

History Revision – Work Booklet

Germany, 1890 – 1945: Democracy and dictatorship.

This booklet will organise and test your knowledge on this topic.

Page numbers match this book not the revision guide.

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The impact of the First World War on Germany.

5) What was Germany like by 1918?

6) Complete the flowchart to outline how the German government changed from late 1918 to early 1919.

| | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Autumn 1918 German armies in retreat. German people not informed of desperate situation | 9 November 1918 | 11 November 1918 |
| 6 December 2018 | 5 January 1919 | 19 January 1919 |
| February 1919 | | |

7) Complete the table below on the problems faced by the new Weimar government in 1919. Include as much detail as possible.

| Area | Problem |
|----------------------|---------|
| Political | |
| International | |
| Economic | |
| Social | |

8) Why did support for left-wing parties increase in 1918?

9) What was the Treaty of Versailles? Name at least 4 terms?

10) What was hyperinflation?

CHECKPOINT 1: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Interpretation A: Adapted from a book by historian Sally Marks called *The Illusion of Peace: International Relations in Europe 1918 – 1933*, written in 1976.

The Treaty of Versailles is severe, but it is amazing it is not more so. Thanks to Wilson's insistence, Germany lost remarkably little territory, considering how thoroughly it had lost the war. True, the colonies were gone, but the European losses were relatively few. The real difficulty was not that the treaty was exceptionally severe, but that the Germans thought it was, and in time persuaded others it was.

Source B: The Caption for this 1924 poster asks, '*Who in the war stabbed the German army in the back?*'



The new Weimar government: initial problems and recovery under Stresemann.

11) When and what were the 3 rebellions? What were the aims and outcomes of these rebellions?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

12a) Why is the Munich Putsch a significant event?

12b) What happened to Hitler because of the Munich Putsch? Why is this important?

13) Who is Stresemann and what did he do? Explain why all 3 events were significant.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

14) The following statements are vague and lack detail. Using your own knowledge develop the following statements to show you understand the general points made.

| Generalised statement | Developed explanation |
|---|-----------------------|
| The President could act like a dictator. | |
| It was difficult for any party to get a majority. | |
| The Spartacists were Communists. | |
| Stresemann ended hyperinflation. | |
| Germany was becoming more prosperous. | |
| Germany's progress depended on the USA. | |

15) Do the following statements support or challenge the following statement? 'In the 1920s the Weimar Republic seemed like a new strong government for Germany.'

| Statement | Support | Challenge |
|--|---------|-----------|
| The <i>Freikorps</i> wanted to return to a strong government under the Kaiser. | | |
| All Germans over the age of 20 could vote. | | |
| Attempts to overthrow the Weimar Republic were defeated. | | |
| Hyperinflation ended and a new currency was introduced by Stresemann. | | |
| Germany was allowed to join the League of Nations in 1926. | | |
| German prosperity deepened largely on US loans | | |
| Unemployment was rising by the end of the 1920s. | | |

CHECKPOINT 2: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source C: Price for a loaf of bread and one egg in Germany, 1914 - 23

| Year | Price of a loaf of bread | Price of one egg |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1914 | | 0.9 marks |
| 1918 | 0.6 marks | |
| 1921 | 4 marks | 0.6 marks |
| 1922 | 163 marks | 7 marks |
| 1923:Jan | 250 marks | |
| 1923:Jul | 3456 marks | 5000 marks |
| 1923:Sept | 1,512,000 marks | 4,000,000 marks |
| 1923:Nov | 201,000,000,000 marks | 320,000,000,000 marks |

Source D: A woman using worthless German banknotes to light her fire in 1923



Source E: From the speech Hitler gave on the night of the Munich Putsch on 8th November 1923:

I am going to carry out the promise I made five years ago when I was in the army hospital: to neither rest nor sleep until the November Criminals have been hurled to the ground , until on the ruins of the pitiful Germany of today has risen a Germany of power and greatness.

Source F: Jack Jones, historian, writing in his book, *A German Recover?* 2013

Germany was struggling and perhaps on the verge of collapse. The situation with their marks was getting out of control, people could not carry the money they needed to buy one necessary item of food. They needed someone to save them, Stresemann was that man.

Source G: From a speech by Hitler in 1925.

