

Year 11 Interactive Knowledge Organiser

History – Second Edition

Paper 1 Unit 1: Germany Democracy and Dictatorship



Name

Form

History Teacher

Government of Germany under the Kaiser

Kaiser	
Chancellor	
Bundesrat	
Reichstag	
Militarism	
Socialism	

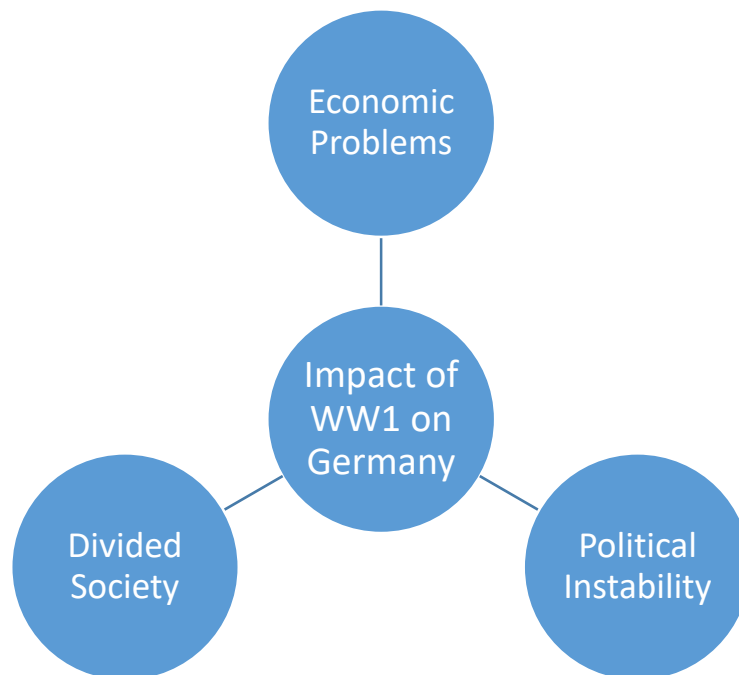
The Navy Laws

- What?
- Why?
- How?
- Impact

List Three Problems the Kaiser faced in Ruling Germany

Germany and the First World War

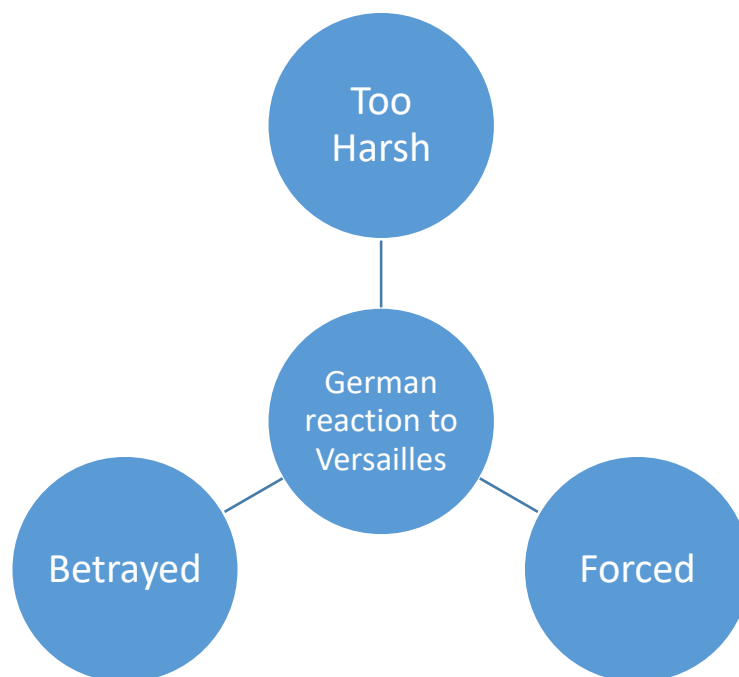
In 1914 the Germans were a proud people, the Kaiser was virtually a dictator, the army was the finest in the world, there was economic prosperity and the people were well-educated and well-fed. In August 1914, Germany went to war with her ally Austria against Britain, France and Russia. Four long years of war later Germany was very different.



Treaty of Versailles

By the autumn of 1918 Germany was facing defeat and so an armistice was agreed on condition that Germany became more democratic. When the Kaiser refused, soldiers and sailors mutinied and soon several German cities were facing revolution. The Kaiser abdicated and on 11 November 1918 the war ended. In June 1919 The Peace Agreement was signed at Versailles

What was agreed at Versailles?	
Land	
Army	
Money	
Blame	



The Weimar Republic

After the Kaiser abdicated the German politicians met in the town of Weimar and created a new constitution. They could not meet in Berlin due to violence between Nationalists and Communists who each wanted to take over Germany and run it in different ways

Weimar republic	
Constitution	
Proportional Representation	
Article 48	
President	
Reichstag	

Strengths of the Weimar Republic	Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic

