Germany, 1890-1945 (HT1 - Germany and the growth of democracy)

Basic knowledge:
- Germany became a country in 1871 after they beat the French in a short war (1870-71).
- They had a Chancellor (Prime Minister) and a parliament (Reichstag).
- The Kaiser (King) could overrule the Reichstag and made ALL the decisions about the Army, Navy, and agreements with other countries = Too much power for one man!
- The new Kaiser on 1888 (Wilhelm II) wanted to make Germany a very powerful country as powerful as Britain (with huge industries too), so Germany industrialised so by 1913 Germany was producing more iron and steel than Britain, and dominated the European market in terms of electrical goods and chemicals.
- Wealth increased amongst the landowners and business people, but not amongst workers so they created trade unions and believed that power and wealth should be more equal across Germany (This is called Socialism). This was a threat to Kaiser Wilhelm’s power.
- The German government trying to prevent a workers’ revolution brought in state education and pensions for older workers, and promised Germans more wealth, power and a big empire.

Kaiser Wilhelm II:
- In 1888, Wilhelm’s father succeeded as Frederick III. He died shortly afterwards, making Wilhelm Kaiser at the age of 29. He was a strong believer in increasing the strength of the German armed forces, particularly the Navy. His policies towards Britain were contradictory. He alienated Britain with his naval expansion (Naval Race) and a policy of aggressive German colonial expansion (Weltpolitik – ‘A place in the sun’), and also supported the Boers in their fight against the British. But he was also closely related to the British royal family and was particularly fond of his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD):
- Wilhelm II did not have complete power as Germany had an elected Reichstag, which was needed to pass legislation (laws). Wilhelm could however, dismiss the Reichstag (which he often did), but the elections were freely held so he could not directly influence the vote.
- The growth of socialism and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) was particularly concerning for the Kaiser. The SPD frequently voted against the legislation the Kaiser wanted. The socialists thought that wealth should be shared equally between everyone in society. The idea became more popular in Germany in the 1900s and by 1912 the SPD was the biggest party in the Reichstag!

Causes of World War One:
- Wilhelm pursued a policy that he wanted to make Germany powerful and well respected by other nations. This was called Wilhelm’s Weltpolitik (world politics).
- Germany formed an alliance (remember these from Year 9!) with Austria-Hungary in 1882. There ended up being two alliances, Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy).
- This led to a build-up of armies and navies. Germany brought in its Navy Laws which meant that the Kaiser ordered Admiral Tirpitz to enlarge the Germany Navy to rival the British Navy (then the best and biggest in the world).
- A new super-warship was created called the ‘Dreadnought’. This table shows you how quickly both countries were building their navies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Great Britain (Built that year)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total (by 1914)</td>
<td>34</td>
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Weimar democracy:
- Political change and unrest, 1918-1932, 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.

Kaiser Wilhelm II
- In 1888, Wilhelm’s father succeeded as Frederick III. He died shortly afterwards, making Wilhelm Kaiser at the age of 29. He was a strong believer in increasing the strength of the German armed forces, particularly the Navy. His policies towards Britain were contradictory. He alienated Britain with his naval expansion (Naval Race) and a policy of aggressive German colonial expansion (Weltpolitik – ‘A place in the sun’), and also supported the Boers in their fight against the British. But he was also closely related to the British royal family and was particularly fond of his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

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Germany, 1890-1945 (HT1- Germany and the growth of democracy)

Why did the Germans hate the Treaty of Versailles?

**Land**
- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
- West Prussia and Posen (Polish Corridor) lost to Poland
- Saarland taken over by the League of Nations for 15 years
- Germany’s colonies were handed over to the League of Nations, who gave them to Britain and France to run

**Army**
- Air force was disbanded
- Army limited to 100,000 soldiers
- Navy limited to 15,000 sailors, six battleships and no submarines
- Rhineland occupied by the Allies for 15 years
- No German troops allowed in this area

**Money**
- As Germany was held responsible for the war, the allies could claim reparations for the damage caused
- In 1923 a special commission fixed a sum of £6,600 m. to be paid in annual instalments
- The Treaty also took away 10% of Germany’s industry and 15% of its agricultural land

**Blame**
- Article 231 of the Treaty stated that Germany was to blame for causing the war.

Challenges from the left:

**Who were the Spartacists?** - Left-wing revolutionaries who wanted to get rid of the Kaiser. They wanted a social revolution like the Russian Revolution (1917).

**Reasons for failure of Spartacist Uprising (1919).** They were poorly organised and the Spartacists failed to capture many buildings in Berlin. They lacked support of other left-wing groups. The Government had support of the Freikorps. The Spartacist leaders were murdered.