Instead of working to achieve power by armed rebellion, we shall have to hold our noses and enter the Reichstag. Outvoting them may take longer than outshooting them but sooner or later we shall have a majority and, after that, Germany.

The impact of the Depression on Germany.

16) What was the Great Depression and how did it impact Germany?

17) Who were the extremist parties and how did they appeal to Germans?

18) Who were the SA and what did they do?

19) Below is a table with reasons why people voted for the Nazis, you need to complete the explanation column (why did each reason make people voted for the Nazis)

| Reason | Developed explanations |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Hitler's skill as a speaker | |
| The Nazis' private army -SA | |
| Nazi Propaganda | |
| The Depression | |

20) Using the above table. Which do you think was the most important reason? Why?

CHECKPOINT 3: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source H: From an entry by a German worker in a prize essay contest in 1934 for the best personal life history of a Nazi; the contest was organised by an American researcher trying to find out why people became Nazis:

Thousands of factories closed their doors. Hunger was the daily companion of the German working man. Many an honest working man had to resort to theft to obtain food. All fellow citizens yearned for better times. As for me, like many other, I had lost all I possessed, so, early in 1930, I joined the Nazis party.

Source I: SA members standing in front of the Reichstag, 1932.



Source J: From the BBC documentary series *The Nazis: A warning from history*, 1997.

In the economic crisis, the Nazis' vote increased. They still said the same – Versailles was a crime, Jews should be persecuted, Germany must be reborn. Their message hadn't changed, it was just that now more Germans were ready to hear it.

Source K: From the World at War: *The Landmark Oral History* by Richard Holms (2011), in which Konrad Morgen (a student in Germany in the early 1930s) states in an interview in 1973:

What did he promise? Work and bread for the masses, for the millions of workers that were unemployed and hungry at that time. Nowadays, work and bread doesn't mean very much, but at the time it was an absolute necessity – a basic need, and this promise that wouldn't make any sense today – then it sounded like a promise of paradise.

Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933? *12 marks*

- The effects of the Wall Street Crash
- The role of Nazi Propaganda

The failure of Weimar democracy: Hitler becomes Chancellor, January 1933.

21) What is 'proportional representation'? Why did it not work?

22) What was Article 48?

23) How did Chancellor Brüning try to solve the problems caused by the Depression?

24) How did a series of elections allow the Nazis to exploit people's disillusion with the Weimar government? Explain how and why the Nazis grew.

25) Why did Hindenburg make Hitler Chancellor in January 1930? Was Hindenburg happy with this decision?

The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship in the years 1933 – 34.

26) in the table below you will need to say what the event was and why this event was significant.

| Name | What was the event? | Why was this event significant? |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| The Enabling Act | | |
| Proportional representation | | |
| The Reichstag Fire | | |
| The Night of the Long Knives | | |
| The Wall Street Crash | | |
| Hitler becoming Führer | | |

27) How many seats did the Nazis win in the March 1933 election?

28) How many people were in the SA in 1933 – 34?

29) Who was Ernst Röhm?

Economic changes: employment and rearmament.

30) What was unemployment in 1933? What was unemployment in 1939?

1933: _____ 1939: _____

31) Why did unemployment drop during the period 1933 – 39? 3 reasons.

a) _____

b) _____

c)

32) List 5 things most Germans were happy about in 1933 – 39?

33) List 3 things most Germans were not so happy about in the period 1933 – 39.

34) Other than workers, who else benefited during Nazi Germany? (4 groups)

35) The following statements are vague and lack detail. Using your own knowledge develop the following statements to show you understand the general points made.

| Statement | Developed |
|---|-----------|
| Unemployment went down in the period 1933 – 39. | |
| The Nazis created jobs 1933 – 39. | |
| Farmers were helped by Nazi policies 1933 – 39. | |
| Bomb damage was huge during the Second World War. | |
| Food shortages got worse as the war went on. | |

CHECKPOINT 4: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?
- Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?
- What was the purpose of the source?

Source L: This election poster reads, 'Women! Save the German family. Vote for Adolf Hitler'



Source M: From a documentary on Auschwitz, this is a quote from a 1997 interview with a former German soldier, who shared his thoughts on what he first thought of Hitler in the 1930s:

He began to speak and I immediately disliked him. I didn't know then what he would later become. I found him rather comical with his funny little moustache. He had a scratchy voice and a rather strange appearance, and he shouted so much. He was shouting in this small room, and what he was saying was rather simplistic. I thought he wasn't quite normal. I found him spooky.

Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

Describe 2 reasons why people voted for the Nazi party.

Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following question:

In what ways had the life of women changed during Nazi Germany?

41) How did the actions get worse (THINK Holocaust)?

42) in the table below explain the following events and their significance.

| Name | Description of the event | Significance of the event |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ghettos | | |
| Einsatzgruppen | | |
| The Final Solution | | |

43) Do the following statements support or challenge the following statement? 'German people benefited from Nazi rule in the years 1933 – 39.'

| Statement | Support | Challenge |
|---|---------|-----------|
| German children were taught that they were members of a master-race. | | |
| Married couples were given financial rewards if they had four or more children. | | |
| Children were taught by teachers who supported the Nazis. | | |
| Women were restricted in what careers they could have. | | |
| The Jews were no longer German citizens after the Nuremberg Laws were passed in 1935. | | |
| Most German boys were keen to join the Hitler Youth movement. | | |

The Nazi dictatorship.

44) Explain how the Nazis controlled Germany?

45) What were the Nuremberg rallies?

46) Give 3 reasons why there was little opposition to Hitler in the 1930s.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

47) Give 3 groups who resisted Hitler during the Second World War and say what happened to them.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

CHECKPOINT 5: Annotate the sources and provenance,

Include contextual knowledge.

- **Add a minimum of 3 pieces of knowledge to each source?**
- **Look at who has created the source, why would they have that opinion?**
- **What was the purpose of the source?**

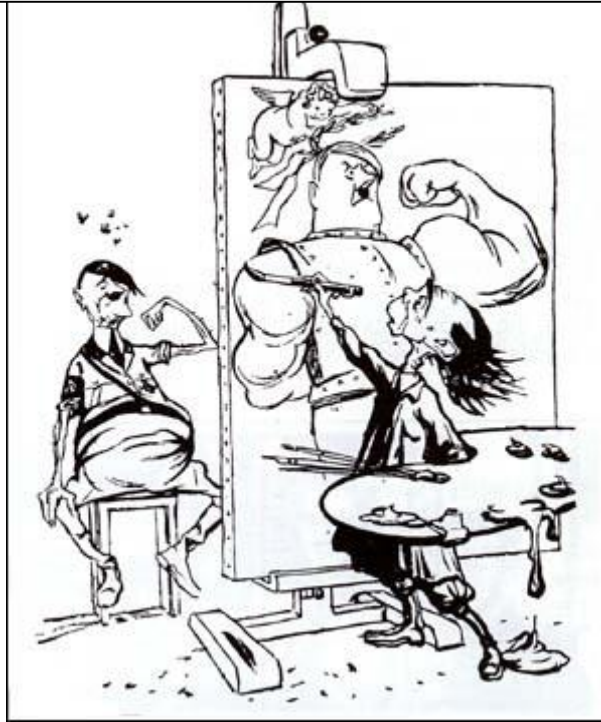
Source N: An incident report by the SD in the Rhineland area of Germany, July 1938:

In a café, a 64-year-old woman remarked to her companion at the table, 'Mussolini [leader of Italy] has more political sense in one of his boots than Hitler has in his brain.' The remark was overheard and five minutes later the woman was arrested by the Gestapo, who had been alerted by telephone.

Source O: From *The World at War* by Richard Holmes (2007), in which Lieutenant von Kleist-Schmenzin, a surviving conspirator of the 1944 July Bomb Plot, is interviewed:

I think a person who has never lived in a dictatorship can't understand the power of propaganda. If you hear always the same, if you read every newspaper the same and have very few possibilities for other information then you become very impressed by the things which you are told. And it's very difficult to have to make up your own mind, to be critical.

Source P: A Russian cartoon from 1941 showing Goebbels the artist painting a rather different image of Hitler than the reality.



Source Q: The execution of a group of Edelweiss Pirates in November 1944. There were approximately 2000 young rebel groups all over Germany. During the war, they continued their resistance and even helped crashed enemy airmen to get to Britain.



Write a success criteria (mark scheme) for the following questions:

How does source N differ from source O on Nazi control over Germany?

Why might the authors of source N and O have different interpretations on Nazi control over Germany?

Which interpretation do you find more convincing on Nazi control over Germany?

Explain your answer using source N and O and your contextual knowledge.
