

GCSE History

Edexcel GCSE (1-9)

Weimar & Nazi Germany, 1918-39

Revision Resources Pack

Weimar & Nazi Germany Timeline

1918

Nov. 1918: The A _____ Signed

1918 Hitler joined the _____

1919

Jan. 1919: S _____ R _____

June 1919: The Signing of the T _____ of V _____

1920

1920: The K _____ P _____

1920: The NSDAP 25 P _____ P _____

1921

1921: H _____ became the _____ of the NSDAP

1922

Jan. 1923: F _____ Occupation of the R _____

1923 The M _____ P _____

1923

1923: The H _____

1924

1923: Stresemann creates the R _____

Dec. 1924: Hitler released from _____

1925

1924: The D _____ Plan

1925: The creation of Nazi Y _____ Groups

1926

1925: The L _____ P _____

1926: The Nazi B _____ Conference

1926: Germany joins the L _____ of N _____

1927

1928

1928: The K _____ -B _____ Pact

1929

1929: The Y _____ P _____

Oct. 1929: The W _____ S _____ C _____

1930

1931

Jan. 1933: Hitler appointed C _____

Mar. 1933: Dachau C _____ Camp Built

1932

Feb. 1933: R _____ F _____

May 1933: The Nazi B _____ of B _____

1933

Mar. 1933: The E _____ Act

Jul. 1933: C _____ with the Catholic Church

1934

Jun. 1934: The N _____ of the L _____ K _____

Jun. 1933: The Nazi M _____ Laws

1935

Aug. 1934 Death of H _____

Aug. 1934: Hitler became F _____ of Germany

1936

1935: The N _____ R _____ Laws

1937

Summer 1936 The B _____ O _____

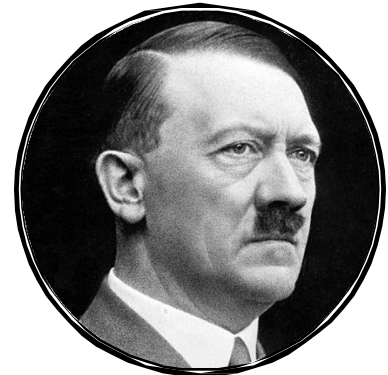
1937 Jewish b _____ taken over by Aryan owners.

1938

Nov. 1938 K _____ (The N _____ of B _____ G _____)

1939

1939: Reich Office of J _____ E _____ Created



Weimar & Nazi Germany Key Individuals

Link each key individual to the matching fact about them.

1. Adolf Hitler

3. Friedrich Ebert

5. Wolfgang Kapp

7. President Hindenburg

9. Ernst Rohm

11. General Ludendorff

13. Heinrich Himmler

15. Martin Niemoller

2. Kaiser Wilhelm II

4. Rosa Luxemburg

6. Gustav Stresemann

8. Anton Drexler

10. Gustav von Kahr

12. Joseph Goebbels

14. Reinhard Heydrich

16. Leni Riefenstahl

The highly respected soldier who became the leader of Hitler's S.A. (Brown Shirts) until his assassination in 1934.

Was a key leader of the Communist inspired Spartacist Revolt in 1919 along with Karl Liebknecht.

He was appointed as the Nazi Minister for the Enlightenment of the People - Hitler's Propaganda Minister.

He was put in charge of the SS. The Nazi's elite 'Protection Squad'.

He ruled Germany throughout the First World War but then abdicated in 1918 after Germany's loss.

The leader of the German Workers Party (DAP) who was responsible for recruiting Adolf Hitler.

He was put in charge of the Gestapo (secret police) and the SD – the Nazi Security Force'.

He became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and had the responsibility of solving the issues of the hyperinflation.

He was the highly respected leader of the German Freikorps which attempted to overthrow Ebert in a 'putsch' in 1920.

A well respected former World War One general who became President of Germany after the death of Ebert.

A respected army general who marched through the streets of Munich with Hitler in 1923 and supported the Munich Putsch.

He set up the Pastor's Emergency League to oppose the Nazis in 1933 and famous for his speech about opposition against the Nazis.

Was a famous film director who was responsible for many Nazi propaganda films in the 1930s.