Challenges from the right:

**Who were the Freikorps?** - Former soldiers in the German Army.
- They were a right-wing, conservative organisation who hated the Treaty of Versailles (1919) - many had been forced to leave the Army. They helped President Ebert put down Spartacist Uprising (1919).

**Reasons for failure of Kapp Putsch (1920)** - Putsch centred on Berlin – and didn’t spread to rest of Germany. The Weimar Government continued and was able to relocate to Dresden. The German people were tired of revolution - Spartacist Uprising occurred 1919. The workers went on strike which halted the putsch.

German outrage:
- When the Germans heard about the Treaty of Versailles, they felt ‘pain and anger’. They felt it was unfair. It was a 'Diktat' an IMPOSED Diktat/sentiment. They had not been allowed to take part in the talks – they had just been told to sign.

**1923 – A Crisis year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany did not keep up with reparations</td>
<td>Germany got printed extra banknotes to cover costs of reparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1923, French &amp; Belgian troops marched into the Ruhr - legal under the Treaty of Versailles</td>
<td>Value of money goes down and prices rise to compensate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factors &amp; industrial production ground to a halt</td>
<td>Pensions and savings lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Germans responded with passive resistance, but this made Germany even poorer</td>
<td>Wages lost all value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People blamed new Weimar government, which had agreed to reparations under the Versailles Treaty</td>
<td>Led by Ludendorf &amp; Adolf Hitler’s National Socialist (Nazi) Party launch an attempted revolution in Munich, the capital city of Bavaria.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fun fact:**
Germany did not pay off the reparations bill until 2010. Repayment was interrupted by Hitler during his time in power, which delayed the final pay off to 1996. However, a clause in the agreement said that Germany would have to pay interest on the bill if Germany were ever to reunite, which of course it did in 1990. So the final historic payment of £59m was made on Sunday, 3rd October 2012, ninety-two years after the war ended.

**Words to include:**
- Therefore...
- Consequently...
- Moreover...
- Additionally...
- In addition to this...

**Weimar Constitution:**

**Strengths**
- All Germans had equal rights, including the right to vote
- Proportional representation made sure parties had the same percentage of seats in parliament as they did in the election
- Provided a strong leader to keep control over the country in an emergency
- Each state had its own assembly to represent local interests

**Weaknesses**
- It was too radical an experiment given the volatile nature of German society after the war
- PR encouraged lots of small parties so no one party ever had enough seats to form a majority government
- The president could use Article 48 to become a dictator
- Local states could resist the authority of central government

**To Give an Example**
(1) For example (2) for instance (3) in particular, particularly (e.g. particularly important, was...) (4) specifically (e.g. Hitler bombed St Paul’s Cathedral specifically to destroy British morale) (5) this is shown by (e.g. this is shown by the fact that...)

**Key articles**

1-26: The Covenant of the League of Nations - Germany was not allowed to join.
42: The Rhineland was demilitarised - the German army was not allowed to go there.
45: The Saar, with its rich coalfields, given to France for 15 years.
51: Alsace-Lorraine returned to France.
80: Germany forbidden to unite with Austria.
87: Lands in eastern Germany - the rich farmlands of Posen and the Polish corridor between Germany and East Prussia - given to Poland.
100: Danzig made a free city under League of Nations control.
119: All Germany’s colonies taken and given to France and Britain as ‘mandates’.
160: The German Army restricted to 100,000 men.
181: The German Navy restricted to six battleships and no submarines.
198: Germany not allowed to have an air force.
231: Germany was responsible for causing all the loss and damage caused by the war.
232: Germany would have to pay reparations, to be decided later - eventually set at 132 billion gold marks.
The Stresemann years (1923-1929)

**General strengths**
- Experienced politician - Chancellor, Foreign Minister
- Diplomat – Locarno Tr. (1925), League of nations (26), Young Plan (29)
- Gifted orator
- Nobel Peace Prize (1926)

**International relations**
- 1925, Locarno Treaty with GB, Fr., It. guaranteeing its frontiers
- 1926, Locarno Treaty
- 1928, Kellogg-Briand Pact – ‘the solution of all disputes shall only be sought by peaceful means’

**Domestic politics**
- Stable gov’t – Social Democrats formed a coalition supporting Weimar Republic
- Decline in support for extremists (Nazis won 12 seats in 1928 Reichstag elections)

**Economic recovery**
- Rentenmark
- 1924, Dawes Plan – US lent 800 million marks
- 1925, French ended occupation of Ruhr
- 1929, Young Plan, reduced reparations 60%
- 1928, industrial production topped pre-war levels
- Construction – infrastructure, 3 million new homes

**BUT – Unsolved problems**
- American loans
- Depression in agriculture
- Extremism (NAZIs / Communists)
- 1925, Hindenburg elected President – opponent of Republic
- 1929, death of Stresemann
- 1929, Wall St. Crash

---

What can you tell about Weimar Germany from its culture?

