			
19	Opposition from Youth	<p>Edelweiss Pirates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edelweiss Pirate groups were working class children. They listened to banned swing music and wrote anti Nazi graffiti They wore clothes considered extreme by the Nazis. Dark shorts, checked shirts and white socks They had fights with local groups of Hitler Youth They loved the countryside and often went hiking and camping. <p>the Swing Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swing Youth organised parties to dance to American swing music, smoke and drink alcohol. They did not take part in the activities of the Hitler Youth. 			

History Paper 3 – Germany- Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany 1934-39

Timeline			14	Policies to women	<p>1. Marriage and Family : Women were encouraged to be married, be housewives and raise large, healthy, German families. 1933 Law for the Encouragement of Marriage gave loans to married couples with children. 1933 the Sterilisation Law forced people to be sterilised if they had a physical or mental disability. As a result 320,000 were sterilised . On Hitler's Mother's Birthday, 12th August, medals were given out to women with large families. They also received 30 marks per child. Lebensborn 'source of life', unmarried Aryan women could 'donate a baby to the Fuhrer' by becoming pregnant by 'racially pure SS men'</p> <p>2. Appearance: long hair worn in a bun or plaits. Discouraged from wearing trousers, high heels, make up or dyeing and styling their hair.</p> <p>3. Work: Propaganda encouraged women to follow the three K's – Kinder Kuche and Kirsche – 'children cooking and church'. The Nazis sacked female doctors and teachers.</p> <p>4. Concentration camps: Women who disagreed with Nazi views, had abortions and criticised the Nazis were sent to concentration camps. By 1939 there were more than 2000 women imprisoned at Ravensbruck.</p>
1	1933	Law for the Encouragement of Marriage	15	Policies to youth	<p>1. Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools: performance in PE more important than academic subjects. Separate schools for boys and girls Napola schools were run by the SS. They focussed on military training and fitness. After leaving school students went straight into the army. Adolf Hitler Schools were for the best members of the Hitler Youth. They focussed on Nazi policies and glorifying Hitler. After leaving school students went to work for the Nazi Party itself. Teachers: compulsory for teachers to join the Nazi Party, those that refused were sacked Subjects boys; the was an focus on military training, girls extra lessons on cookery and sewing to encourage them to be good housewives. Taught in biology about the superiority of the Aryan race. Taught that Jews and other races were inferior and Germans should not marry these races. <p>2. Youth groups</p> <p>Hitler Youth (boys)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1936 membership was compulsory for all children from the ages of 14-18 Boys wore a military style uniform and completed activities deigned to prepare them for the army e.g. shooting weapons, camping, marching, <p>League of German Maiden's (Girls)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was the girls branch of the Hitler Youth. Girls wore uniforms, but learnt cookery, housework, caring for babies and small children, looking after their future husband.
2	1933	the Sterilisation Law			
3	1934	Jews banned from public spaces e.g. parks and swimming pools			
4	1936	Hitler Youth Compulsory			
5	1933	Boycott of Jewish shops led by SA			
6	1935	Nuremburg Laws – Reich Citizenship Law and Law for the Protection of German Blood			
7	1936	Membership of Hitler Youth compulsory			
8	1936	Jews banned from professions e.g. doctors teachers, lawyers			
9	1938	Kristallnacht			
10	1935	Reich Labour Service			
11	1936	Rearmament starts			
12	1938	Strength through Joy KdF created			
13	1938	Volkswagen 'sold' to workers			
16	Policies to minorities	<p>Anyone who did not conform to the Nazi ideal of Aryan race or having a large family was persecuted e.g. Jews, gypsies, mentally and physically disabled and homosexuals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1933: Boycott of Jewish shops by SA removed economic rights 1934 : Jews were banned from public spaces such as parks and swimming pools, removed social rights 1935: Nuremburg Laws –Reich Citizenship Law: meant that only Aryans could be German citizens. Jews lost all their rights, including the right to vote, removed political rights. Law to protect German Blood: made marriage or sexual relationships between Aryans and Jews illegal removed social rights 1936: Jews banned from professions, doctor, lawyer, teacher, removed economic rights 1938 9 November, Kristallnacht Goebbels organised attacks across Germany on Jewish shops, homes and synagogues. 100 Jews were killed and 20,000 were arrested and sent to concentration camps. 7500 Jewish businesses and 191 synagogues were destroyed. Economic and social rights removed 1939: Jews banned from Aryan schools. Jews forced to live in ghettos. Removed social rights. 			
17	Policies for employment	<p>The Nazis were successful at reducing unemployment. In 1932 6 million were unemployed. By 1939 it was 300,000.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reich Labour Service: 1935 it was compulsory for all men aged 18-25 to serve in the Reich Labour Service for 6 months , clearing leaves from parks, working on farms Public buildings: billions spent on public buildings e.g. autobahn (motorways) which employed 125,000. Rearmament: Hitler reintroduced conscription. The army grew from 100,000 men in 1933, to 1.4 million men by 1939. Millions of men were employed producing goods the for the army. Billions were spent on making weapons; tanks, aircraft and ships. Invisible unemployment:. Official figures did not include the following. Jews, housewives not counted in statistics 			
18	Policies for living standards	<p>Nazi Policies to raise living standards 1933-1939 – The German Workers Front (DAF)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strength Through Joy set up trips, for example, concerts, theatre, museum, sporting events, camping holidays and cruises to other countries. St In 1938 10 million Germans went on trips organised by Strength Through Joy . Few workers could afford the cruises Beauty of Labour A department of Strength through Joy that improved working conditions. Building better canteens, swimming pools and sports facilities. However, few workers wanted to use their spare time to build these Volkswagen the 'People's Car' (Volkswagen) scheme. Workers could pay 5 marks a month, eventually allowing them to own their own car – a luxury usually only available to the very rich. However, no worker ever received a Volkswagen 			