

# ***3 STRIKES***

## ***Nazi Germany***

### ***Revision Booklet***

PART 1 of 2  
'Weimar Germany'



#### **HOW THIS GUIDE WORKS**

The basic idea is that once a you can remember a fact on three separate occasions, it should then be embedded in your memory for the exam. Simply tick the right hand column every time you get a question right. Once you have three ticks, there is no need to return to that question.

This DOES NOT replace your normal revision

| TICK<br>WHEN<br>RIGHT<br>3 TIMES     | <u>QUESTION</u>  | <u>ANSWER</u>   | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| <b>SECTION 1: VERSAILLES TREATY</b>  |  |   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What is the German word that means they had the treaty dictated to them and they could not discuss the terms?              | Diktat  |   |   |   |
|                                      | What were the military terms of the treaty?  | Army limited to 100,000 men, no airforce, tanks or subs. Navy limited to 6 ships under 100,000 tons   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What is the term given for the fine Germany had to pay and how much was it?  | Reparations—£6.6 billion (not finalised until 1921)   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What organisation was Germany prevented from joining?  | League of Nations   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What country was Germany banned from joining with (this would have been called Anschluss)                                  | Austria   |   |   |   |
|                                      | Give some percentages to show how much land Germany lost.  | 13% of its European land, 50% of its iron and 15% of coal production  |   |   |   |
|                                      | Give examples of parts of Germany that were lost.  | Alsace-Lorraine returned to France, Rhineland made a demilitarised zone, Danzig made a 'free city' under League of Nations control. East Prussia, which cut Germany in two. |   |   |   |
|                                      | Give examples of colonies that Germany lost.   | Togoland and Cameroon, German East Africa.  |   |   |   |
|                                      | What is the theory created to explain Germany's loss in WW1 and blame it on people inside Germany who cheated the country? | Stab in the Back Theory (Dolchstoß)   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What is the name of the clause that made Germany accept total blame for the war?   | War Guilt Clause (Article 231)  |   |   |   |
|                                      | What date was the armistice signed at the end of WW1?  | November 11th 1918.   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What dates was the Versailles Treaty finally signed?   | June 28th 1919  |   |   |   |
| <b>SECTION 2 WEIMAR CONSTITUTION</b> |  |   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What is meant by the term Constitution?  | The rules and guidelines a country is run by.   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What is the name of the German Parliament and how often is it elected under the Weimar Constitution?                       | Reichstag—Every 4 years   |   |   |   |
|                                      | Who was at the top of the Weimar Constitution and how often were they elected?   | President - Every 7 years   |   |   |   |
|                                      | What was the name for the Prime Minister and who chose him?  | Chancellor—chosen by the President.   |   |   |   |

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|                                     | What is meant by the term Article 48 of the Constitution?   | It meant the President could 'take all necessary measures' in 'times of emergency'.   |   |   |   |
|                                     | What was the voting system used under the Weimar Constitution?  | Proportional Representation.  |   |   |   |
|                                     | What problems could come about due to the voting system?  | 1. It allowed extreme parties to get a foothold. 2. It encouraged coalition governments which argue a lot and don't get as much done. |   |   |   |
|                                     | When was the Weimar Constitution created?   | August 1919.  |   |   |   |
|                                     | Who could vote under the new constitution?  | Men and women over the age of 20 (very democratic for the time).  |   |   |   |
| <b>SECTION 3: POLITICAL THREATS</b> |   |   |   |   |   |
|                                     | What was the name of the attempt by 'the Left' to take power?   | The Spartacist Revolt (or Uprising)   |   |   |   |
|                                     | Who led the revolt from the left?   | Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Leibknecht  |   |   |   |
|                                     | What date was the revolt from the left?   | Jan 6th 1919  |   |   |   |
|                                     | How did the Weimar Republic put down the threat from the Left?  | They used the Frickorps and army who crushed the uprising brutally and murdered the leaders.  |   |   |   |
|                                     | How did the uprising from the Left make the Weimar Republic look? (two answers)                                   | 1. <u>WEAK</u> —they had to ask for help. 2. <u>Like murderers</u> and the left never fully trusted them again                        |   |   |   |
|                                     | What was the name of the uprising from the 'Right'?   | The Kapp Putsch—after it's leader Wolfgang Kapp.  |   |   |   |
|                                     | Why did the uprising from the right take place?   | 1. Because the government tried to disband the Frei-korps and shrink the army under the terms of Versailles.                          |   |   |   |
|                                     | What did the leader of the army, General Seeckt, say when he was ordered to put the uprising from the Right down? | 'Troops do not fire upon troops'  |   |   |   |
|                                     | How did the government put a stop to the uprising from the Right?   | They got the people of Berlin to go on strike which forced the Kapp Putsch leaders to step down.                                      |   |   |   |
|                                     | How did the uprising from the Right make the Weimar Republic look?  | WEAK!!! (Again)   |   |   |   |
|                                     | How many political murders were there 1919-22?  | About 376, including Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister.   |   |   |   |
|                                     | If asked about 'political threats' before 1922, what three things should you mention in the exam?                 | Spartacist Uprising, Kapp Putsch, political assassinations. If the question goes up to 1923, include the Munich Putsch.               |   |   |   |

