



# History




# GCSE Revision

# booklet

## Paper 1 Section A:

## Germany 1890 – 1945



Topics to revise			
Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany: the growth of parliamentary government; the influence of Prussian militarism; industrialisation; social reform and the growth of socialism; the domestic importance of the Navy Laws.			
Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.			
Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture.			
The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler’s appeal.			
The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor.			
The establishment of Hitler’s dictatorship: the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.			
Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes; rearmament; self-sufficiency; the impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees.			
Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution.			
Control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture; repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo; opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot.			

**Question 1** (4 marks) – **How** does interpretation B differ from interpretation A about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B. (Identify two differences in the interpretation’s content in two separate paragraphs.)

**Question 2** (4 marks) – **Why** might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. (Identify two parts of the provenance and explain why it would influence the interpretations.)

**Question 3** (8 marks) – Which interpretation do you find more convincing about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany? Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge.

**Interpretation 1** – use own knowledge to support or/and contradict the interpretation – is it correct/convincing?

**Interpretation 2** - use own knowledge to support or/and contradict the interpretation – is it correct/convincing?

**Conclusion** – which do you find the most convincing/correct source?

**Question 4** (4 marks) – Describe two problems faced by Kaiser Wilhelm II’s governments in ruling Germany up to 1914. (Explain two problems with supporting own knowledge)

**Question 5** (8 marks) – In what ways were the lives of women in Germany affected by Nazi social policies? Explain your answer. (Explain at least three changes/reasons/factors in detail using detailed own knowledge)

**Question 6** (12 marks) – Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923:

- Economic problems
- Political unrest?

Explain your answer with reference to both reasons.

**Para 1** – Explain bullet point 1 in full detail. Causes, Events, Link to the Question

**Para 2** – Explain bullet point 2 in full detail. Causes, Events, Link to the Question

**Conclusion** – which bullet point is the most important and why?

## **Kaiser Wilhelm – ruling Germany**

Germany had only been a united country since 1871. Before that Germany was made of several independent states, the largest and most important being Prussia. This new Germany was created in 1871 after victory against France in 1870. Berlin, the capital of Prussia became the capital of Germany. Prussian generals, army officers and tactics formed the basis of the new united German army – and the German Kaiser (King of Prussia) was its supreme commander.

The Constitution:

The KAISER (Emperor) had complete control over the appointment of his chancellor, the chief minister of Germany. The Kaiser position was inherited as the Kaiser was the King of Prussia (the biggest state in Germany).

The CHANCELLOR had power over policies and appointments and was answerable to the Kaiser only.

There was a Parliament – called the REICHSTAG – but this had limited power and was often ignored by the chancellor.

There was a BUNDESRAT – where each state sent representatives to consult with Kaiser over new laws.

### **Wilhelm's key aims –**

- Wilhelm II became Kaiser in 1888 and wanted Germany to adopt a new course with a focus on its international position and status. He believed Germany's industrial growth, rising population and nationalist ambition meant it could achieve an Empire like other European countries.
- He was the grandson of Queen Victoria and the cousin of Britain's future King, George V. Wilhelm dreamed of making Germany as great as Britain, and began by building up Germany's industry and then eventually he wanted to compete with their Navy and army.
- Weltpolitik – Wilhelm wanted a new world policy this became known as 'Weltpolitik'. He had seen European powers seize colonies in Africa (the so-called 'Scramble for Africa'), and wanted Germany to join in – to build an overseas Empire in Africa and elsewhere, for example in the Far East. To achieve this he believed that Germany needed a navy to match Great Britain's and an army that could defeat all other powers. Many Germans agreed with him.

### **Did he succeed?**

By 1914, Germany led the world in chemical and steel industries. For example, it produced twice as much steel as Britain. It produced one-third of the world's electrical goods.

The population was growing rapidly (from 40 million in 1871 to 68 million in 1914). This provided manpower for the growing industries.

Farmers however couldn't supply all the food needed by the growing population so food imports were increasing.

## **Tensions in society led to demands for social reform – growth of socialism**

The success of the German industry had made many landowners, business and factory owners very rich. These people, along with noble army officers, were a powerful force in Germany at this time and had much influence with the Kaiser. They were keen to preserve their positions of influence, but things were changing. Many workers in the new factories, mines and workshops were unhappy because their wages were low, working conditions were poor and food was expensive. More and more working class people joined trade unions and organised strikes in the hope that this might force the Kaiser, his advisors and the politicians in the Reichstag to try to improve their conditions.

Many ordinary workers voted for a new political party called the Social Democratic Party (SPD). They believed in Socialism – the idea that power and wealth should be shared equally among the people. Around 1 in 3 Germans voted for this political party at this time. There were some socialists that hoped the Kaiser would share some power with the Reichstag and there were some with more extreme views who wanted to rebel against the Kaiser's rule. The rise in popularity of socialism is one of the major events at this time and a potentially major problem for the government. They were concerned about the growth in socialism and trying to curb workers' demands they did introduce pensions and sickness insurance schemes but it wasn't enough.

### **The army and navy had high status.**

- The army in Prussia swore obedience to the Kaiser
- Wilhelm II wanted to expand the German navy to match that of Britain's.
- The Navy Laws allowed the building of many more battleships.
- In 1898, the first Navy Law was passed which increased the German fleet to include 19 battleships.
- In 1900, the Reichstag passed another Navy Law, which put a 17 year navy expansion in place.
- The Kaiser had to raise taxes to pay for his new Navy. (workers disagreed with this as did the Socialist party)
- This expansion of the Navy along with his Empire would be one of the causes of the First World War.

### **Revision check –**

Who had most of the power in Germany in the early 1900s?

What were Kaiser Wilhelm's main aims and goals for Germany?

What is socialism?

Why did socialism grow in Germany during this time?

Why would that worry the Kaiser and the government?

How many people were voting for the SPD at this time?