**Cultural flowering - The ‘Roaring twenties’**

The 1920s became in Germany a time of real cultural creativity, with developments in Architecture, Art, Books, Films and Cabaret.

**Famous names of this period include:**
- The Bauhaus school of architecture, founded by Walter Gropius.
- The author Paul Bloch.
- The singer and film star Marlene Dietrich.
- The artist Otto Dix (famous for his harsh paintings of World War One trenches).
- The novel. Erich Maria Remarque, who wrote the anti-war novel All Quiet on the Western Front. (1929)

1. Germany’s capital Berlin became a centre for culture under the Weimar Republic.
2. There were advances in art, architecture, music and literature. German films were successful – e.g. ‘Metropolis’ directed by Fritz Lang.
3. Some developments were bold and new, like the drama of Bertolt Brecht. The Bauhaus School of design was highly influential.
4. The Weimar Republic encouraged new ways of critical thinking at places like Frankfurt University.
5. Not everyone approved of these cultural changes – the cabaret culture in Berlin was seen as immoral by some. The culture of the Weimar Republic didn’t survive under the Nazis.

It was nearly all okay...

The 1920s were a tough decade in Germany, but Stresemann seemed to have the problems sorted.

---

The declining of support for extremists (Nazis won 12 seats in 1928 Reichstag elections)
- Germany, 1980-1945 (HT1 - Germany and the growth of democracy)

**In Addition**

(1) besides this [as well as this] (2) furthermore (also), (3) also, (4) as well as, (5) on top of this, (6) foremost (most important, e.g. the foremost reason for the outbreak of war was...), (7) firstly, secondly,thirdly, (8) firstly, lastly, finally, (9) likewise (in the same way).

---

**The German Workers’ Party, led by Anton Drexler, was formed in 1919. Hitler joined and soon became leader. His speeches gave people scapegoats to blame for Germany’s problems:**
- The Allies.
- The Versailles Treaty and the ‘November Criminals’ (the politicians who signed it).
- The Communists, and:
- The Jews.

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**Key Words**

Anti-Semitism – Hatred of the Jews.
Aryan – Nazi term for a non-Jewish German, for someone of supposedly ‘pure’ Germanic stock. Correctly used, the term Aryan means a member of the people who speak an Indo-European language.

Censorship – examination by authority (e.g. state) of books, newspapers, plays, broadcasts, films, etc. Also, the suppression of anything considered irreverent, obscene or against the state. Under the Kaiser, censorship had been strict; the Weimar government was liberal, allowing artists free expression; the Nazis censored every aspect of German life on a scale never known before.

Chancellor – in Germany, the chief minister in the government.
Constitution – the rules by which a state is governed.

Demobilise – to disbanded troops, particularly after a war.

Diplomat – a skilled public representative of a government.

Euthanasia – the bringing about of death to relieve suffering. The Nazis secretly carried out a policy of compulsory ‘euthanasia’, by cruel and inhumane methods, to kill mentally and physically handicapped people.

Führer – Leader; the title adopted by Adolf Hitler.

Genocide – deliberate extermination of a whole race or nation.

Gleichschaltung – co-ordination. The Nazis used the word for their policy of controlling all organisations, at every level of society.

Hyperinflation – rapidly accelerating inflation where prices rise ten or even a hundred-fold in a single month.

Kaiser – the German emperor.

Lebensraum – living space. The ‘need’ of the German people for living space was Hitler’s justification for his conquest of other countries.

Plebs - a vote by all the people on an important issue; for example, a change to the constitution.

Putch – sudden armed uprising, a political revolt.

Reich – the German Empire.

Reichstag – the German Parliament.

Reparations – compensation for war damage demanded by the Allied powers after Germany’s defeat in the First World War.

SS – Abbreviation for Sturm-Abteilung.

SS – Abbreviation for Schutz-Staffel, ‘protection squad’. Originally the private bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders, the SS later became the main instrument of terror in Nazi Germany.

Totalitarian – a state in which every aspect of people’s lives is controlled and monitored by those in power.

Volk – people; in particular, the German people.

Wall Street Crash – In 1929, share prices fell disastrously on the New York stock exchange (known as Wall Street from its location). It was followed by a worldwide economic collapse and the Depression of the 1930s.
Germany, 1890-1945 (HT1 - Germany and the growth of democracy)

Points from the Twenty-Five Point Programme, 1920
- Unite all German-speaking people.
- Abolish the Treaty of Versailles and end reparations.
- Share all profits made by profiteers during the war.
- From a strong central government with unrestricted authority.
- Take over land and colonies in Eastern Europe to feed Germany’s population.

