

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

1927

1926: Germany joins the L_____ of N_____

1928

1928: The K_____ -B_____ Pact

1929

1929: The Y_____ P_____

1930

Oct. 1929: The W_____ S_____ C_____

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_____

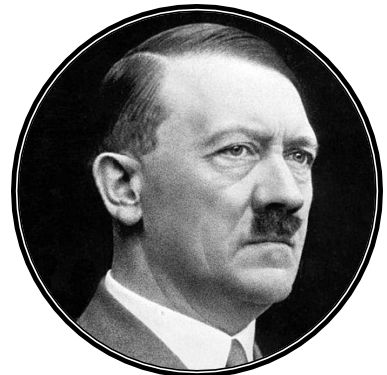
1937 Jewish b_____ taken over by Aryan owners.

1938

Nov. 1938 K_____ (The N_____ of B_____ G_____)

1939

1939: Reich Office of J_____ E_____ Created



Weimar & Nazi Germany Timeline **ANSWERS**

1918

Nov. 1918: The Armistice Signed

1918 Hitler joined the D.A.P.

1919

Jan. 1919: Spartacist Revolt

June 1919: The Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

1920

1920: The Kapp Putsch

1920: The NSDAP 25 Point Programme

1921

1921: Hitler became the leader of the NSDAP

1922

Jan. 1923: The French Occupation of the Ruhr

1923 The Munich Putsch

1923

1923: The Hyperinflation

1924

1923: Stresemann creates the Reichsmark

Dec. 1924: Hitler released from prison

1925

1924: The Dawes Plan

1925: The Creation of Nazi Youth Groups

1926

1925: The Locarno Pact

1926: The Nazis Bamberg Conference

1927

1926: Germany joined the League of Nations

1928

1928: The Kellogg-Briand Pact

1929

1929: The Young Plan

Oct. 1929: The Wall Street Crash

1930

1931

Jan. 1933: Hitler appointed Chancellor

Mar. 1933: Dachau Concentration Camp Built

1932

Feb. 1933: Reichstag Fire

May 1933: The Burning of Books

1933

Mar. 1933: The Enabling Act

Jul. 1933: Concordat with Catholic Church

1934

Jun. 1934: The Night of the Long Knives

Jun. 1933: The Nazi Marriage Laws

1935

Aug. 1934 Death of Hindenburg

Aug. 1934: Hitler became the Fuhrer of Germany

1936

1935 The Nuremberg Race Laws

1937

Summer 1936 The Berlin Olympics

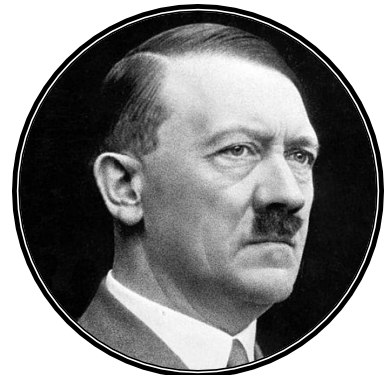
1937 Jewish businesses taken over by Aryan owners.

1938

Nov. 1938 Kristallnacht (The Night of Broken Glass)

1939

1939 Reich Office of Jewish Emigration 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.

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

3

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

Putsch

Chancellor

Mein Kampf

Constitution

Lebensraum

Coalition

Totalitarianism

The *Diktat*

Anti-Semitism

Reparations

Article 48

Dolchstoß

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:** 10,000
- 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.