## Impact of WWI on German people

- From as early as 1915 the war was so unpopular among Germans that the first anti-war protests began in Berlin.
- The British blockaded German ports throughout the war and this led to devastating food and fuel shortages that affected the civilians very badly but the war dragged on. In the winter of 1917 food was so scarce that people had to eat animal food – this became known as The Turnip Winter.
- In 1918 a terrible outbreak of influenza called Spanish Flu killed thousands of the weak and elderly.
- By 1918 the war was going so badly that the leading generals no longer believed the war could be won and that a better peace treaty could be agreed if the Kaiser were to set up a true democracy in Germany.
- However there was a feeling of revolution in Germany. At the end of October 1918 the navy refused to sail out from the port of Kiel to engage the British. This was mutiny and it spread. Soldiers and workers began to take control of the towns and cities and were only calmed down when the Kaiser abdicated on 9 November 1918 in fear for his life.
- Two days later on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918 the new leader of Germany, head of the largest party the SPD (Social Democrats) Friedrich Ebert signed the armistice and the war was over.
- German industry had been dominated by the war effort. Now trade collapsed as there were no industrial goods to sell.
- Women had been needed to work in the factories but once the men returned many lost their jobs.
- 600,000 war widows. 2 million children without fathers. War pensions would cost a fortune.
- Political extremes were the norm. Socialists and Nationalists fought each other in the streets. Some people were terrified of a possible Communist revolution now that the Kaiser had gone.
- Billions of marks borrowed especially from the US.
- Factory owners (industrialists) had got rich from making weapons and supplies but workers wages were reduced. The gap between rich and poor became even wider.

**Revision check - Using the information on the impact of WWI on German people – sort the impacts into the table below.**

<u>Social</u>	<u>Political</u>	<u>Economic</u>

## The end of the Kaiser – a new constitution under Weimar Germany

- 2 days before the end of WWI, the Kaiser abdicated, and fled to Holland.
- A new government had to be formed and created without a Kaiser, because of the chaos in the capital of Berlin it had to be set up in the town of Weimar.
- A Weimar constitution was created with a:
  - President (head of state)
  - Chancellor (head of government/Prime Minister)
  - Reichstag (Parliament) which was voted for by all people over 20 in Germany.

<u>Strengths of new constitution</u>	<u>Weaknesses of new constitution</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the constitution for its time was very democratic allowing men and women to vote over the age of 20.</li> <li>• Proportional representation allowed all parties to have a say in government as the number of seats for each party was based on the number of votes. – 10% of votes got 10% of seats.</li> <li>• The president was a strong leader, needed to replace the Kaiser.</li> <li>• The Chancellor had to have the support of the Reichstag.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The president, if in an emergency, could use article 48 to suspend democracy/rule with his own laws.</li> <li>• The president had the power to appoint/dismiss the Chancellor.</li> <li>• With proportional representation, extreme political parties could gain some control over the Reichstag.</li> <li>• There was very rarely a party with a majority (50%) due to the system of proportional representation therefore it led to coalition governments which didn't make ruling easy as parties then had to work together.</li> </ul>

### The new Weimar government face political chaos

- With a new system of government and dissatisfied soldiers returning home there was a lot of political unrest. Each group wanted to seize power and gain control.
- The new government met in Weimar because Berlin was too unstable – therefore the government became known as the Weimar Republic.
- A further crisis came when Ebert's new government had to sign the Treaty of Versailles in June 1919. It weakened the government because its opponents always blamed it for the problems caused by the treaty.
- The defeat had damaged German pride but the Treaty of Versailles made it worse.

### What is the treaty of Versailles?

The treaty was drawn up by the victors of WWI to punish Germany, it consisted of some very harsh terms for Germany such as:

- The Treaty took over 10% of land from Germany and gave it to nearby countries. (eg. Alsace & Lorraine given to France, Eupen and Malmedy given to Belgium). It also took away all Germany's colonies from overseas. The Saar coalfield (most of Germany's coal production was given to the League of nations for 15 year
- Germany's army was slashed to 100,000 men. The navy was not allowed submarines and only 6 battleships. The air force was scrapped. German forces were not allowed in the Rhineland.
- Germany was blamed for starting World War I. (war guilt clause)
- Germany had to pay reparations to the Allies - that is the cost of repairing the war damage. (£6.6 billion)
- Germany was not allowed to unite with Austria (Anschluss).

### **Why did the Germans hate the treaty?**

- Germans felt it was too harsh. It took away large area of land which meant losing people, farms, factories and mines. They had to pay a huge sum of money to the winners. They felt angry and humiliated with the way their country had been treated.
- Germans hated the Treaty because it was forced upon them against their wishes. They were ordered to sign it without discussion. They called it a diktat – a dictated peace.
- Many Germans did not feel they had lost the war. Instead Germany's politicians had betrayed the country by asking for a ceasefire before the Kaiser had left the country. They called these politicians, especially Ebert, the November Criminals'. The army they felt had been 'stabbed in the back' by them.
- The German people had already suffered heavily during the war and they did not want this to continue further
- They were angry they were being punished for the Kaiser's actions when the Kaiser had already fled.
- The Germans felt they had been left weak and vulnerable with no army or money to protect or rebuild their country.

### **What impact does this have on the Weimar government?**

- People dislike the government for signing the treaty.
- They call them the November criminals
- Right wing leaders and extreme groups like Hitler use the treaty to criticise the government from the beginning

### **What is the long term impact of the Treaty of Versailles economically? - *HYPERINFLATION***

- The first instalment of the reparations are paid in 1921
- But in 1922, Germany could not afford to pay the next instalment.
- So in January 1923, French and Belgian soldiers entered the Ruhr (the industrial area of Germany) to seize raw materials and goods as an alternative to the unpaid reparations.
- German workers went on strike in protest. Factory production stopped.
- The government was running out of money so it printed more. This causes *HYPERINFLATION*. Prices rose so quickly that bank notes and savings became worthless.

### **Effect of Hyperinflation**

- Those who were on fixed incomes such as pensions or savings suffered the most because the pensions did not rise and the savings became worthless.
- Workers also suffered as wage rises could not keep pace with prices. Employers were forced to pay wages daily (or twice daily) and then workers rushed out to buy things before prices increased.
- However, those who had debts or loans benefitted, as they could pay the money back at a fraction of the cost.
- Many rich businessmen were able to expand by taking over businesses that had gone bankrupt.
- The real losers were the middle classes with businesses and savings destroyed.
- Hyperinflation damaged the reputation of the Weimar Republic – particularly among the middle classes whose wealth was wiped out.

### **Revision check**

What are two strengths of the Weimar constitution?

What are two weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution?

What are the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

Why did Germany dislike the Treaty?

What is the effect of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany?

What is hyperinflation?