The Munich Putsch: A turning point?
What happened?
- In 1923 Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party staged an attempted Putsch in Munich. They felt the time was right because of the right-wing atmosphere caused by the French occupation of the Ruhr.
- The SA burst in on a meeting of the Bavarian government
- and Hitler declared himself leader.
- Hitler planned to march on Berlin the next day and take over the German government.
- But Von Stoltzer and Von Lusow changed their minds and informed the Bavarian police.
- The Nazis were met with armed resistance and 16 were killed.
- Hitler was arrested and put on trial for treason.

Why was it a turning point for the Nazis?
- Hitler used the trial to put forward his ideas. He portrayed himself as a patriot (loyal to his country) who wanted the best for Germany.
- He was able to use the trial as a publicity opportunity for the Nazis.
- He was given a very lenient sentence – only 5 years. He only served 9 months.
- Whilst in prison he wrote Mein Kampf which outlined his ideas for Germany and became the bible of the Nazi movement.
- He realised in prison that he would have to take power legally through the ‘ballot’ not the ‘bullet’.

Use the space below to make your own notes of the various questions that you will face in this section of the exam:
- You will have 6 questions on Germany.
- The first three will be using 2 interpretations.

Question 1:
How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about ___________ (4 marks)
Example - How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany? (4 marks)

Question 2:
Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have a different interpretation about ___________ (4 marks)
Example - Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have different interpretations about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany? (4 marks)

Question 3:
Which interpretation do you find more convincing about ______________ (8 marks)
Example - Which interpretation do you find more convincing about Hitler’s appeal to the people of Germany? (8 marks)

Question 4:
Describe _______. (4 marks)
Examples - Describe two aspects of the Weimar Constitution. (4 marks)
Describe two impacts of the First World War on Germany. (4 marks)

Question 5:
In what ways did __________ Explain your answer. (8 marks)
Example - In what ways were the lives of women in Germany affected by Nazi social policies? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

Question 6:
A factor question. You will be given two bullet points. You need to write a paragraph on each bullet point and then a paragraph in conclusion.
Example - Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923; economic problems or political unrest? (12 marks)
Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the economic weakness of the Weimar Republic or the political weakness of the Weimar Republic. (12 marks)
Germany, 1890-1945 (HT2 - Germany and the Depression)

From the spec:
- 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.

### Growth of the Nazi Party

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reorganising the party</th>
<th>Winning over the working classes</th>
<th>Mein Kampf</th>
<th>Increased membership</th>
<th>Winning over middle classes</th>
<th>Public meetings</th>
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<tr>
<td>After Munich Putsch, NSDAP (Nazi Party) banned</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Two weeks after Hitler’s release from gaol, ban on party lifted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Party relaunched, 27 Feb 1925 (in same beer hall in Munich!)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hitler Youth set up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hitler determined to pursue political rather than violent means to gain power</td>
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### Hitler’s henchmen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Josef Goebbels</th>
<th>Hermann Goering</th>
<th>Rudolf Hess</th>
<th>Ernst Röhm</th>
<th>Heinrich Himmler</th>
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<tr>
<td>Background</td>
<td>Middle-class background – son of an office worker. Didn’t fight in WWI due to crippled foot</td>
<td>Middle-class background: Fought in WWI – Ace fighter pilot, shot down 21 aircraft &amp; achieved highest medal for bravery</td>
<td>Pilot &amp; soldier during WWI</td>
<td>Working class background: Captain in German Army during WWI</td>
<td>Chicken farmer from Prussia – Fought briefly during WWI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Highly-educated and intelligent – gained PhD in language studies; Brilliant public speaker</td>
<td>Womaniser &amp; socialiser Greedy &amp; arrogant; Collected art, gambled and drank long into the night!</td>
<td>Unambitious and didn’t crave power in the same way other Nazis did</td>
<td>Tough, brutal but efficient leader; Joined Freikorps and helped crush the Spartacists</td>
<td>Frail, timid youth – Hard-working &amp; precise, e.g. recorded in his diary every time he shaved or had a haircut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work for Nazis</td>
<td>Joined party in 1922; Chief of Propaganda Close ally of Hitler; Edited Nazi newspaper; Volksische Freiheit (‘People’s Freedom’)</td>
<td>Joined party in 1922; Put in charge of Stormtroopers (SA) Eventually in charge of Luftwaffe (German Air Force) and espionage organisation called, ‘Four-Year Plan’</td>
<td>Joined NSDAP in 1920; Deputy of Nazi Party and dealt with matters of administration Plane crashed over Scotland and was arrested and spent remainder of war in prison</td>
<td>Joined German Workers’ Party (name of Nazi Party early in its life) Set up and ran SA for Hitler in 1921</td>
<td>Head of SS &amp; Gestapo – Hitler’s bodyguards and the secret police</td>
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### How the Depression (1929) helped Nazis

- Economic policy
  - Weimar government unwilling to print more money or increase expenditure – memories of 1923!
  - Chancellor raised taxes and reduced unemployment benefit

- Presidential rule
  - Social Democrats withdrew from Weimar Government
  - Hindenburg used Article 48 to pass laws – not very democratic!
  - Hindenburg was keeping Weimar going – but he secretly hated the new republic and what it stood for!

