**Germany 1918- 1945**

**Revision checklist**

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| ***Topic*** | ***Key terms*** | ***Red*** | ***Amber*** | ***Green*** |
| **Weimar Germany and the rise of the Nazi Party** | | | | |
| ***Germany at the very end of WWI.***   * Why did Germany surrender? * What was the Stab in the back theory? * The early threats e.g. Spartacist uprising | Blockade  Armistice  Republic  Abdicate |  |  |  |
| ***The Weimar Republic’s early years***   * The German constitution * Terms of the Treaty of Versailles (economic, military, social and other) * Response of Germany to the Treaty (was it fair)? * Reasons for this response | Constitution  Coalition  Proportional representation  Reichstag  Reparations  Diktat |  |  |  |
| ***Who opposed the Weimar?***   * The Freikorps and how the Government used them * The communists attempting to take power (Spartacists) * The Kapp Putsch (1920) – the reasons and why it failed * Understand the clash between the extreme right (nationalists) and the extreme left (Communists), with most people wanting democracy in the middle | Nationalist  Communists  Freikorps  Spartacists  Extremists |  |  |  |
| ***The early years of the Nazis – its main features***   * The role of Hitler and Hitler’s skills * The importance of the SA * The Nazi programme | Orator  Swastika  Nationalism  Anti-Semitism |  |  |  |
| ***The importance of 1923***   * The invasion of the Ruhr in 1923 (reasons and consequences) * Hyperinflation and its consequences for **different groups of Germans** * The reasons for the Munich Putsch * Why the Munich Putsch failed * What were the consequences of the Munich Putsch? | Reparations  Occupation  Passive resistance  Hyperinflation  Putsch  SA  Mein Kampf |  |  |  |
| ***What were the success of 1923-29 (Stresemann Years)***   * End of hyperinflation and the Rentenmark * End of passive resistance * Improved foreign relations (Locarno Treaties/League of Nations) * The Dawes Plan and why it was good for Germany * They Young Plan and why it was good for Germany * Were the Stresemann years a success for Germany? (Both sides of the argument – who were the winners and the losers?) | Currency  Co-operation  Fulfilment policy  League of Nations |  |  |  |
| ***The Rise of the Nazi Party 1924-1933***   * The role of the SA and how it changed its image (looked disciplined). Positive and negative impact on the Nazis * Nazi organisations (e.g. Teachers’ League and Students’ League) * Nazi Party organisation (e.g. Gauleiter, the Bamberg Conference) * The impact of the Wall Street Crash on Nazi support (its impact on the Weimar and its impact on the Nazis) – **Why was the Weimar weakened by this event? (Political and economic effects)** * What were the propaganda methods used by the Nazis? How effective were they? * What was the appeal of Hitler? (great orator) * Why did different groups of people vote for the Nazis? (e.g. farmers, middle classes, the young). Why did they vote for Hitler and **not** the other parties? What were the Nazis offering which was different? * The elections of 1932 and the mistakes of Von Papen and Hindenburg in helping Hitler into power. The reasons for their action | Propaganda  Depression  Orator  Middle Class  Communists |  |  |  |
| **The Government of the Third Reich to 1945** | | | | |
| ***How did Hitler cement his power 1933-34?***   * The Reichstag Fire (reasons and consequences) * The Enabling Act (the reasons for this and how it helped the Nazis) * The banning of other parties and trade unions in 1933 * The Night of the Long Knives * The death of Hindenburg and how Hitler benefitted from this | Dictatorship  Fuhrer  Purge |  |  |  |
| ***How did the Nazis control Germany?***   * The role of the SS and Himmler (who they were and what they did) * Use of concentration camps for dealing with ‘enemies’. Who was placed in them and why? * How was censorship and propaganda used (Goebbels) to control the masses? (e.g. books, book burning, newspapers, Reich Chamber of Culture, Berlin Olympics, Radio…..) * Other methods of control (e.g. phone tapping, spying, informer, changes to the legal system) – what are the features of a Police state? | Police state  Civil liberties  Gestapo  Censorship  Propaganda  Secret police  Indoctrination  Concordat  Totalitarian |  |  |  |
| ***The Nazis control of religion***   * Why was it important to control religion? * How did the Nazis deal with the Catholic Church? Why were they seen as a threat? What was the Concordat? Why did some priests oppose Hitler? * What was the Reich Church? Who was their leader and what were their beliefs? * What was the Confessional Church? Who was Niemoller and Bonhoeffer and what action did they take against Hitler? How was the Confessional Church different to the Reich Church? | Concordat  Catholic  Protestant  Allegiance  Persecute  Pastor |  |  |  |
| ***The nature and extent and opposition and resistance***   * Why did some people oppose Hitler? * Who were the Edelweiss Pirates – their beliefs and what happened to them? * The White Rose Group - its leaders/actions and eventual outcomes * Opposition of the churches (see above) * The opposition of the army and the July Plot (1944) | Resistance  Interrogation  Assassination |  |  |  |
| **Social impact of the Nazi state** | | | | |
| ***Policies towards women***   * The Three Ks (children, church and cooking) * Nazi views towards women and employment (and the impact on their education) * Women, marriage and the family (e.g. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage, contraception was banned) * Women and appearance (the ideal Nazi woman?) * How successful were Nazi policies towards women? What they did achieve and what they failed to achieve. How did the war change things? | Lebensborn  Motherhood medal  Ideology |  |  |  |
| ***The Nazis and young people***   * How did the Nazis change the education curriculum? Different subjects and new text books – what were the Nazis hoping to achieve through the education system * How were boys educated differently to girls? * What were the different youth movements for boys and girls e.g. Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens. Why were they set up and what did the organisations do? * Why did young people join these movements? * Hitler Youth Law of 1936 * What was the impact of the wars on these youth movements? * How successful was the Hitler Youth in achieving their aims? | Indoctrination  Curriculum  Eugenics  Recruitment |  |  |  |
| ***Economic policies of the Nazis***   * Schacht and the New Plan (reduce unemployment and self- sufficiency) * Goering and the Four Year Plan (for rearming Germany) * Job creation schemes to reduce unemployment * National Labour Service (RAD) – forcing people back to work with the minimum of wages * The Labour Front or DAF under Robert Ley (replacing Trade Unions) * Strength Through Joy or Kdf (controlling leisure time of the workers) e.g. providing theatre entertainment or the scheme to supply Volkswagen cars * Did people gain from the Nazi economic policies? Arguments for both sides (e.g. women and Jews lost whilst big business gained) | Autarky  Autobahns  Rearmament  Unemployment  Invisible unemployed |  |  |  |
| ***The treatment of minority groups***  Nazi racial views and the idea of the master race  Who were the different minorities persecuted e.g. gypsies, disabled people, vagrants,  Treatment of Jews before WWII e.g. shop boycott, Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht and the gradual restrictions placed on the Jews  The impact of WWII on the Jews = ghettoes, Wannsee Conference, the death camps and the Final Solution | Discrimination  Persecution  Boycott  Anti-Semitism  Kristallnacht  Euthanasia  Undesirables  Ghettoes  Aryan |  |  |  |