How are people affected by hyperinflation?

### **Uprising against the Weimar Government**

The three most important rebellions were:

**The Spartacist Uprising, Jan 1919** – The Spartacists were Communists, they aimed to copy the communist government in Russia. In Jan 1919, some Spartacists staged an attack in Berlin against the government. However, it was badly organised and the leaders, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, only supported it after it had begun. The Freikorps crushed the uprising, over 100 Spartacists were killed. Luxemburg and Liebknecht were murdered by members of the Freikorps. The Freikorps put down several communist uprisings around the country, thousands of Spartacists were killed.

**Kapp Putsch, March 1920** – In March 1920, over 5,000 Freikorps supporters led a putsch and seized control of the capital, naming Dr Wolfgang Kapp as Germany's new leader for a right-wing government. The government fled, and called on the workers to carry out a strike in all the essential services, thus paralysing the city. The attempted Putsch failed and Kapp fled abroad to Sweden.

**Munich Putsch, November 1923** – Hitler and the Nazi party attempted to seize power in Munich. On 8 Nov 1923, a meeting in a beer hall in Munich was being addressed by Von Kahr (the head of government in Bavaria). He was right-wing and disliked the Weimar government, a Nazi demonstration broke out in the hall. The SA surrounded the hall, Hitler announced that he was taking over the government of Bavaria and would march on Berlin, he made Kahr agree to support him by holding him at gunpoint. On the morning 9 Nov, Hitler with support marched on Munich with about 3000 men. However, Kahr had alerted authorities and they were met by 100 armed police. A shot was fired and the police opened fire, 16 Nazis and 3 policeman were killed. Hitler fled but was later arrested and put on trial for treason. Hitler used his trial to spread his views and newspapers reported the case and many were

impressed with Hitler's nationalist arguments. Hitler was only sentenced to 5 years and served only 9 months of his sentence.

**The government survive all three rebellions; however the rebellions show how dissatisfied some people were with Weimar democracy.**

### **Stresemann's Germany (1923-29)**

In 1923, Germany was in a chaotic situation; it faced political uprisings, hyperinflation and the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Gustav Stresemann rescued Germany. He was the most powerful politician in Germany from late 1923 to 1929, as Chancellor, then as Foreign Minister.

He introduced four measures to deal with hyperinflation:

1. Ended passive resistance (strike) in the Ruhr in 1923 so all the workers went back to the factories.
2. He introduced a new currency in 1923, called the Rentenmark and this stabilised prices and the economy.
3. He signed the Dawes Plan in 1924 which gave Germany a loan of 800 million marks from the USA and an extension over the payments of reparations.
4. He signed the Young plan in 1929 which reduced reparation payments from £6.6 billion to £2.2 billion and Germany was given longer to pay.

By early 1929, Germany looked to be regaining its prosperity and was second in the world behind the USA in industrial output.

### **Developments in international relations 1924-29 –**

Stresemann worked hard to restore Germany's position in Europe as a trusted trading partner. Germany had already secretly signed an agreement with Russia in 1922, the Rapallo Treaty which allowed Germany to build factories in Russia to produce airplanes, tanks and poison gas. Stresemann instead wanted to rebuild relations before breaking the treaty of Versailles.

**The Locarno Treaties, 1925** – signed by Germany, France, Belgium, Britain and Italy. Agreeing to accept the boundaries of Europe imposed by the Treaty and Germany and France agreed any disputes would be settled through the League of Nations.

**League of Nations, 1926** – Stresemann persuaded the League that Germany should be a member and in 1926 was given a permanent seat in council.

**Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928** – over 60 countries including Germany agreed not to use war against each other, but no punishments were agreed for those countries that disobeyed the pact.

The Nazi Party find it difficult to gain support during the Stresemann years as the German people are content with his actions and policies.

### **Weimar culture**

The Weimar Republic was a period of creativity and innovation in Germany. Freedom of expression generated new ideas. Artists began to question traditional forms and styles, especially ones that focused on authority and militarism.

There were advances in the arts – some developments were bold and new, like the drama of Bertholt Brecht. The Bauhaus School of design was highly influential, especially in fine arts and architecture.

There were also important changes in music, literature and film. German films such as Metropolis were successful.

The Weimar republic encouraged new ways of critical thinking at places like Frankfurt University, and a cabaret culture developed in Berlin.

Revision check –

What are the key uprisings against the Weimar Republic?

Why are they significant?

What is the effect of the Munich Putsch?

How does Stresemann solve Hyperinflation?

Why do you think the Nazi party didn't get much support during the Stresemann years?

How did Stresemann help international relations?

Were the Weimar years – the golden years?

## However in 1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany – how does he manage to gain support over these years? How does Hitler become Chancellor

### Factor 1 - 1929 – 1933- The Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression

In 1929, the USA's economy collapsed. They recalled all their loans. Germany's money stopped and they spiralled into Depression.

Unemployment rose rapidly. It peaked at 6 million by 1932.

People lost their homes and had to live on the streets, scavenging on rubbish tips for food. The rates of homelessness and suicide rocketed.

Stresemann had died early October 1929. The Weimar Government dealt with it poorly they raised taxes and cut wages. This only increased people's suffering.

Violence began to break out again as people got desperate. The Weimar Government failed to deal with it. Communists and Nationalists were convinced that the Weimar government had failed the people and were determined to get rid of it. Votes for the Nazis rose rapidly the moment The Great Depression began.

### Factor 2 – Nazi Propaganda and messages/Hitler's personality

Nazi messages and slogans appealed to many Germans. The Nazi policies lacked detail, they were more like slogans, it was therefore hard to criticise them.

The slogans were backed up with effective propaganda (rallies, marches, posters, and pamphlets) organised by Josef Goebbels.

The Nazis owned 120 daily or weekly newspapers which were read by hundreds of thousands of people and constantly put across a positive message about the Nazis and highlighted their key slogans.

Hitler also made speeches on the radio and at mass rallies. Hitler was a brilliant speaker and travelled all around Germany to speak to people. In 1932, he used an airplane to take him to 20 cities in seven days to make election speeches.