- Rise of extremism
  - People become radicalised
  - Communists blamed failure of capitalism
  - Nazis blamed Weimar, Treaty of Versailles, Jews
  - Violence – 500 killed during 1932 elections

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**Questions**

**Question 1:** How does interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about _______? (4 marks)

**Question 2:** Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have a different interpretation about _______? (4 marks)

**Question 3:** Which interpretation do you find more convincing about _______? (8 marks)

**Question 4:** Describe _______? (4 marks)

**Question 5:** In what ways did _______? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

**Question 6:** A factor question. You will be given two bullet points. You need to write a paragraph on each bullet point and then a paragraph in conclusion. Example - Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923; economic problems or political unrest? (12 marks)
**How Hitler became Chancellor in 1933**

**Political manoeuvring**
- Hindenburg didn't like Hitler so he appointed other party leaders as Chancellor, e.g. von Papen as Chancellor. Hindenburg worried his own position was in danger if he doesn't appoint Hitler as Chancellor with him.
- Von Papen persuades Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor with him as Vice Chancellor and a limited number of Nazis in Cabinet so their views can be ignored.
- Hindenburg is worried his own position is in danger if he doesn't offer Hitler the job of Chancellor and there may be a civil war, so he agrees to von Papen's plans.

**Depression**
- Depression hit different people in society, e.g. businessmen saw their business fail, employed people lost their jobs, there were problems in agriculture.
- 50% or more of young people were unemployed, 60% of graduates couldn't get jobs; 40% of factory workers were without a job.

**Hitler's leadership skills**
- Posters and rallies, e.g. Nuremberg Rallies built Hitler up to be some sort of superhero or 'Messianic' (Christ like) figure.
- Campaigns focused around Hitler's personality.
- Hitler used media & propaganda to project himself as a powerful speaker.
- Hitler set out clear policies for party in '25 Points' & Mein Kampf.
- Rebranded party, National Socialist German Workers' Party to maximise their appeal.

**Weakness of Weimar government**
- Weimar government was criticised for raising taxes and cutting public spending, e.g. on unemployment benefit.
- People feared repeat of 1923 Revolution.
- Weimar Government nicknamed 'November Criminals' and blamed for raising taxes and cutting public spending.

**Nazi tactics**
- Hitler organised party, making it more disciplined and effective at campaigning, e.g. Hitler flies across Germany to be present for all important events.
- Carefully used propaganda, e.g. Goebbels appointed Chief of Propaganda SA used to protect Nazi speakers & distribute propaganda.
- Hitler Youth formed to brainwash next generation of supporters.

**Date**
- 1 February 1933
- 6 February 1933
- 7 April 1933
- 13 July 1933
- 21 July 1933
- 30 June 1934

**Event**
- Hindenburg passes 'Protection Law'
- Nazis put in charge of local councils & police
- Gestapo formed
- Hitler uses his majority to pass the Enabling Act
- Hitler could make laws without referring to Reichstag
- TUs were a major force in German politics. They could no longer complain about pay & conditions or organise opposition to his regime
- Created a single-party state in Germany. Nazi Party was the only official party

**How it increased Hitler's power**
- With 'evidence' of a Communist plot
- Hindenburg passes the so-called 'Communist plot'
- Nazis put in charge of local councils & police
- Gestapo formed
- TUs were a major force in German politics. They could no longer complain about pay & conditions or organise opposition to his regime
- Created a single-party state in Germany. Nazi Party was the only official party

**To Give an Example**
(1) For example, (2) for instance, (3) in particular, particularly (e.g. particularly important, was...), (4) specifically (e.g. Hitler bombed St Paul's Cathedral specifically to destroy British morale), (5) to illustrate (e.g. Churchill understood the importance of morale. This is illustrated by the fact that he diverted firefighters from burning homes in order to save the Cathedral), (6) this is shown by (e.g. this is shown by the fact that...), (7) to demonstrate, to prove (e.g. to demonstrate this, we can...), (8) such as (e.g. words such as [quote], [quote], [quote] create the effect of)

**To Show the Reason Why, Cause and Effect**
(1) since, (2) because, (3) because of, due to (because of, e.g. due to the effects of erosion, the coastline appears...), (4) as (because, e.g. as most people in the West have free access to food, obesity is reaching epidemic proportions), (5) by this, (6) through this, (7) as a result of this.

