

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

KT1: The Weimar Republic, 1918-29

The Weimar Republic	
1	This was the name given to Germany after the Kaiser had abdicated in November 1918. This was a time of despair and hope for Germany. At first, the country faced lots of chaos but under Gustav Stresemann, there was some stability.
Key events	
2	1918 World War One ended. The Kaiser abdicated and Germany became a country without a monarch (a Republic).
3	1919 January Spartacist Uprising
4	1919 June Signing of the Treaty of Versailles
5	1919 August Weimar Constitution finalised
6	1920 Kapp Putsch
7	1923 French occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation
8	1924 Dawes Plan
9	1925 Locarno Pact
10	1926 Germany joins League of Nations
11	1928 Kellogg Briand Pact
12	1929 Young Plan
Key Concepts	
13	The Weimar Republic faced much opposition, It was disliked by the left wing who wanted Germany to be like Communist Russia and it was disliked by the right wing who wanted the monarchy back.
14	The Treaty of Versailles caused many problems for Germany. The German people disliked the politicians for signing it and it caused political problems and economic problems.
15	Gustav Stresemann helped to bring about recovery in Germany after 1924. He solved economic problems by making friends with other countries. However, historians have very different views about the extent of this recovery.
16	The Golden Age was the period from 1924-29 and it saw significant changes in culture, the standard of living and the position of women.

Key Words		
17	Abdication	When a monarch leaves the throne
18	Republic	A country without a King or a Queen
19	Ebert	The first President of the Republic
20	Stresemann	The Chancellor of Germany from the Summer of 1923
21	Article 48	The President could use this to ignore the Reichstag and rule as he saw fit
22	Kaiser	King
23	Armistice	An agreement to end war
24	Weimar	The new government could not meet in Berlin as it was so dangerous, so they met here instead
25	Constitution	This is an agreement about how the country would be ruled
26	Reichstag	German parliament
27	Gewaltfrieden	An enforced peace
28	Freikorps	Ex military soldiers who wanted to overthrow the Republic
29	Rentenmark	The currency of Germany after November 1923
30	Hyperinflation	When money loses its value
31	Dawes Plan	An agreement where the USA would lend Germany money
32	Young Plan	This lowered the reparations payment and gave Germany longer to pay
33	Treaty of Versailles	This decided how Germany was going to be treated after WW1
34	Locarno Pact	An agreement on borders signed by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium
35	Kellogg Briand Pact	65 countries including Germany agreed to resolve conflict peacefully
36	Coalition	A government of two or more political parties

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

KT2: Hitler's Rise to Power, 1919-33

Hitler's Rise to Power	
1	Hitler sets up the Nazi Party in 1920 and becomes Chancellor in January 1933. This happens for a variety of reasons – Hitler's strengths, inbuilt problems of the Weimar Republic, and the weaknesses of others.
Key events	
2	1919 Hitler joins the German Worker's Party
3	1920 Hitler sets up the Nazi Party
4	1921 Hitler introduces the SA
5	1923 The Munich Putsch
6	1925 Mein Kampf published
7	1926 Bamberg Conference
8	1928 Nazis win 12 seats in Reichstag
9	1929 Death of Stresemann and Wall Street Crash
10	1930 Nazis win 107 seats in Reichstag
11	1932 July Nazis win 230 seats in Reichstag
12	1932 November Nazis win 196 seats in Reichstag
13	1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor
Key Concepts	
14	The Munich Putsch is a significant event. Although a failure, Hitler gained publicity, he wrote Mein Kampf and he realised that if he was to win power, he needed to do this by votes and not by force.
15	Stable Stresemann caused problems for the popularity of the Nazi Party. When times were good, voters were not attracted to the Nazi policies.
16	The Wall Street Crash was a major turning point in the fortunes of the Nazi Party. The Nazi message did not change but people were now prepared to hear it.
17	The Backstairs Intrigue - At a time when Nazi popularity at the polls was decreasing, Hitler was handed power by political elites who feared a Communist take over and Civil War.

Key Words		
18	NSDAP	The Nazis
19	Iron Cross Award	Given for bravery in war
20	Volk	The notion of pure German people
21	25 Point Programme	The political manifesto of the Nazi Party
22	Volkischer Beobachter	People's Observer, a Nazi newspaper
23	Fuhrerprinzip	Belief that one person should run a Party
24	Swastika	Emblem of the Nazi Party
25	SA or Sturmabteilung	Private army of the Nazi Party headed by Himmler
26	Aryan	Pure German people
27	Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jewish people
28	Mein Kampf	Hitler's autobiography
29	Putsch	An attempt to get power illegally
30	Blood Martyrs	16 Nazis who died at the Munich Putsch
31	Gaue	Local party branches
32	SS or Schutzstaffel	Hitler's bodyguards
33	KPD	German Communist Party
34	Propaganda	Goebbels attempted to make people think in a certain way
35	Hindenburg	The President of the Republic from 1925 to 1934
36	Roter Frontkampferbund	The Communist's own private army

