

History Paper 3 — Germany- Topic 1: Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29: Timeline

1	9th Nov 1918	Kaiser abdicates (resigns from being monarch)
2	11 th Nov 1918	Armistice (ceasefire) signed. Politicians who sign this called 'November Criminals' by Nazis
3	Jan 1919	Spartacist Uprising
4	June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed
5	August 1919	Weimar Constitution signed
6	1920	Kapp Putsch
7	Jan 1923	French invasion of Ruhr
8	Nov 1923	Hyperinflation
9	Nov 1923	Munich Putsch
10	1924	Dawes Plan
11	1925	Locarno Pact
12	1926	Germany joins League of Nations
13	1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact
14	1929	Young Plan
15	1929	Peter Kurten , the 'Vampire of Dusseldorf' murders 11 people
16	1930	The film 'Blue Angel' is Released

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29: Key Questions

19	Why was ToV so harsh?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The war had led to millions of deaths, almost 10 million servicemen The war destroyed thousands of building and communities e.g. Ypres in Belgium No previous war had caused as much damage . People were very angry with Germany
20	Why did German's think ToV was too harsh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reparations too high. Germans supported politicians who promised to stop paying them (like the Nazis) War Guilt was very embarrassing. Causing Germans to support politicians who promised to rip up the admission. (like the Nazis) Felt defenceless. Caused them to support politicians who promised to rebuild the army. (like the Nazis) Losing land was humiliating and harmed the economy. Caused them to support politicians who promised to take the land back. (like the Nazis)
21	What threats did Weimar Republic face 1919-23?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1919 Spartacist Uprising- communists led by Rosa Luxemburg tried to take control of Berlin. Stopped by right wing groups e.g. Freikorps 1920 Kapp Putsch. General Kapp tried to take over Berlin. Stopped by a general strike 1923 French Invasion of the Ruhr. Germany stopped paying reparations. In response France invaded the Ruhr area to take coal and steel. In response the German government told workers to go on strike. To pay the striking workers the government printed more paper money. 1923 Hyperinflation: printing money led to prices increasing and the value of the mark decreasing rapidly. In November 1923 a loaf of bread cost 200 million marks. Germans were starving and could not afford rent or fuel. 1923 Munich Putsch; Nazis tried to take control of Munich the capital of the German region of Bavaria.
22	Causes of Weimar economic Recovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1923 Retenmark. New currency put an end to hyperinflation 1924 – Dawes Plan – loans to Germany from USA 1929 Young Plan – reduced monthly reparations payments
23	'Who experienced a Golden Age 1925-29?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women gained the right to vote and became doctors and teachers. Women gained social freedoms e.g. go out alone to bars, smoke and drink alcohol. Artists like George Grosz painted modern art that criticised old fashioned ideas. There was massive increase in cinema attendances with film stars like Marlene Dietrich in 'The Blue Angel' being very popular Factory owners and the rich had no debts because of hyperinflation. Jobs: Germany a leader in steel and chemical production. Factory workers wages increased Housing improved. The Weimar government built 2 million new homes. Homelessness fell by 60%. Bauhaus architecture improved workers housing
24	Who did not experience a Golden Age 1925-29?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germans with traditional views disliked social changes, modern art, cinema music and architecture Traditional Germans blamed increases in crime on social changes e.g. –Peter Kurten 'The Vampire of Dusseldorf Middle class savings were wiped out by hyperinflation. The price of wheat was very low meaning farmers were very poor Many disabled soldiers were not paid their war pension because the Weimar Government was disorganised

Treaty of Versailles and Weimar Germany 1919-29. key words

17	Treaty Of Versailles; terms BRAT	<p>B = Blame. Germany had to take blame for the war. War Guilt Clause; 231. The part of Treaty Germans hated the most. Humiliating.</p> <p>R = Reparations; compensation to Allies. Set at £6.6 billion in 1921</p> <p>A = Army; limited to 100,000 men. No air force, no tanks, no submarines</p> <p>T = Territory; Germany lost land e.g. Alsace-Lorraine, Saar, all African colonies</p>
18	Hyperinflation	When prices rise quickly and the value of money decreases quickly.