**Summary**
Hitler's rise to power was based upon long-term factors - resentment in the German people, the weakness of the Weimar system - which he exploited through propaganda (paid for by his rich, Communist-fearing backers), the terror of his stormtroopers, and the brilliance of his speeches. During the 'roaring twenties' Germans ignored this vicious little man with his programme of hatred. But when the Great Depression ruined their lives, they voted for him in increasing numbers. Needing support, and thinking he could control Hitler, President Hindenburg made the mistake in January 1933 of giving Hitler the post of Chancellor.

**Hitler establishes a dictatorship – timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>How it increased Hitler's power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 Feb 1933</td>
<td>Reichstag burned down</td>
<td>With 'evidence' of a Communist plot, Hitler was able to go to Hindenburg and try to get him to ban the Communist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1933</td>
<td>Hindenburg passes 'Protection Law'</td>
<td>The new law gives Hitler the power to deal with the so-called 'Communist plot' to take over Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 1933</td>
<td>Hitler uses his majority to pass the Enabling Act</td>
<td>Nazi Party was the only official party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 June 1934</td>
<td>Night of Long Knives</td>
<td>Ernst Rohm and 100s of regional SA leaders arrested &amp; shot. All potential opposition to Hitler was removed. Climate of fear created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 August 1934</td>
<td>Death of Hindenburg</td>
<td>Hitler merged the roles of President &amp; Chancellor. Hindenburg was an opponent of Hitler and had now been removed. Army were ordered to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Germany, 1890-1945 (HT3 - The experiences of Germans under the Nazis)

From the spec:

- 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, Edelewiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot.

Use of Propaganda

Goebbels
- Suffered from polio as a child
- 1925, joined Nazis
- Responsible for electoral campaigns
- 1933, Minister for Public Enlightenment & Propaganda
- 1934, Night of Long Knives
- 1935, Minister for Public Enlightenment & Propaganda
- 1936, joined Nazis
- 1939, Nazis took control of 2/3 of Germany's newspapers & join Hitler
- Book burnings
- 8 million members!
- Government investment schemes, e.g.
- Mixture of drama, light entertainment & news
- 1934, Night of Long Knives
- Leni Riefenstahl, 'Triumph of the Will' & 'Jud Suss' - distributed Nazi propaganda
- Concentration camps
- Swing clubs
- 1933, Minister for Public Enlightenment & Propaganda
- White Rose group
- Eher
- Tighten control on
- 1m in Army by 1939
- "the spiritual weapon of the totalitarian state" (Goebbels)
- After 1932, reparations ended
- Police, the courts
- Different groups for different ages
- Games, sports, physical education,
- 1925, joined Nazis
- Trade agreements
- Threats to people cancelling subscriptions
- Children believed they were helping the war effort
- Head of German
- Hermann Goering
- Suffered from polio as a child
- WWI fighter pilot
- Didn't work
- Some youths sheltered deserters & escapees
- Good housewives
- 1936, membership compulsory
- Trade agreements
- Imports limited
- Between 1932
- Reduce unemployment (1933, 6 million)
- Brought up children to worship F
- Self
- Alternative youth groups closed
- Tradition of youth groups in Germany (Volk culture)
- Opposite youth groups
- Swing clubs – disrespectful to the Führer, e.g. 'Heil Benny' greeting
- Edelewiss Pirates – bullied members of the Hitler Youth
- Some youths sheltered deserters & escapees
- White Rose group – distributed Nazi propaganda
- Role of women
- Didn’t work – women were encouraged or forced to leave their jobs, e.g. all women doctors sacked
- Good housewives – used leftovers, prepared 'Eintopf' meal
- Good mothers – healthy, promoted traditional family values, 'Honour Cross of German Mothers'
- Dressed in traditional German clothes
- Brought up children to worship Führer & join Hitler Youth