He was the leader of the NSDAP (or Nazi Party). He then became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 and Fuhrer in 1934.

He was the leader of the Bavarian government who offered his full support to Hitler at the time of the Munich Putsch in 1923.

He was President of the Weimar Republic and responsible for creating the Weimar Constitution.

Weimar & Nazi Definitions



In the exam, it's important to be able to use a **wide range of key terms** linked to the topic. This will demonstrate your knowledge to the examiner and gain marks. In each box below, give a brief definition/description.

The Weimar Republic

Propaganda

The Reichstag

NSDAP

Culture

Democracy

Putsch

Mein Kampf

Anti-Semitism

Nationalism

Lebensraum

Totalitarianism

Concentration Camp

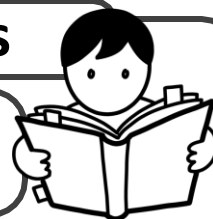
Nazi Rally

Policies

Aryan



Weimar & Nazi Germany Key Events



Briefly outline what happened during the following events.
Then draw a basic icon to help you remember the event.

**The Treaty
of Versailles**

**Spartacist
Revolt**

**The Kapp
Putsch**

**The
Hyperinflation**

**The Munich
Putsch 1923**

**The Bamberg
Conference**

**Wall Street
Crash 1929**

**The Reichstag
Fire 1933**

**The Enabling
Act 1933**

**Night of the
Long Knives**

**Hitler made
Chancellor**

**Concordat
1933**

**Kristallnacht
1938**

Weimar Germany Fact Fill

Complete the following sentences to demonstrate your understanding of early Weimar Germany.

The German people tended to dislike President Ebert because...

The First World War had a negative impact on Germany,. For example...

The Treaty of Versailles placed restrictions on Germany such as...

The Treaty of Versailles was unpopular because...

The new Weimar Constitution was different to how Germany had been run before as...

The hyperinflation in 1923 was caused by...



Gustav Stresemann helped Germany between 1924-29 by...

One cultural change which happened in Germany in the 1920s was...

One way that the standard of living improved between 1924-29 was...

One example of how women's lives changed in the 1920s in Germany was...



The Munich Putsch 1923



Organise the following facts about the Munich Putsch into 'causes', 'events' or 'consequences'.

KEY

Causes of the Putsch

Events of the Putsch

Impact of the Putsch.

Hitler and his SA could see how weak Germany was. The NSDAP had 50,000 members who would support a takeover by the Nazi Party.

☐

Hitler was arrested and put on trial for treason. He was given a sentence of 5 years.

☐

On 8th November, 1923, the Bavarian government met in a beer hall in Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

☐

On the morning of 9th Nov., the two sides met in the streets. The Nazis fled from the army and Hitler ran away to a friend's house where he was later found hiding in a wardrobe.

☐

While in prison, Hitler wrote down his ideas in a book he called *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle).

☐

The SA had taken control of the army HQ but the main army barracks was still active. The barracks contained some of the most loyal soldiers to the Weimar Republic.

☐

While Hitler was in the beer hall, Ernst Rohm and the SA took control of the local police station and army headquarters.

☐

Hitler believed the Munich Putsch would be successful as he had support from the leader of Bavaria Gustav von Kahr.

☐

Hitler understood that attempting to take power by force was a mistake. He decided that he would in future aim to gain power using legal means – democracy.

☐

In the beer hall, von Ludendorff made the wrong decision to allow three of the top Bavarian politicians leave the building to see their wives. They went on to inform the authorities about the putsch.

☐

Hitler believed that he would get public support for his putsch as there was so much hatred towards the Weimar Republic after the war.

☐

The Nazi Party were banned from taking part in any political activities until 1925.

☐

Hitler was confident that his putsch would be successful after being influenced by the success of Mussolini's 'march on Rome' in Italy.

☐

Hitler stormed into the Munich beer hall with 600 SA Brownshirts and supported by General von Ludendorff.

☐

Hitler believed he would have the support of the local Munich people. However, they did not really care for the putsch and so Hitler's support was reduced.

☐

The Nazis robbed Jewish banks so they could pay local people to support them.