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| <b>SECTION 4: EARLY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (1918-23)</b> |   |  |   |   |   |
|   | If asked in the exam about early economic problems or social hardship (1918-23), what three events should you focus on? | WW1, The Versailles Treaty, Hyper-inflation.   |   |   |   |
|   | Briefly, what was the negative economic impact of fighting WW1.   | 1. Much of workforce dead, 2. Economy not set up for peacetime, 3. Expensive to fight for 4 years.   |   |   |   |
|   | Briefly, what was the negative economic impact of The Treaty of Versailles.   | 1. Reparations—£6.6bn, 2. Loss of land and colonies (see other section).   |   |   |   |
|   | What area of Germany was occupied in Jan 1923 and why?  | The Ruhr Industrial area because Germany had missed a payment of reparations.  |   |   |   |
|   | How did the Germans respond to this occupation at first?  | <b>Passive Resistance</b> —they stopped working so the French had nothing to take.   |   |   |   |
|   | What did the Weimar government pay the striking workers and what was the impact of this?                                | They printed extra money which led to hyper-inflation (where money has virtually no value)   |   |   |   |
|   | Give an example of a story to show how the value of money shrunk.   | Stamps, wheelbarrow, using notes to cook with, kids making kites from notes., loaf of bread  |   |   |   |
|   | How did hyper-inflation effect people with savings and also the elderly?  | SAVINGS: It virtually wiped them out—these were mainly middle class people. ELDERLY: Pensions became virtually worthless—starvation etc.                   |   |   |   |
|   | How did hyper-inflation effect food supplies?   | Because German marks were worthless compared to foreign currency, imports dried up shortages in food got worse.  |   |   |   |
|   | How was hyper-inflation ended?  | New Chancellor Gustav Stresemann promised the French Germany would pay reparations and he cancelled the old currency—replaced with the <u>Rentenmark</u> . |   |   |   |
| <b>SECTION 5: THE MUNICH PUTSCH</b>                 |   |  |   |   |   |
|   | Why did Hitler carry out the Munich Putsch? (Aim for 3 points)  | 1. Anger at hyper-inflation, 2. Inspired by Mussolini in Italy, 3. Nazis growing but Weimar getting stronger too.  |   |   |   |
|   | What was the date of the Putsch (also known as the Beer Hall Putsch)?   | 8th—9th November 1923  |   |   |   |
|   | What three men did Hitler try to get on his side?   | Von Kahr (leader of Bavarian govt.), von Seisser (head of police) and von Lossow (head of army in Bavaria)   |   |   |   |
|   | Who was the general who ‘helped’ Hitler but then let the leaders go?  | Erich von Ludendorff   |   |   |   |
|   | What was Hitler’s plan B?   | He marched with supporters to the town centre to declare himself president of Germany.   |   |   |   |
|   | Did plan B work?  | NO! 14 of his men died as they were confronted by state police. Hitler and Ludendorff were both arrested.  |   |   |   |