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

KT3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship

Nazi Control and Dictatorship	
1	This was a time when Hitler formed a legal dictatorship and put in place methods of propaganda and censorship to persuade and encourage all Germany people to support Nazi ideals.
Key events	
2	1933 January Hitler becomes Chancellor
3	1933 February Reichstag Fire
4	1933 March Nazis win 288 seats
5	1933 March Enabling Act passed
6	1933 July Nazis become the only legal party in Germany
7	1934 June Night of the Long Knives
8	1934 August President Hindenburg dies
9	1934 August Hitler combines the post of Chancellor and President and becomes Fuhrer
10	1934 August German army swears allegiance to Hitler
11	1938 Over the course of the year, Hitler removes 16 army generals from their positions
Key Concepts	
12	Removal – From 1933 to 1934, Hitler removed all opposition and established himself as Fuhrer.
13	Control – There was an attempt to control and influence attitudes. This was done by propaganda and terror.
14	Opposition – The youth and the churches opposed the regime.

Key Words		
15	Marinus van der Lubbe	The Reichstag Fire was blamed on this Communist
16	Enabling Act	Gave the Nazis full power for the next 4 years
17	Gleichschaltung	Hitler's attempt to bring German society into line with Nazi philosophy
18	German Labour Front (DAF)	Set up to replace Trade Unions
19	Dachau	First concentration camp
20	Centralisation	Germany had been divided into districts called Lander. Now Germany was run from Berlin alone
21	Purge	To get rid of opposition
22	Gestapo	Secret police headed by Goering.
23	Night of the Long Knives	Removal on internal and external opposition
24	Sicherheitsdienst (SD)	The intelligence body of the Nazi Party
25	Concordat	In July 1933 the Pope agreed to stay out of political matters if the Nazis did not interfere with Catholic affairs
26	Eidelweiss Pirates and Swing Youth	Groups who opposed the Hitler Youth
27	Confessional Church	Followed traditional German Protestantism and refused to allow the Nazification of religion. Led by Pastor Martin Niemoller
28	Mit Brennender Sorge (With Burning Concern)	The Pope wrote to priests in Germany about his concerns over the Nazi attempts to control religion

Knowledge Organiser: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-39

KT4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39

Life in Nazi Germany	
1	The lives of German citizens were changed after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. For some, life was better under the Nazis but for others, it was much worse.
Key events	
2	1933 Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. Law for the Encouragement of Marriage. Sterilisation Law passed.
3	1935 The Nuremberg Laws were passed.
4	1935 Conscription introduced.
5	1936 Membership of the Hitler Youth made compulsory.
6	1938 Jewish children were not allowed to attend German schools. Lebensborn programme introduced. Kristallnacht.
7	1939 The euthanasia campaign began. Designated Jewish ghettos established.
Key Concepts	
9	Anti-Semitism – Persecution of the Jews grew continuously after 1933.
10	Young – The Nazis placed much emphasis on controlling the young as only then could they secure a 'thousand year Reich'. Youth organisations and education indoctrinated the German youth.
11	Women – The Nazis had traditional family values but even these were tested by the needs of war and the desire to ensure a growing Aryan population.
12	Living Standards – The Nazis did reduce unemployment but they did this by banning Jews and women from the workplace and by putting Germany on a war footing. Workers had limited rights.

Key Words		
13	Kinder, Kuche, Kirche	Children, Kitchen, Church. This summed up the Nazi ideal of womanhood
14	The Motherhood Cross Award	Given to women for large families
15	Lebensborn	Where unmarried women were impregnated by SS men.
16	Napola	Schools intended to train the future leaders of Germany
17	Nazi Teachers League	All teachers had to swear an oath of loyalty to the Nazis
18	Reich Labour Service	A scheme to provide young men with manual labour jobs
19	Invisible unemployment	The Nazi unemployment figures did not include women, Jews, opponent and unmarried men under 25
20	Autobahn	Motorway
21	Rearmament	Building up the armed forces readiness for war
22	Volksgemeinschaft	The Nazi community
23	Strength Through Joy	An attempt to improve the leisure time of German workers
24	Beauty of Labour	Tried to improve working conditions of German workers.
25	Volkswagon	People's car
26	Eintopf	A one pot dish
27	Herrenvolk	The master race or the Aryans
28	Nuremberg Laws	Jews were stripped of their citizenship rights and marriage between Jews and no Jews was forbidden
29	Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)	A Nazi sponsored event against the Jewish community