☐

Which factor best explains why the Munich Putsch was a failure?

Full Key Term Glossary

Key Events

Spartacist Revolution	
Kapp Putsch	
Hyperinflation	
French Occupation	
Munich Putsch	
Bamberg Conference	
Wall Street Crash	
The Reichstag Fire	
The Enabling Act	
Night of the Long Knives	
Concordat	
Kristallnacht	

Really Useful Key Terms/Vocabulary

Abdicate		Propaganda	
Reichstag		Censorship	
President		<i>Putsch</i>	
Chancellor		<i>Mein Kampf</i>	
Constitution		<i>Lebensraum</i>	
Coalition		<i>Totalitarianism</i>	
The <i>Diktat</i>		Anti-Semitism	
Reparations		Article 48	
<i>Dolchtoess</i>		Oath of Loyalty	
Right Wing		People's Courts	
Left Wing		'Undesirables'	
Democracy		Minority groups	
Liberal		Nuremberg Rally	
New Objectivity		Aryan	
Modernism		Degenerate	
Nationalist		Kinder, Kirche, Kuche	

Full Key Term Glossary

People

Adolf Hitler

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Friedrich Ebert

Rosa Luxemburg

Wolfgang Kapp

Gustav Stresemann

President Hindenburg

Anton Drexler

Ernst Rohm

Gustav von Kahr

General Ludendorff

Joseph Goebbels

Heinrich Himmler

Reinhard Heydrich

Leni Riefenstahl

Martin Niemoller

Groups & Organisations

NSDAP

The Swing Youth

The KPD

Trade Unions

Social Democrats

Freikorps

Spartacist League

Hitler Youth

The SS

German Labour Front

The SA

Strength Through Joy

The SD

Beauty of Labour

The Gestapo

League of
German Maidens

The Reich Church

Pastor's Emergency
League

Edelweiss Pirates

Snazzy Statistics



A great way to show off your knowledge in the exam is to use specific facts. Using statistics is a great way to do this.



1. How many troops was the German army limited to as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?

- A:** 150,000
- B:** 100,000
- C:** 1 million
- D:** 10,000

2. How many Weimar Republic politicians were murdered in the tense years between 1919-1922?

- A:** 673
- B:** 763
- C:** 376
- D:** 367

3. How much money did America agree to loan Germany with the 1924 Dawes Plan?

- A:** \$15 billion
- B:** \$20 billion
- C:** \$25 billion
- D:** \$30 billion

4. How many women had been voted in as politicians in Weimar Germany by 1932?

- A:** 23
- B:** 97
- C:** 100
- D:** 112

5. At its height, how many people were unemployed in Germany in 1933 after the Wall Street Crash?

- A:** 4.1 million
- B:** 5.1 million
- C:** 6.1 million
- D:** 7.1 million

6. As a result of the Wall Street Crash, how many factory workers lost their jobs?

- A:** 40%
- B:** 35%
- C:** 50%
- D:** 20%

7. When was Adolf Hitler appointed as Chancellor of Germany by Hindenburg?

- A:** Mar. 1934
- B:** Feb. 1932
- C:** Jan. 1933
- D:** Apr. 1930

8. In which year did President Hindenburg die and Hitler declare himself as 'Führer' of Germany?

- A:** 1931
- B:** 1932
- C:** 1933
- D:** 1934

9. By 1939, how many people had been arrested by the Gestapo for opposing the Nazi regime?

- A:** 100,000
- B:** 160,000
- C:** 270,000
- D:** 76,000

10. By 1939, what percentage of German homes owned at least one radio?

- A:** 50%
- B:** 70%
- C:** 95%
- D:** 45%

11. It is estimated that the Nazi Party itself produced how many propaganda films by 1939?

- A:** 330
- B:** 750
- C:** 1,000
- D:** 1,300

12. How many Catholic priests were imprisoned in the Priests' Block at Dachau Concentration Camp?

- A:** 44
- B:** 400
- C:** 4,400
- D:** 44,000

13. Roughly, how many members did the Edelweiss Pirates have by 1939?

- A:** 200
- B:** 600
- C:** 2,000
- D:** 6,000

14. Despite Nazi policies towards women, how many were still in work in Germany by 1939?

- A:** 7 million
- B:** 6 million
- C:** 10 million
- D:** 3 million

15. By 1936, how many boys were members of the Hitler Youth organisations?

- A:** 3 million
- B:** 6 million
- C:** 4 million
- D:** 5 million

16. After Kristallnacht, how many Jews were arrested and taken to Concentration Camps?

- A:** 2,000
- B:** 10,00
- C:** 20,000
- D:** 13,000

Use Your Brain to Explain!

