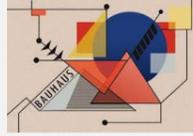


Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939

<p style="text-align: center;">Key Topic One The Weimar Republic 1918-29</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Topic Two Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Topic Three Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Topic Four Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918-19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WW1 had a terrible impact on Germany- blockade, feelings of defeat, lack of food etc German revolution- abdication of the Kaiser and creation of a republic. The Weimar constitution had a number of strengths such as both men and women could vote. There were also weakness such as many small parties would win seats which led to no majority in the Reichstag. 	<p style="text-align: center;">2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of his work for the army after WW1 Adolf Hitler attended meetings of the German Workers' Party. Hitler joined the party and within 2 years had taken control. He created a 25-point programme. Hitler was a popular leader and worked hard to reorganise the party. The SA played an important role in the early party, they looked strong and organised. 	<p style="text-align: center;">3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's power as chancellor was limited by Von Papen his vice chancellor who was not a Nazi and the Reichstag. On the 27th of February there was a fire at the Reichstag. Hitler used this as an excuse to ban the Communist party and pass emergency powers. The Enabling Act was passed by the Reichstag on the 24th March 1933, it changed the constitution and gave Hitler more power. Trade unions and other political parties were banned. 	<p style="text-align: center;">4.1 Nazi policies towards women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazis believed women should be housewives and mothers. They should dress traditionally The Law for the Encouragement of marriage gave financial incentives for people to get married. The mother cross medals encouraged large families. The Lebensborn programme encouraged single women to have babies with SS men. Propaganda and polices discouraged women from working. e.g. women banned from professional jobs.
<p style="text-align: center;">1.2 Early challenges to the Republic, 1919-23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Weimar government was unpopular, it was linked to defeat and the peace treaty, the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty meant Germany lost colonies, had to pay reparations and had limits on the armed forces. In January 1919, the Spartacist uprising (left wing) tried to seize Germany, it was crushed by the Freicorps. In 1920 the Kapp Putsch (right wing) tried to seize power, the rebellion failed. Political violence was almost constant- 1919-23. 1923 saw the French occupation of the Ruhr due to missed reparations payments and hyperinflation. 	<p style="text-align: center;">2.2 The Munich Putsch and lean years, 1923-29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1923 Hitler tried to seize power in Germany. Long term causes- WW1 and consequences, Weimar Medium term- influenced by Italian fascists Short term- hyperinflation The putsch was a failure and Hitler was imprisoned. The Nazi party was banned. The party lost support. In prison Hitler wrote Mein Kampf, clarifying his ideas. The party was again reorganised- headquarters were set up, the SS were strengthened and a national system of organisation was created. Bamberg Conference (1926)- confirmed Hitler as leader. 	<p style="text-align: center;">3.2 The Police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A police state is a country where the police are used to help keep control. Nazi police and security services had a lot of power in Germany- SS (private police force), SD (monitored opponents), Gestapo (secret police). SA (Nazi army) also supported. Concentration camps were set up to house opponents of the state. Judges and courts were controlled. The Nazis also controlled religious views. Hitler tried to work with the churches at first but later he Nazified them. 	<p style="text-align: center;">4.2 Nazi policies towards the young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler wanted to create a 'Thousand Year Reich', to do this he needed young people. In March 1939, it became compulsory to join the Hitler Youth- girls and boys youth groups organised by age. Boys- Political, military, character and physical training. Girls- Political, character and physical training. Focus on role as wives and mothers. Teachers had to join the Nazi Teacher's league and promoted Nazi ideas and practices in the classroom. The Nazis controlled the curriculum and ensured students learnt about race, did lots of exercise and that all subjects indoctrinated students. 
<p style="text-align: center;">2.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924-29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 1923 Stresemann was appointed chancellor. A period of economic recovery began The Rentenmark was a new currency which people trusted and so it stabilised the economy. The Dawes Plan (1924) temporarily reduced payments and provided US loans to support the economy. The Young Plan (1929) reduced the amount of reparations and extended the amount of time to pay. There were drawbacks but 85% supported it. The Locarno Pact, joining The League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact were foreign policy successes. 	<p style="text-align: center;">2.3 Growth in Nazi support, 1929-32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stresemann died in October 1929 In October 1929, the American stock market collapsed (Wall Street Crash) causing a worldwide depression. The effects on Germany were devastated- businesses closed and unemployment soared. The Weimar government seemed unable to act. This economic crisis made people turn to extremist groups like the Nazis to solve the problem. The Nazis appealed to many groups in society such as farmers and industrialists by having policies that had mass appeal. 	<p style="text-align: center;">3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph Goebbels was in charge of propaganda- films, posters, newspaper and radio that persuaded people to believe Nazi ideas. The Nazis also used rallies, big gatherings to spread Nazi ideas and impress people. Some ideas were censored or prevented from being published. The Berlin Olympic Games of 1936 was a big propaganda opportunity. The Nazis controlled the art, architecture, music and literature that was created. 	<p style="text-align: center;">4.3 Employment and living standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's key aim was to reduce unemployment. Labour Service (RAD)- provided paid work for unemployed people and Autobahns (motorways) were built, creating many jobs. Rearmament also reduced unemployment. Unemployment figures looked better than they were because many people such as Jews and those in concentration camps didn't count. Living standards also rose due to schemes such as Strength Through Joy, the VW and Beauty of Labour. German workers had to work more hours a week.
<p style="text-align: center;">2.4 Changes in Society, 1924-29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living standards suffered as a result of the economic problems There were some gradual improvements after 1924 including lower unemployment, less working hours, better houses and education. Women's lives changed- they had the vote, new rights and more access to professional jobs. There were cultural changes; Bauhaus movement in art, cinema, architecture. Some were opposed to these cultural changes and thought Germany should remain traditional. 	<p style="text-align: center;">2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the early 1930s there were a number of elections for both president and chancellor. 30 May 1932: Von Papen became chancellor. He and Von Schleicher thought they could control Hitler and the Nazis. In July 1932, there were further elections and campaigning caused violence on the streets. The Nazis won the largest share of the votes. President Hindenburg refused to make Hitler Chancellor and elections were called for November. He hoped the Nazis would lose support. In the elections the Nazis were still the largest party and with civil unrest looming, Hitler was made chancellor in January 1933. 	<p style="text-align: center;">3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Germans supported or conformed to the Nazis due to fear, propaganda and Hitler's successes. There were some areas of opposition- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The church- The Pastor's emergency league and Pastor Niemoller led the opposition. The Confessing Church was created. Some Catholic priests also spoke out. This had limited success. Young people- Opposition groups were the Edelweiss Pirates and Swing Youth. The wrote anti-Nazi graffiti and did not join the Hitler Youth. Success limited. The army- Several plots attempted to kill Hitler- all failed. Political parties- The SPD campaigned against the Nazis with limited success. 	<p style="text-align: center;">4.4 The persecution of minorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nazis had 2 key beliefs about race- Eugenics and racial hygiene- all Germans should be white and healthy (Master race/Aryan). Those not seen as fit to be 'German' were classified as 'Untermenschen' or sub-human). Groups included in this were Slavs, Roma people, homosexuals and people with disabilities, mental or physical. The Nazis were Anti-Semitic, they hated Jewish people and passed laws to make their lives unbearable. Many Jews had died in concentration camps by 1939. Jews were targeted in Kristallnacht in November 1938. Many German people did not speak out against the treatment of these minority groups.