Nazi Promises	Culprits (to blame for problems)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To make Germany great again</li><li>• To abolish the treaty of Versailles and rearm Germany</li><li>• To end economic crisis by providing jobs for workers</li><li>• Work means bread</li></ul>	<p>The November criminals who surrendered could have won the war</p> <p>France and Britain who created the Treaty</p> <p>Communists who wanted to make a revolution in Germany</p> <p>Jews who had too much influence in Germany</p>

### Factor 3 – The use of the SA/Threats and Violence

The Weimar Government appeared to be disorganised and were unable to solve the problems in Germany. President Hindenburg had to start running Germany using Article 48 (emergency powers) which was unpopular.

In comparison the Nazis appeared as very organised, particularly the SA as they marched in their smart uniforms through the towns and the cities.

The organisation of the SA and the Nazis encouraged more people to vote for the Nazis.

The SA also had another role; they were a violent group that would beat up opposition to the Nazis such as Communists. There were countless battles between the SA and the Red Front Fighters (the Communist private army). Hitler was trying to show the German people that the Communists were violent and the SA could deal with them.

#### **Factor 4 – Failure of other chancellors, Von Papen and Von Schleicher**

It is the President's role to choose the Chancellor of Germany.

Hitler asked to be Chancellor but Hindenburg (the President) refused as he didn't trust Hitler.

Hindenburg chose von Papen to be the Chancellor. However as he was not the leader of the largest party he found it very difficult to run the country, as he couldn't pass laws without a majority. He decided to hold another election in November 1932. However von Papen could still not get a majority in the Reichstag.

Hindenburg then chose von Schleicher as the next Chancellor, after he convinced Hindenburg that the country was moving towards Civil War. However he couldn't get a majority in the Reichstag either. Hindenburg had to keep ruling with Article 48.

Von Papen was determined to regain power and so he met with Hitler in early January 1933. They decided that von Papen would help Hitler become Chancellor if Hitler made von Papen vice Chancellor.

Von Papen convinced Hindenburg that he could control Hitler.

Eventually, Hindenburg had no options left and made Hitler Chancellor on 30th January 1933.

#### **How did Hitler consolidate his power to become a dictator?**

Hitler was now the Chancellor of Germany, and was the leader of the largest political Party in Germany.

However Hitler and the Nazi Party did not have a majority in the Reichstag. That meant Hitler still needed the support of other political parties to pass laws; he couldn't do what he wanted.

Hitler decided to call another election for March 1933. He hoped he would get a majority this time.

#### **Factor 1 – The Reichstag Fire**

Hitler hoped to win an overall majority in the Reichstag by calling another election. But on 27 February 1933 the Reichstag building was burnt down. A Communist called Marinus van der Lubbe was caught at the scene. Hitler claimed it was the start of a Communist plot against Germany.

Article 48

He asked President Hindenburg for more powers to deal with the plot. Hindenburg issued a 'Law for the Protection of the People and the State.' This emergency law (use of Article 48) allowed the Nazis to smash the Communist election campaign. In the election on 5 March 1933, the Nazis won more Reichstag seats than ever before. But they still did not have a majority. Hitler joined forces with the National Party who held 52 seats. But Hitler still did not have his majority even after the Communists were banned from the elections.

#### **Factor 2 – The Enabling Act**

Hitler formed a coalition with the Nationalist Party so that he had a majority in the Reichstag and could start to get things done.

On 23rd March 1933 Hitler passed the Enabling Bill. He had used some underhand tactics to do this; - Communists Party members couldn't vote - Anybody who was absent was counted as present and voting in favour of the Bill - The

SA intimidated members as they entered the Reichstag - Hitler made promises to the Catholics (such as no interference with Catholic schools) so that they would vote in his favour

Due to all of these tactics Hitler was able to pass the Enabling Act. This meant he could make laws without consulting the Reichstag for the next 4 years. The Act enabled Hitler to turn Germany into a dictatorship.

With the power of the Enabling Act, Hitler then:

- Banned opposing parties and put leaders in concentration camps.
- Banned Trade Unions.
- Put Nazis in charge of all state governments.
- Used fear and intimidation to make sure people didn't challenge the Nazis.

### **Factor 3 – Elimination of political opposition**

The Enabling Act was immediately used to introduce the Law against New Formation of Parties. Germany had become a one-party state and all through the use of the Constitution.

Trade unions were also banned and workers had to join the new Nazi controlled German Labour Front.

### **Factor 4 – Night of the Long Knives/ Threats and violence**

**Why were the SA a threat?** - Rohm their leader also wanted to join the army, with both under his control. This alarmed Hitler as it would give him more power. Hitler needed to keep the army leaders happy as he would need their skills to fulfil his aims of regaining land. On top of this there were rumours Rohm was going to topple Hitler and seize power.

**What happened?** - Hitler decided to act ruthlessly. He arranged a meeting with the SA leaders including Rohm on 30 June 1934. They were arrested and shot. Over the next few days around 400 people were executed in this way. They were killed by Hitler's new elite bodyguard, the SS under their leader Heinrich Himmler.

### **What were the consequences of the Night of the Long Knives?**

- Many of the people close to Hitler who were regarded as a threat to him were now dead
- The SS, led by Himmler, emerged as the group now responsible for Hitler's security. Along with the Gestapo, the SS formed the basis of the police state that Germany had become.
- Hitler was very open about what he had done. He now established murder as part of what the Nazi government did.
- President Hindenburg died soon afterwards. Hitler was quick to join the powers of President and Chancellor together to become a Fuhrer, or leader of Germany.

### **Factor 5 – Death of Hindenburg**

Hindenburg died in August 1934 (he was old and frail). Hitler then combined the role of Chancellor and President to make himself Führer, which means Supreme Leader. Nobody could stop him due to the Enabling Law. Hitler then made the army swear an oath of loyalty to him, rather than the country.

**Hitler was now in total control over Germany; he had turned the country into a dictatorship by legal means.**

### **How did the Nazi's maintain control of Germany?**

## **Factor 1 – Terror**

The SS and the use of terror Established by Heinrich Himmler, the SS began as a bodyguard for Hitler. It expanded massively after the Night of the Long Knives. They were feared for their cruelty. Another branch of the SS was the Gestapo (usually seen in war films). Their job was to protect public safety and order. In reality this meant interrogation, murder and imprisonment of any opposition, both physical and verbal.

After 1933, Concentration camps were built in Germany to hold political prisoners and anyone considered a threat. Some of these were later turned into death camps.