You will be expected to explain why certain events or outcomes happened during the Weimar and Nazi Germany period. For each example question below, produce a spider diagram to show the factors you could include in your answers. You may wish to do this on a separate sheet of paper.

Explain why there was limited opposition towards the Nazi regime in the years 1933 – 1939?

Explain why the Nazi Party was able to reduce unemployment in the years 1933 – 1939.

Explain why Hitler was able to become Fuhrer of Germany by 1934.

Explain why the Nazi Party became popular in the early years of the 1920s?

Explain why the Munich Putsch failed.

Explain why the Weimar Republic was unpopular in Germany between 1919-1923.

Explain why people opposed the Treaty of Versailles (1919)

Explain why living conditions improved in Germany between 1924-1929.

Explain why the lives of women progressed in the years of Weimar Germany.

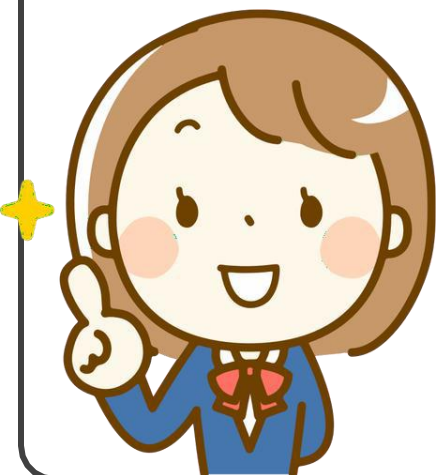
Explain why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.

Explain why Hitler agreed the Concordat with the Catholic Church in July 1933.