Hitler Youth and Women

SS
- SS stands for Schultz-Staffel or ‘protection squad’
- Originally squadron of 500
- roads. Hitler’s personal bodyguard
- Developed into a force of 50,000
- elite perfect specimens of
- Aryans
- Ruthless & fiercely
- loyal to Hitler
- Helped crush
- Hitler in Night of
- Long Knives
- Distinct black
- uniform
- Unlimited power
- to arrest without
- trial, search or
- confiscate
- property
- Developed
- fighting sections,
- e.g. Waffen SS
- Ran concentration
- camps
- Originally temporary prisons
- set up by SA and
- SS, specialising in
- political prisoners
- e.g. Communists
- and trade union
- activists
- Inmates were
- regularly tortured
- and ‘re-educated’
- By 1939,
- concentration
- camps had
- expanded to
- provide slave
- labour e.g.
- manufacturing
- weapons
- During WWII developed into
- mass extermination
- camps
- Originally Prussian
- secret service, run
- by Goering
- From June 1936,
- became state
- secret service run
- by Himmler
- Tapped phones,
- intercepted mail
- and conducted
- spying operations
- Used torture and
- surprise to extract
- confessions from
- suspects
- Nazis took control of
- existing system
- of courts
- Judges took an
- oath of loyalty to
- Hitler
- Courts displayed
- Nazi insignia, e.g.
- Swastika and
- eagle of the Third
- Reich
- Number of crimes
- punishable by
- death rose from 3
- (1933) to 46
- (1943), including
- listening to foreign
- radio or publishing
- anti-govt leaflets
- Nazis Party had a
- strong local
- structure
- Towns divided
- into local units
- called ‘Blocks’.
- Block warden
- visited each block
- to collect
- donations
- Block leaders
- wrote reports on
- residents, which
- could determine
- whether they got
- jobs or not
- Reported on every
- activity, e.g. telling
- anti-Nazi jokes,
- holding illegal
- meetings or not
- flying the Nazi flag
- on celebration
days
- Former Prussian
- chicken farmer
- Interested in
- German folklore
- Highly sensitive –
- could watch
- executions he
- ordered
- One of those
- thought responsible
- for Final Solution
- (1942) systematic
- execution of Jews

New Plan
- Dr Hjalmar Schacht
- President of
- Reichsbank
- Minister of
- the Economy
- Imports limited
- Trade agreements
- Unemployment reduced
- Hermann Goering
- WWI fighter pilot
- Head of German
- airforce (Luftwaffe)
- Self-sufficiency
- Synthetic raw
- materials (ersatz)
- Reduce imports
- Tighten control on
- wages

Unemployment – how the Nazis dealt with the problem
- By 1939 unemployment had fallen to less than 0.5 million
- After 1932, reparations ended
- Autobahn and public building projects, e.g. Olympic Stadium, Berlin
- Reich Labour Service (RAD) and conscription – 1m in Army by 1939
- Government investment schemes, e.g. Volkswagen

Nazi economy

Aims
- Reduce unemployment (1933, 6 million)
- Rearmament
- Self-sufficiency (Autarky)

Four-Year Plan
- Dr Hjalmar Schacht
- President of
- Reichsbank
- Minister of
- the Economy
- Imports limited
- Trade agreements
- Unemployment reduced
- Hermann Goering
- WWI fighter pilot
- Head of German
- airforce (Luftwaffe)
- Self-sufficiency
- Synthetic raw
- materials (ersatz)
- Reduce imports
- Tighten control on
- wages

Cinema
- Film going quadrupled between 1933 and 1942
- Mixture of entertainment & news
- Admission only allowed at start
- Jud Suss – story of an evil Jew
- Leni Riefenstahl, ‘Triumph of the Will’ & ‘Olympiade’

Festivals & rallies
- September 1933-38, Nuremberg rallies
- Mixture of public spectacle, military parade & propaganda
- Festivals and celebrations, e.g. Hitler’s Birthday, Munich Putsch Day & Founding of Nazi Party Day

Radio
- 6,000 public loudspeakers
- Cheap radios Volksempfänger
- Between 1932-9 the number of families with radios rose from 25% to 70%
- Mixture of drama, light entertainment & news
- Only receive national broadcasts
- “the spiritual weapon of the totalitarian state” (Goebbels)

Opposition to youth groups
- Swing clubs – disrespectful to the Führer, e.g. ‘Heil Benny’ greeting
- Edelewiss Pirates – bullied members of the Hitler Youth
- Some youths sheltered deserters & escapees
- White Rose group – distributed Nazi propaganda

Role of women
- Didn’t work – women were encouraged or forced to leave their jobs, e.g. all women doctors sacked
- Good housewives – used leftovers, prepared ‘Eintopf’ meal
- Good mothers – healthy, promoted traditional family values, ‘Honour Cross of German Mothers’
- Dressed in traditional German clothes
- Brought up children to worship Führer & join Hitler Youth