Local block wardens (as many homes in Germany were blocks of flats) were employed to make sure Germans were 'loyal' and did what they were told! Members of the public were encouraged to spy and report disloyalty.

The legal system also helped to control Nazi Germany. All judges had to become members of the Nationalist Socialist League for the Maintenance of Law; this meant they had to be members of the Nazi Party who would uphold Nazi views in the law courts. Judges knew that the Minister of Justice would check if they had been lenient and sometimes Hitler would alter sentences if he thought they were too soft.

Children in the Hitler Youth were expected to spy on their parents and neighbours.

People were too scared to go against the Nazis.

## **Factor 2 – Propaganda**

Propaganda comes from the word 'propagate' meaning 'spreading information and ideas.' Hitler employed a man named Joseph Goebbels to spread information and make sure the German people believed what the Nazi were telling them. He understood that short sharp messages and images which were repeated would be very effective.

He once said, "If you tell a lie big enough and keep repeating it, people will eventually come to believe it."

Examples of propaganda include:

- Hitler's book Mein Kampf was freely given to German newlyweds and soldiers.
- Nazi approved art showed the model German family or the superiority of the Aryan race.
- Films such as Triumph of the Will showed how strong and fearless Hitler was.
- A Nazi approved book called Michael was published about the inspired leadership of Hitler and the immoral ways of communists and Jews.
- Cheap radios. The peoples' receiver, were introduced by Goebbels so Germans could hear Nazi messages.

## **Factor 3 – Censorship**

Goebbels also needed to control and limit other ideas and beliefs too. So he introduced censorship. Many things were banned which were 'harmful' such as books, films, news articles, and even jokes!

German radio was brought under state control in 1934. All broadcasts were vetted, 6000 loudspeakers were set up in public spaces. The only newspapers were Nazi-run. Books not approved of by the Nazis were burnt; the works of over 2500 writers were banned.

## **Factor 4 – Education and indoctrination/Hitler Youth**

Hitler wanted to indoctrinate (brainwash) young people to become perfect Nazis. He did this in two ways: the Hitler Youth Movements and through Education.

The Hitler Youth Movements: 4 different groups, 2 for girls, 2 for boys.

Boys trained to be soldiers: marching, camping, weapons training, fitness training.

Girls trained to be good mothers: domestic training, fitness training. o Both groups trained in utter loyalty to Hitler: listening to Mein Kampf, saluting the swastika, singing Nazi songs, reporting on “anti-Nazi” activities in their families and neighbourhoods.

In School there was a new curriculum. Maths questions promoted messages of war and getting rid of minorities, History focused on the Nazi Party, Geography focused on the “Greater Germany”, Biology focused on recognising the Aryan race. Eugenics was introduced which was race studies.

New resources: History books were rewritten without German defeats, Story books were written warning children of the dangers of the Jews. Boys were educated to be soldiers, girls educated to be mothers. They had separate timetables.

Hitler could control the youth through these movements by trying to indoctrinate them into Nazi ideals and views from an early age.

### **Factor 5 – Control of the Church**

Hitler wanted to control the church as he wanted the German people to be loyal to him before anybody else including God.

In 1933, Hitler signed the Concordat with the Pope. The Nazis and the Catholic Church agreed to keep out of each others’ affairs.

In 1933 the Protestant Church was reorganised into the National Reich Church and given new Nazi bishops. The motto of the Reich Church was ‘the swastika on our chests and the cross on our hearts’. The church was Nazified – the Bible was replaced with Mein Kampf and the cross with the swastika.

In 1935 the Ministry of Churches was set up. Church schools were abolished and the Nazis aimed to influence young people by promoting the Hitler Youth rather than the Church youth clubs. There were some Protestants who opposed the Nazis. In December 1933 Pastor Martin Niemoller set up the Pastor’s Emergency League, and the following year they set up the Confessional Church, although the Nazis later banned this.

Hitler broke his promise with the Catholic Church and began to close down catholic schools and youth groups. In 1937 the Pope made his famous statement ‘with Burning Anxiety’ in which he attacked the Nazi system for their abuse of human rights. As a result 400 Catholic Priests were arrested and sent to concentration camps.

Hitler tried to control the church but was not able to get them rid of them completely.

### **Revision check**

What is the difference between Chancellor and dictator?

How does the Wall Street crash help Hitler become Chancellor?

How do Von Papen and Von Schleicher lead to Hitler becoming Chancellor?

How does the Reichstag fire begin to help Hitler become a dictator?

Why does Hitler need the Night of the long Knives to help him become a dictator?

In what ways do the Nazi party use to keep control of Germany after dictatorship is established?

### **Economic changes: employment and rearmament**

Over 6 million Germans were out of work when Hitler came to power. He had promised them 'work and bread' in his election campaigns. The question historians still debate is did he produce an economic miracle?

Unemployment in Germany:

January 1933 - 6 million

January 1934 - 3.3 million

January 1935 - 2.9 million

January 1936 - 2.5 million

January 1937 - 1.8 million

January 1938 - 1.0 million

January 1939 - 302,000

### **Unemployment does decrease but how does Hitler do it?**

1. The National Labour Service or RAD made it compulsory for all men aged between 18-25 to work for 6 months. The men had to build the autobahns (motorways) as well as other projects such as building coastal walls, draining marshes, tree planting, hospitals and schools. But – the wages were very poor and men hated the fact they were sent to different parts of the country to work. They also had to wear uniforms and live in camps. On the plus side – the unemployment figures fell!
2. Hitler was determined to rearm Germany again so he ordered the building of new tanks, battleships, fighter planes and guns. Thousands of jobs were created and huge government contracts made factory owners and bosses of large businesses a fortune.
3. Hitler introduced conscription into the armed forces (compulsory). From 1935, all males between 18-25 were forced to join the armed forces for at least 2 years. Within 5 years the army had grown from 100,000 to 1.4 million – even more jobs!
4. HIDDEN UNEMPLOYMENT – women were no longer included on the statistics for unemployment and many lost their jobs to men. Jews were also taken off the statistics as they were no longer classed as German citizens.

5. Germans were told to take any work they were offered otherwise they would be labelled as 'work-shy' and risk being sent to a concentration camp.