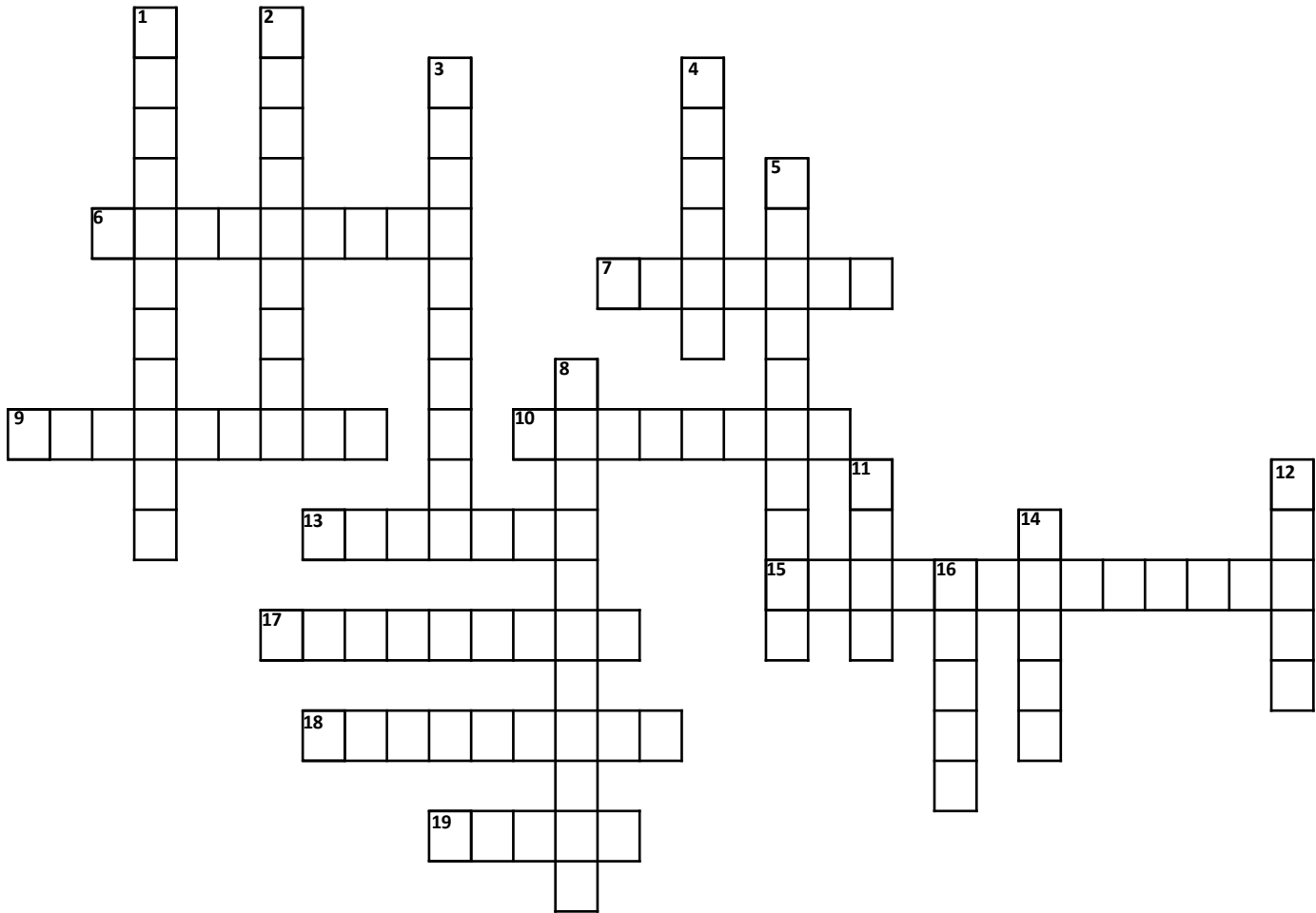
Explain why youth opposition groups were ineffective at opposing the Nazi regime.

Explain why the Nazi Party were able to persecute the Jews in the period 1933-39

Explain why the Nazi Party wanted to focus women's policies on home and children?



Key Term Crossword



Across Clues

- 6.** The surname of Weimar Germany's Chancellor who helped the German economy recover in the 1920s.
- 7.** The Pact made by Gustav Stresemann in 1925 to agree new borders with France, Italy and Belgium.
- 9.** This position was the most powerful role in the new Weimar constitution
- 10.** After the abdication of Wilhelm II, Germany was without a royal family and became this type of country.
- 13.** The country which agreed to loan Germany money with the Dawes and Young plans in the 1920s.
- 15.** A new form of art popular in the 1920s which openly showed the emotions of people and places.
- 17.** The German word for 'Parliament'
- 18.** The political idea linked to Russia which was a threat to the Weimar Republic and known for its 'left-wing' ideas.
- 19.** This plan from 1929 heavily reduced Germany's reparations bill from 6.6 billion to £2 billion

Down Clues

- 1.** The group of Communists led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht in 1919
- 2.** This was the peace agreement signed between Germany and the allies to signal the end of the First World War.
- 3.** This position was the second most powerful role in the new Weimar constitution.
- 4.** The nationality who occupied the area of the Ruhr in 1923
- 5.** This treaty was signed in 1919 and acted as a punishment for Germany's loss of the First World War.
- 8.** The term to describe the money Germany needed to pay the allies as a punishment from the Treaty of Versailles.
- 11.** This was the attempted 'Putsch' by the Freikorps in 1920.
- 12.** This group in society were given the vote for the first time in German history.
- 14.** This was the formal five letter name of the Nazi Party from 1920.
- 16.** This 'Friedrich' was the President of Germany between 1919 and his death in 1925



The Rise of the Nazi Party



Complete the following sentences to show your understanding of how Hitler and the Nazi Party gained popularity in the 1920s



After the First World War I joined a party called the _____ which was led by _____

In 1920, I wrote a list of the Nazi Party's main aims called the _____ and in 1921 I became the party _____



I had strong public appeal because _____

I created an army for the Nazi Party called the _____ also known as the _____. They were led by former soldier _____



I aimed to overthrow the government in 1923 in an event known as the _____. However, this was a _____.