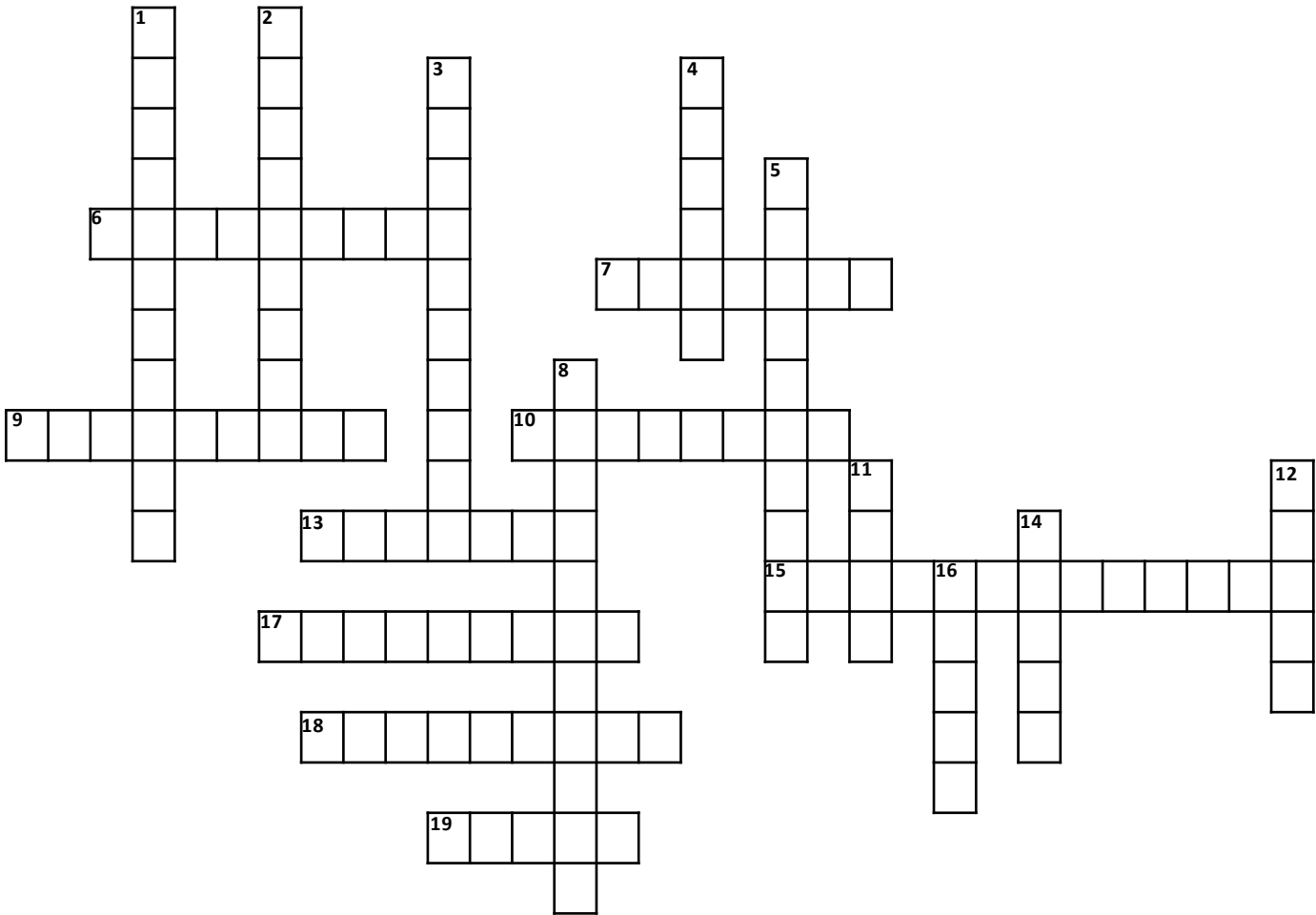
Explain why youth opposition groups were ineffective at opposing the Nazi regime.

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:

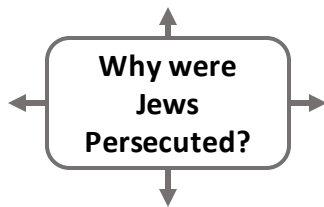
15. List **four** activities young boys would take part in with the **Hitler Youth**. ANSWER:

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:



Nuremberg Laws 1935

Kristallnacht 1938