1945 (HT3 - The experiences of Germans under the Nazis)
### Nazi economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successes</th>
<th>Failures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small businesses – Nazis passed laws banning new department stores and stopping creation of new ones. Competing Jewish businesses were closed down.</td>
<td>Value of trade double for Germany, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers – resented Nazi meddling, every hen had to lay 65 eggs per year for example. Farmers suffered from shortage of labour as workers went to work in the cities and factories.</td>
<td>Unemployment benefit; working week 63 hours in 1937; 60% increase in prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled workers – most were quickly given jobs on govt. programmes, e.g. constructing autobahn, Local govt. took action to provide hot meals in the factory etc.</td>
<td>Small businesses - between 1936 and 1939 the no. of self-employed skilled craftsmen fell from 1,650,000 to 1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reich Labour Service (RAD)</td>
<td>Farmers suffered from shortage of labour as workers went to work in the cities and factories. 40% increase in income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauty of Labour scheme – helped improve conditions in factories, e.g. good ventilation,</td>
<td>Business – greater govt. intervention, e.g. over prices, wages, profits and imports. Govt also decided who should receive raw materials and forced some industries to produce certain goods for the war effort. 115% increase in earnings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reich Labour Service</td>
<td>Unskilled workers – wages often lower than unemployment benefit; working week increased from 43 to 47 hours (1939). 25% increase in wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength through Joy (Kraft durch Freude) – offered prizes and rewards for hard work, as well as savings scheme, e.g. People’s Car Scheme</td>
<td>Reich Labour Service (RAD) – all men aged 18-25 had to do 6 months’ work service. Unpopular because it was hard manual labour &amp; was used to indoctrinate young people like the Hitler Youth movement; only 10 days holiday a year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persecution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1933</td>
<td>One-day boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors all over Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1934</td>
<td>Jews prohibited from holding health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1935</td>
<td>Nuremberg Laws introduced which included: Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour which prohibited Jews from holding German citizenship and marrying non-Jews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1938</td>
<td>Munich synagogue burned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1938</td>
<td>Jews had to have the red letter ‘J’ stamped on passports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-10 November 1938</td>
<td>Kristallnacht: 100 Jews murdered, 1000s sent to concentration camps, shops destroyed &amp; synagogues burned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 November 1938</td>
<td>Jews expelled from schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1940</td>
<td>Warsaw ghetto formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1942</td>
<td>Wannsee Conference leads to ‘Final Solution’ leads to Jewish camps becoming extermination camps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Opposition to Nazis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grumbling</th>
<th>Passive resistance</th>
<th>Assassination attempts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Germans resented intrusion by state, e.g. tactics of SA, propaganda, Block Warden collecting subscriptions</td>
<td>Many refused to join the party or to give the ‘Heil Hitler’ salute; some were executed for their resistance; banned political parties went underground (e.g. Social Democrats in exile, SOPADE); 1936 Gestapo broke up 1000 underground meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People attended rallies because their jobs might depend on it but didn’t always endorse the views of the Nazi Party</td>
<td>Reinhard Heydrich, Chief of Reich Security, assassinated by two specially trained Czech soldiers, 1942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Nazi jokes was a safety valve, a way of expressing criticism or disapproval, but not openly</td>
<td>Martin Niemoller and Dietrich Bonhoeffer, founders of the ‘Confessional Church’, Bonhoeffer who spoke out against Nazis and plotted in secret to overthrow Nazi State, eventually died in concentration camp on 8 April 1945; Bishop von Galen, Lion of Munster, led a campaign against the Nazis’ euthanasia programme ‘Aktion T4.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persecution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who were the ‘undesirables’?</th>
<th>Reasons for anti-Semitism</th>
<th>Steps to Final Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Those who were a burden on the community &amp; the work-shy</td>
<td>Anti-Semitism common in Europe for many centuries</td>
<td>Boycotts, purges, labour camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unhealthy or disabled</td>
<td>Jews were associated with revolution and Communism</td>
<td>Nuremberg Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramps &amp; beggars</td>
<td>Suspicion over their wealth &amp; power – Jews made 1% of German population but 17% of bankers were Jews</td>
<td>Kristallnacht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholics</td>
<td>Religious intolerance</td>
<td>Einsatzgruppen (‘one sentence groups’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitutes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminals</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile gas chambers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homosexuals</td>
<td></td>
<td>Death camps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsies</td>
<td></td>
<td>1942, Nazi leaders met at Wannsee, Berlin. They planned quickest way to eliminate the remaining 11 million Jews. Concentration camps would become extermination camps. 6 major camps, including Auschwitz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Question 1
How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about _____ (4 marks)

### Question 2
Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have a different interpretation about _____ (4 marks)

### Question 3
Which interpretation do you find more convincing about _____ (8 marks)

### Question 4
Describe _____ (4 marks)

### Question 5
In what ways did _____ Explain your answer. (8 marks)

### Question 6
A factor question. You will be given two bullet points. You need to write a paragraph on each bullet point and then a paragraph in conclusion. Example - Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923; economic problems or political unrest? (12 marks)