In prison, I wrote my book called _____. I included my Anti - _____ ideas about the Jewish people and the superiority of the _____ race.



I wanted more living space or _____ for the German people and to remove democracy in Germany – this is called _____

I reorganised the Nazi Party and created an organisation for young people called the _____ and a new elite security force called the _____



The Nazi Party gained a lot of support after the economic problems of the _____ in 1929. I promised people _____

After the failure of three Chancellors, _____, _____ and _____, President Hindenburg appointed me as Chancellor in January _____.



How did Hitler Become the Fuhrer?

Hitler was appointed as Chancellor of Germany by President Hindenburg in January 1933. By August 1934, Hitler was able to declare himself as the Fuhrer. Complete the table below to help you explain how he did this.

Factor	Briefly describe what happened?	Explain how this increased Hitler's Power
The Reichstag Fire Feb 1933		
The Enabling Act Mar 1933		
Removing Opposition		
Night of the Long Knives Jun. 1934		
Death of Hindenburg Aug. 1934		

Which factor played the biggest role in Hitler declaring himself Fuhrer?

How did Hitler achieve his power legally?

Life in Nazi Germany Quiz Sheet

1. Which police organisation were led by Heinrich Himmler and were set up as Hitler's **elite bodyguard** unit? ANSWER:

2. What name was given to the non-uniformed, undercover **secret police**? ANSWER:

3. What name was given to the 'camps' created in 1933 to imprison **opponents** of the Nazi regime? ANSWER:

4. The term used to describe a country where the government **controls** every aspect of life is what? (HINT: It begins with the letter 'T') ANSWER:

5. With which Christian religion did Hitler sign the **Concordat** in July 1933? ANSWER:

6. What name was given to the **Protestant** organisation formed to oppose the Nazi regime? ANSWER:

7. Who was appointed as the **Minister of People's Enlightenment and Propaganda** in 1933? ANSWER:

8. Give **three** examples of Nazi **propaganda methods**. ANSWER:

9. Which **worldwide event** became a propaganda boost for Germany in the summer of 1936? ANSWER:

10. Give **three** examples of groups who were classes as the '**hidden unemployed**' in Nazi Germany. ANSWER:

11. What types of **music** did the Nazi Party ban/discourage and why? ANSWER:

12. What types of **art** did the Nazi Party ban/discourage and why? ANSWER:

13. Name **two** examples of **youth groups** who opposed the Nazi regime in the 1930s. ANSWER:

14. Give two examples of Nazi **policies towards women** in the 1930s. ANSWER:

15. List **four** activities young boys would take part in with the **Hitler Youth**. ANSWER:

16. List **four** ways school/education was different in Nazi Germany. ANSWER:

Nazi Persecution of Minority Groups

1. In the table below, match up the key terms to the correct meaning

Key Term			Meaning							
1. Aryan			A. The term to describe how ‘Aryan’ Germans were the best/superior race.							
2. Master Race			B. An illness which is passed to a child by a parent’s genes. E.g. Downs Syndrome							
3. Anti-Semitism			C. The belief that one race becomes better than another race over time because it is stronger and fitter.							
4. Hereditary Disease			D. A term to mean the punishment or ill treatment of a group based on their beliefs or their race.							
5. Eugenics			E. A German word which means ‘un-human’ – anyone who is not Aryan.							
6. Social Darwinism			F. A term to describe superior, ‘pure-blooded’ Germans.							
7. Anti-Socials			G. A term which means to separate one group apart from another.							
8. Persecution			H. A term which means to discriminate against Jews.							
9. Segregation			I. The study of genetics, DNA							
10. <i>Untermenschen</i>			J. A group defined by the Nazis. Drunks, prostitutes, criminals etc.							
1:	2:	3:	4:	5:	6:	7:	8:	9:	10:	

Why were
Jews
Persecuted?

Why did
German people
allow Jews to
be persecuted?

Nuremberg Laws 1935

Kristallnacht 1938