## **How did Nazi policy change people's lives?**

### **1. Workers?**

The German economy was still suffering badly from the Depression, but Hitler knew he had to deliver his promise of 'work and bread'; he needed to create jobs. Unemployment was tackled by creating massive public works programmes such as the building of the autobahns (motorways). Millions of men were given jobs through this, although they were paid poorly. Men aged 18-25 were made to join the RAD (Reich Labour Service) for 6 months. They did hard manual labour such as tree felling and ditch digging. They had to wear Nazi uniform and lived in camps.

All workers joined the DAF (German Labour Front) which controlled the workers and settled disputes between them and their employers. It persuaded employers to improve working conditions in factories.

The KDF (Strength through Joy) organisation was set up to organise the leisure time of the workers, providing them with cheap theatre tickets, cruises, skiing holidays and saving up for VW Beetles. This encouraged them to work harder.

From 1935 German men began to be conscripted into the army and more and more factories were set up for arms production. These both created jobs. Germany tried to achieve autarky (self-sufficiency) so that they could keep fighting when other countries stopped trading with them.

Women and Jews were sacked from their jobs which created jobs for the men. This was known as HIDDEN unemployment as they were not counted in the unemployment figures. When Hitler came to power there were 6 million people unemployed, by 1938 that had reduced to 0.5 million. For this reason many people supported Hitler and the Nazis; they made life better.

The government took control of prices, wages, profits and imports which stopped big businesses from running their affairs in their own way.

Jewish small businesses were closed down allowing other German small businesses to flourish.

Farmers were given help in paying off loans but were given quotas for production to meet which limited their freedom.

### **2. Women?**

Women lost lots of the freedoms they had gained in the Weimar period.

Women were expected to stay at home and be housewives and mothers. Many women were forced to leave their jobs.

The role of women can be summed up in the 3Ks; Kinder, Kuche, Kirche which means children, cooking and church. The Nazis encouraged women to have large families to increase the birth rate and to ensure the future of the master race. Medals were awarded for women who had large numbers of children.

People were encouraged to get married and have children by being offered marriage loans which were reduced each time a child was born. They were lent 1,000 marks when they were married and allowed to keep 250 for each child. Women were discouraged from wearing make-up, smoking and dieting.

Lebensborns were also set up where women could 'donate' a baby to the Führer by becoming pregnant by racially pure SS men.

### **3. Youth?**

Hitler believed that if young people were indoctrinated (brainwashed) from the start, then they would grow up to be good Nazis. But he needed to control them at school and in their leisure time.

Textbooks rewritten to include Nazi beliefs. All teachers had to join the German Teachers League or be fired. Special academies called Napolas were set up for the able and talented – future leaders of Germany. In Universities over 3000 lecturers were dismissed for racial or political reasons. Leading academics left Germany such as Albert Einstein... ooops! All students at university had to train as a soldier for one month a year.

Hitler wanted to control young people at school and in their spare time. He wanted to train a new type of disciplined and healthy human being who could suffer pain, both male and female. When the Nazis came to power, they banned all other youth groups except for their own. As a result, lots of young people joined the Hitler Youth. By 1939, it was made compulsory.

Boys would go to the Hitler Youth meetings several times a week after school and to special weekend camps once a month. They learned how to march, fight with knives, fire a gun and keep themselves fit. \emphasis was on strength, competition, struggle, heroism and leadership.

Girls still went on tough marches and attended weekend camps, but they would mainly learn how to keep fit, cook good meals and look after babies.

### **4. Minorities?**

Persecution of undesirables: Over half a million tramps, beggars, alcoholics, problem families and prostitutes were murdered as they according to the Nazis were workshy and contributed nothing to society. Many people with strong religious beliefs such as pacifists (who refused to fight) and those who put god first were sent to the death camps. Homosexuals did not reproduce for Germany and they too were sent to the death camps. Gypsies were seen as undesirable and difficult to control and over half a million were murdered by the Nazis.

### **T4 Programme**

- The physically and mentally ill did not fit into Hitler's vision of a race of powerful and strong Aryans. He wanted to stop them passing on their 'deformities' to their children.
- About 350,000 physically and mentally disabled men and women were forcibly sterilized by the Nazis.
- On 1 September, 1939 Hitler signed an order giving Nazi doctors the power to administer a mercy death to the incurably sick. It was named T4 after the address of the building in Berlin where the programme was organised (Tiergartenstrasse).
- 20 hospitals were set up with special children's wards to conduct these mercy killings. Over 5000 children were taken from their families and killed, many through lethal injection or starvation, their families were not consulted. 6 killing centres were established for adults, where the disabled were murdered by gas and their bodies burned.

### **Jews**

Hitler had an obsessive hatred of Jews. As soon as he came to power, he began to persecute them. When war broke out in 1939, the persecution became worse, moving them into areas called ghettos, whilst some were hunted down and executed by death squads. Later in the war the decision was taken to finally kill all the Jews in Europe and they were to be murdered by poison gas.

Hitler blamed the Jews for many things and played on centuries old prejudice.

Anti-Semitism: As soon as Hitler came to power he began to introduce laws and rules that made Jewish lives very difficult. Germans were bombarded with speeches, newspaper articles, and even films showing how evil, selfish and damaging the Jews were to the German nation. Newspapers such as Der Sturmer wrote headlines such as 'Jewish Murder Plan against non –Jewish mankind discovered.'

### **Discrimination of Jews in Germany from 1933-39**

**1933** - All Jewish lawyers and judges sacked

**March 1933** - One day boycott of Jewish shops

**April 1933** - All Jews banned from any sports clubs. All Jewish teachers sacked

**Sept 1933** - Race studies introduced in schools

**Jan 1934** - All Jewish shops marked with a star of David or the word Juden. Soldiers to stand outside to turn people away.

**Sept 1935** - Nuremberg Laws – Jews not allowed to vote. Marriages between Jews and non-Jews banned. Citizenship rights removed

**Jan 1936** - No Jew allowed to own electrical equipment including cameras. Bikes, typewriters or music records

**July 1938** - Jewish doctors sacked

**Aug 1938** - Male Jews must add the name 'Israel' and female Jews 'Sara' to their first names

**Nov 1938** - Jewish children banned from German schools. Krystallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass) sees Jewish businesses, synagogues attacked all over Germany. 100 Jews are killed and 20,000 sent to concentration camps.

**Dec 1938** - Jewish and non-Jewish children forbidden to play together, Jews banned from using swimming pools as seen as 'racially unclean.'