| TICK<br>WHEN<br>RIGHT<br>3 TIMES           | QUESTION   | ANSWER   | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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|  | Was the Munich Putsch a success or a failure?                                      | It was a 'Successful Failure'! Failure in the short term but success in the long term.   |   |   |   |
|  | What was the short term impact of the Putsch?                                      | <u>FAILURE</u> 1. Nazis failed to take power, 2. Hitler in prison (sentenced to 5 years), 3. Nazi party banned (weakly enforced.)  |   |   |   |
|  | What was the long term impact of the Putsch?                                       | <u>SUCCESS</u> 1. National Platform at trial, 2. Nazis win 32 seats in Reichstag, 3. Hitler has time to reflect and change tactics (writes Mein Kampf), 4. Released after only 9 months in prison. |   |   |   |
| <b>SECTION 6: THE GOLDEN YEARS 1924-29</b> |  |  |   |   |   |
|  | What phrase by Gustav Stresemann sums up the period 1924-29?                       | 'Dancing on a Volcano' - Dancing meaning that things are good—on a volcano meaning things could erupt and go badly at any time.  |   |   |   |
|  | What were Stresemann's two jobs in the 'Golden Years'?                             | Chancellor and then Foreign Minister   |   |   |   |
|  | What is the phrase to remember to remind you of the SIX key things Stresemann did? | Charlie Do You Like Lorraine Kelly (Currency Reform, Dawes Plan, Young Plan, League of Nations, Locarno Pact, Kellogg-Briand Pact.   |   |   |   |
|  | Explain what Stresemann did with the currency.                                     | He cancelled the German mark and replaced it with the Rentenmark. This helped to restore trust in the economy.   |   |   |   |
|  | How did the Dawes Plan (1924) help Germany?  | 1. LOANS from America, 2. REPARATION payments were to be spread out and made more manageable, 3. TROOPS left Ruhr so it could work properly again.   |   |   |   |
|  | What was the impact of the Dawes Plan on Germany?                                  | 1. Industrial output doubled 1924-8, fuelled by loans, 2. Employment up, 3. More income from taxes.  |   |   |   |
|  | What problems did extreme parties have with the Dawes Plan?                        | 1. It once again accepted the Versailles Treaty (which they said was wrong). 2 It made Germany too dependent on USA.   |   |   |   |
|  | How much was the initial loan introduced by the Dawes Plan?                        | 800 million marks  |   |   |   |
|  | How did the Young Plan (1929) help Germany?  | 1. It reduced the reparations by three-quarters, down to £2bn.<br>2. It gave longer to pay the bill—59 years.  |   |   |   |
|  | Why were extreme parties unhappy with the Young Plan?                              | It accepted the reparations again. It meant unborn generations would still be paying for something that was not their fault (until 1988).  |   |   |   |
|  | What was the Locarno Pact (1925)?  | An agreement with Belgium, France, Italy and Britain where Germany agreed to keep its borders.   |   |   |   |
|  | What was the benefit of signing the Locarno Pact?                                  | It marked Germany's return to the European scene and it started to make friends again.   |   |   |   |
|  | As a result of the Locarno Pact, what organisation did Germany get to join?        | The League of Nations. Germany was given a permanent seat on the Security Council. A sign it was becoming a great power again.   |   |   |   |
|  | What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928?   | Signed by 64 nations—agreed to settle disputes peacefully  |   |   |   |

| TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES  | QUESTION  | ANSWER  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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|  | What were the THREE key benefits of Stresemann's foreign policies?                              | 1. France withdraw from the Ruhr, 2. Allies agree to Dawes and Young plans, 3. Allies withdraw from the Rhineland five years early                |   |   |   |
|  | What event effectively ended the Golden Years?  | The Wall Street Crash—led to financial collapse all over the world and the US companies took back their money from Germany.                       |   |   |   |
| <b>SECTION 7: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS 1929-32 (The Great Depression)</b> |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | What is the most common mistake made by students when they get a question on economic problems? | They mix up 1929-32 (The Great Depression) with the events of 1918-23. DON'T DO IT!!!!  |   |   |   |
|  | What were the <u>economic</u> effects of The Great Depression?                                  | 1. US banks withdraw funds from Germany, 2. German unemployment rises to 6 million by 1933, 3. German industrial production falls by 40% by 1932. |   |   |   |
|  | What were the <u>social</u> effects of The Great Depression?                                    | 1. Middle classes lost savings, 2. Taxes up, 3. Unemployment up, starvation.  |   |   |   |
|  | What were the <u>political</u> effects of The Great Depression?                                 | Coalition parties argued so much that Article 48 had to be used (rule by emergency decree) it effectively ended democracy!                        |   |   |   |
|  | Did using Article 48 as a response to the Great Depression work?                                | No it didn't—Bruning's government collapsed and left a dangerous power vacuum that someone had to fill.   |   |   |   |
| <b>SECTION 7: THE NAZI PARTY</b>                                   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | What was the Nazi party originally called and who was its early leader?                         | The DAP, led by Anton Drexler.  |   |   |   |
|  | What was the name of their manifesto (statement of their beliefs) released in 1920?             | The 25-Point Programme.   |   |   |   |
|  | What were the key points of the 25 Point Programme?   | 1. Scrap Versailles, 2. Expand Germany's borders to create Lebensraum (breathing space), 3. Deprive Jews of German citizenship.                   |   |   |   |
|  | When did the DAP change its name and what to?   | August 7 1920—to the NSDAP = National Socialist German Workers' Party.  |   |   |   |
|  | What was the name of the Nazi newspaper?  | Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer)   |   |   |   |
|  | When did Hitler become leader of the Nazis?   | Mid-1921.   |   |   |   |
|  | Describe the key features of National Socialism.  | Nationalism, Socialism, Totalitarianism, Traditional German values, Struggle, Racial Purity.  |   |   |   |
|  | What did the Nazis mean by 'Nationalism'?   | Reviving the power of Germany, breaking the terms of the Versailles Treaty, expanding Germany's borders, purifying the race.                      |   |   |   |
|  | What did the Nazis mean by 'Socialism'?   | Controlling big business and running the economy in national interest—e.g. businesses would not make unfair profits, Jews would have no control.  |   |   |   |

| TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES | QUESTION  | ANSWER   | 1 | 2 | 3 |
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|                         | What did the Nazis mean by 'Totalitarianism'?           | The Nazis should control EVERY aspect of life. Belief in the Führerprinzip (leadership principle) - total loyalty to one leader.                         |   |   |   |
|                         | What did the Nazis mean by 'Traditional German Values'? | Strong family values with clear male / female roles (women to raise children and look after home). Traditional culture, art, music, theatre e.g. Wagner. |   |   |   |
|                         | What did the Nazis mean by 'Struggle'?                  | Life is a contest—Germany should struggle to expand borders and against internal enemies such as Jews.   |   |   |   |
|                         | What did the Nazis mean by 'Racial Purity'?             | People are divided into superior races (Aryans) and weaker races like the Slavs of Eastern Europe and, lowest of all, Jews.                              |   |   |   |

## SECTION 8 : NAZI PARTY REORGANISES 1924-29

|  |   |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
|  | What were the years 1924-9 known as for the Nazi Party?   | The 'Lean Years' or 'Wilderness Years' because people were not really interested in them when the Weimar Republic seemed to be doing well. "Nazi Nobodies" |  |  |  |
|  | Hitler organised the party into branches. What were they called and what were their leaders called? | Gaue. They were led by Gauleiter.  |  |  |  |
|  | In 1925 Hitler set up his new party security group—what were they called?                           | The SS - Schutzstaffel (Protection Squad)  |  |  |  |
|  | What is meant by the term propaganda?   | Information and ideas that are spread to make your own cause look good and your enemies look bad.  |  |  |  |
|  | Who was put in charge of Nazi propaganda?   | Dr Joseph Goebbels   |  |  |  |
|  | What sort of technology did the Nazis use in their propaganda?                                      | Radio, films and aeroplanes so Hitler could speak in up to five cities a day.  |  |  |  |
|  | How did Nazi finances improve in the lean years?  | They became friendly with big businessmen who gave them money—e.g. Bosch and Krupp.  |  |  |  |

## SECTION 9 : EXAM TECHNIQUE

|  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | What must you do for the 'What can you learn from the source?' 4 mark question?                  | State two inferences (things the source suggests) and then back up your point by referring to the evidence in the source. |  |  |  |
|  | What is a simple structure to use to attack the 12 mark 'Explain why' question?                  | 3 PEEL paragraphs. Make your Point, add Evidence, Explain and then Link back to the question                              |  |  |  |
|  | What does the term NOP stand for when considering the 'how useful (8)' question.                 | Nature (what is the source) Origin (where and when did it come from), Purpose (why was the source made?).                 |  |  |  |
|  | How do you answer the question on 'what is the difference between the two interpretations?( 4)'? | State the difference. "1 suggests this whereas 2 suggests this." Then back up with evidence from both sources.            |  |  |  |
|  | What common mistake do students make when given a question on an economic crisis?                | They mix up the 1923 crisis (Ruhr Invasion and hyperinflation) with the 1929 crisis (Wall Street Crash and Depression).   |  |  |  |

**Write your own questions and answers for the topics you find the hardest to remember. Then get someone to test you until you have three strikes!**

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