**April 1939** - Jews can be evicted from their homes for no reason Sept 1939 Jews no longer allowed out of their homes between 8.00pm and 6.00am

### **How were Jewish people treated during the war years?**

#### **1. Ghettos**

The Jews were rounded up and put into ghettos, sections of cities with walls built around them. They were designed as holding camps so that the Jews could easily be transported to their next destination. Once inside the ghettos, Jews were not allowed to leave and anybody who tried to leave was shot.

The conditions in the ghettos were terrible; there were serious food shortages as they had to survive on starvation rations, as well as fuel shortages and overcrowding. Thousands died from cold, hunger and disease. Around 55,000 Jews died in the Warsaw ghetto alone.

#### **2. Einsatzgruppen**

As the German army invaded Russia, the 'Jewish problem' got worse as the Nazis now had more Jews under their control.

The Nazis organised special murder squads known as the Einsatzgruppen. These squads followed the advancing German armies and rounded up all the Jews. The Jews were taken to the outskirts of villages where they were forced to dig their own graves before being shot. It is estimated that by 1943, 2 million Russians, mainly Jews, had been murdered in this way.

#### **3. The final solution**

In the summer of 1941 a decision was taken by senior Nazis to seek a final solution to the Jewish problem. They were concerned as each new victory brought more and more Jews under their control and they didn't know what to do with them. They wanted a permanent solution.

The Nazis also needed an efficient solution, shooting all the Jews was no longer an option. In January 1942 the leading Nazis met at Wannsee in Berlin and worked out the details of the 'Final Solution'. Death camps were to be built in Poland, far away from Germany. 6 death camps were built.

When the Jews arrived they were split into 2 groups; those who could work and those who were to be killed immediately. The second group went straight to the gas chambers which were disguised as showers. By the time the camps were liberated at the end of the war, 6 million Jews had been worked to death, gassed or shot.

## **Resistance and opposition**

### **Jewish resistance Some Jews fought back:**

When Einsatzgruppen squads arrived in some towns and villages, some Jews escaped to the forests and set up resistance groups. They attacked German soldiers or blew up railway lines. However these groups were rare and were hunted down and dealt with brutally

The most famous resistance came in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in 1943. With few guns and weapons, the Jews resisted the superior German forces for 43 days before being defeated

In 1943, a prisoner managed to get into the weapons store and handed out guns and munition to his fellow Jewish inmates at the Treblinka Death camp. They set the camp on fire and 150 escaped killing 15 guards. The Nazis soon gained control and killed 550 prisoners in revenge.

### **The Edelweiss Pirates.**

Working class movement who beat up the Hitler Youth. They refused to join the Hitler Youth and instead met up in mixed groups to mock the Hitler Youth. During the war they distributed leaflets dropped by the allies. The Gestapo caught a group of pirates and they were publicly hanged.

### **The Swing Youth.**

Middle class movement who listened to jazz music and went clubbing. The Nazis were threatened by their activities so closed down the bars they were known to attend.

### **The White Rose movement.**

This was started by students Hans and Sophie Scholl and Professor Kurt Huber at Munich University. They spread anti-Nazi leaflets and urged Germans not to support WW2. Their activities were reported to the Gestapo by a janitor at the university and they were hanged.

### **July Bomb Plot**

Army officers became more and more critical of Hitler in 1943 as the war went very badly. Two assassination attempts had been organised in 1943, but both had failed. On 20th July 1944, Count von Stauffenberg attempted to assassinate Hitler with a bomb in a suitcase. It was called 'Operation Valkyrie'.

However the plot failed as somebody at the meeting moved the briefcase so it was further away from Hitler. The bomb exploded killing 4 people, but Hitler survived with minor injuries. Stauffenberg was arrested and his

accomplice, Beck, committed suicide. Hitler took revenge on all those involved in the plot, and 5,746 people were executed.

**Dietrich Bonhoeffer and Martin Niemoller** (protestant pastors)

They both spoke out against the Nazis and their Reich church. Bonhoeffer was also involved in sabotage work. Niemoller was arrested and sent to a concentration camp but survived. Bonhoeffer was arrested in 1942 for plotting against Hitler. He died in a concentration camp in 1945.

**How did World War II affect ordinary Germans?**

**Rationing**

People soon felt the impact of war as supplies were prioritized for the soldiers. There were severe food shortages and by November 1939, food and clothing were rationed. People for example were limited to an egg a week. Goods like soap and toilet paper were in very short supply. Hot water was rationed to two days per week. The Nazis bombarded the people with propaganda telling them the war was still going in their favour but they must fully commit themselves to it.

**Severe Labour Shortages**

In 1942, Albert Speer was made Armaments Minister and was told to organize the country for Total War. Everything became focused on making weapons and growing food for the soldiers. Beer houses, dance halls and even sweet shops were closed. Letter boxes were boarded up. Factories were forced to stay open longer; greater number of women had to be drafted into them. By 1944, about seven million foreign workers had been brought in from countries; Germany had conquered, to work as slave labourers in the factories.

**Bombing**

From 1942, Britain and America began pounding German cities with bombs. Due to the bombing there was no electricity, water or transport and panicked people left their homes to look for refuge in safer places. Thousands of death occurred in the cities and the medical services were overstretched. The bombing also cause flooding and gas explosions and there was a constant danger of unexploded bombs. Not surprisingly support for the Nazis began to weaken.

Revision check –

Complete the table below – think about the economy, women, youth, opposition, minorities, effect of WWII

<b><u>Positive effects of Nazi rule on Germans</u></b>	<b><u>Negative effects of Nazi rule on Germans</u></b>

**4 mark Interpretation**

*“How does interpretation A differ from Interpretation B about...”*

S

**TIP:** Identify two differences in the interpretation’s **content** in two separate paragraphs.

---

**4 mark Interpretation Provenance**

*“Why might Interpretation A and B having differing views about...”*

P

**TIP:** Identify two parts of the provenance and explain why it would influence the interpretations.

---

**8 Mark Interpretation Own Knowledge**

*“Which interpretation is more convincing about ...”*

O

**TIP:** Own knowledge and Conclusion

Paragraph 1: Explain why Interpretation A is/is not convincing by adding all your own knowledge

O

Paragraph 2: Explain why interpretation B is/is not convincing by adding all you own knowledge.

Paragraphs 3: Conclusion: Which interpretation is most convincing and why?

C

---

---

**4 mark Describe**

*“Describe...”*

**TIP:** Identify **two aspects** related to the question and explain each one in **full detail** in **two separate paragraphs**.

---

**8 Mark Explain**

*“Explain...”*

**TIP:** Identify **three aspects** related to the question and explain each one in **full detail** in **three separate paragraphs**.

---

**12 Mark Bullet Point**

*“ Which was most important in ....*

- ..... (Factor 1)
- ..... (Factor 2)”

**TIP:** Bullet Point 1. Bullet Point 2. Conclusion

Paragraph 1: Explain **bullet point 1** in **full detail**. Causes, Events, Link to the Question.

Paragraph 2: Explain **bullet point 2** in **full detail**. Causes, Events, Link to the Question.

Paragraph 3: Conclusion. Which bullet point was **most significant** and why? You will probably explain that they were both significant and linked to each other before reaching your final conclusion between the two.



## **Example 2**

***Interpretation A: Adapted from an official biography of Adolf Hitler published by the Nazis in 1934.***

Hitler shouted 'close ranks' and link arms with his neighbours. The body of the man next to Hitler shot up in the air like a ball, tearing Hitler's arm with him, so that it sprang from the joint and fell back limp and dead. Blood was pouring from his mouth. Hitler picked him up and carried him on his shoulders. 'If only I can get him to the car', Hitler thought, 'then the boy is saved'.

***Interpretation B: Written by Joachim Fest in 1973, who resisted the Nazi regime.***

During the gun battle, Hitler was pulled down, wrenching his arm out of its socket amidst the hail of bullets while all were dropping to the ground. Ludendorff stalked upright, trembling with rage, through the police cordon. The day might possibly have ended differently if a small band of determined men followed him, but none wanted. Hitler scrambled up from the pavement and took of leaving behind the dead and the wounded. In the general midst of the chaos, he managed to escape. A few years later he concocted a story he had carried out a child of the firing line to safety.

4. How does interpretation A differ from interpretation B about the Munich Putsch? (4 marks)

5. Why might the authors have different interpretations about the Munich Putsch? (4 marks)

6. Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the Munich Putsch? Explain using your own contextual knowledge (8 marks)



#### **Example 4**

##### ***Interpretation A – first impressions of Wilhelm II as Kaiser. From G Craig, Germany 1866 – 1945 (1981)***

Most people were impressed by the new ruler's vitality, his openness to new ideas, the diversity of his interests and his personal charm. A court official later wrote that William was a 'dazzling personality who fascinated everyone who appeared before him. He was well aware of his ability to do this and developed this talent with much effort and refinement to an extra-ordinary perfection.

##### ***Interpretation B – concerns about Wilhelm II. From Michael Balfour, The Kaiser and his times (1964)***

The main cause of alarm was William's (Wilhelm's) lack of tact...the chief danger is that he is absolutely unconscious of the effect which his speeches and actions have upon princes, public men and the masses. For example, he astonished the British ambassador by the way he talked about the diminutive (small) King of Italy who he referred to as 'the dwarf' while calling the Queen 'a peasant girl' and 'the daughter of a cattle thief'.

1. How does interpretation A differ from interpretation B in their view of Wilhelm II? (4 marks)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Why might the authors have different interpretations in their view of Wilhelm II? (4 marks)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Which interpretation do you find more convincing in its view of Wilhelm II? Explain using your own contextual knowledge (8 marks)

#### **Question 4 examples – 4 mark knowledge questions**

1. Give two reasons the Kaiser fled in 1918.
2. Give two problems the Weimar Republic faced between 1919 and 1923.
3. Describe the increase in opposition faced by the Nazi party in WWII. (look at dates of opposition groups)
4. Describe two key policies of Wilhelm II.
5. Describe two policies Stresemann put in place to control hyperinflation.
6. Describe two policies Stresemann put in place to improve international relations.
7. Describe two ways in which Hitler lowered unemployment in Germany.
8. Describe two weaknesses of the Weimar constitution.
9. Describe two ways in which women were affected by Nazi rule.

10. Describe two ways in which Jews were affected by Nazi rule.

11. Describe two ways in which the Nazi leadership influenced the lives of young people.

12. Describe two ways in which Germany suffered economically after the Wall Street Crash.

13. Describe two effects of hyperinflation.

14. Describe two problems faced by German civilians in a city such as Berlin in the final months of the Second World War.

**Question 5 examples – 8 marks – In what ways...**

1. In what ways did the style of German government under Wilhelm II affect how the country developed?
2. In what ways did the lives of children change in the 1930s under Nazi rule?
3. In what ways did the lives of Germans change under the Weimar republic?
4. In what ways did the Nazi's try to change German culture and society using propaganda?
5. In what ways was the German economy affected by World War II?

6. In what ways were the Jews affected by Nazi policies?

7. In what ways were the lives of the Germany people affected by the First World War?

8. In what ways was Germany affected by The Treaty of Versailles?

9. In what ways was Germany affected by the Wall Street crash?

**Question 6 examples - 12 mark questions – Which of the following...**

1. Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933?
  - The effects of the wall street crash
  - The role of Nazi propaganda

2. Which of the following was the most important reason for most Germans supporting Hitler in the 1930s?
- The Nazis providing jobs
  - Nazi policies encouraging loyalty

3. Which of the following was the more important reason for the Nazi's achieving a high degree of control over the German people, 1933-39?
- Nazi propaganda and censorship
  - The work of the SS and the Gestapo

4. Which of the following was the more important reason for Hitler becoming a dictator?

- The Reichstag fire
- The Night of the long Knives

5. Which of the following was the more important reason why resistance and opposition to Hitler was not effective?
- The strength of the Nazi Police State
  - The weaknesses of the protesters?

6. Which of the following groups were more affected by Nazi policies?

- Women
- Youth?

7. Which of the following was the more important reason why the Nazis became more popular
- failure of the Weimar government
  - The appeal of Hitler and the Nazi Party?

8. Which of the following allowed Germany to recover more between 1924-9:

- The Dawes and Young Plan
- The new currency (Rentenmark)?

9. Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919–1923:

- Economic problems
- Political unrest?

10. Which of the following had the greater impact on the German people?

- The Treaty of Versailles
- The hyperinflation crisis of 1923



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
ACE YOUR  
FINAL EXAMS**