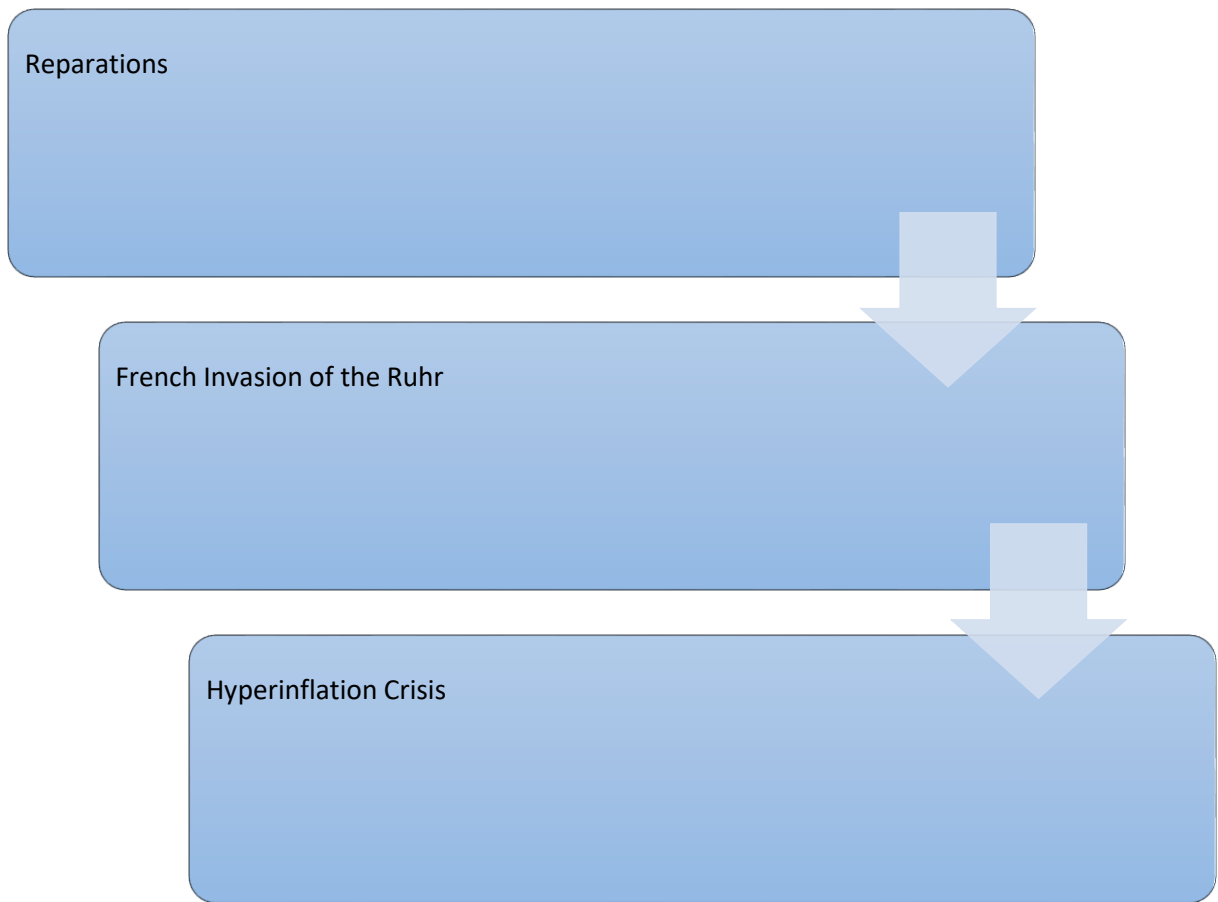
The Crisis Years 1919-23

Summary Timeline	
Date	Name of Event
January 1919	
June 1919	
March 1920	
June 1922	
January 1923	
September 1923	
November 1923	

Rebellions

Date	Rebellion	Aims and outcome
Jan 1919		
March 1920 (a)		
March 1920 (b)		
Nov 1923		

Hyperinflation



Losers	Winners

What was the impact of Hyperinflation on the Government and the Weimar Republic?

The Stresemann Years 1923-29

Who was Gustav Stresemann?

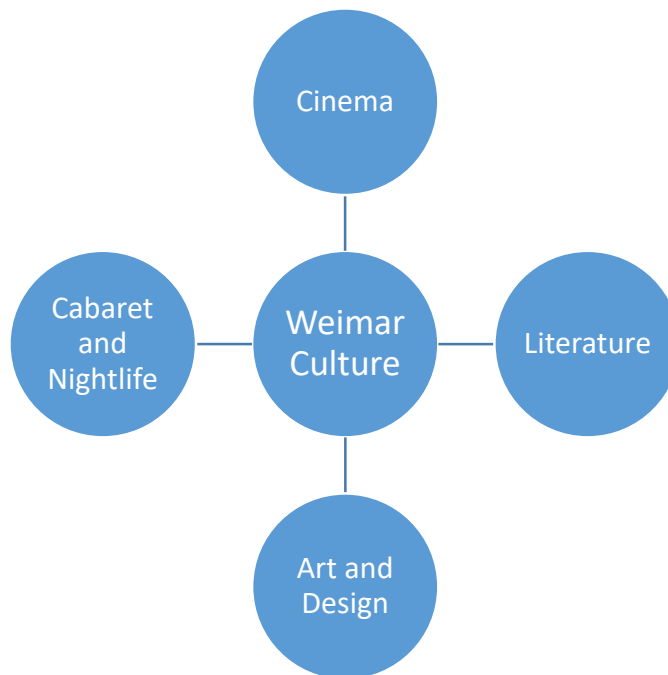
Economic Policy

Date	Event	Significance
1923	Rentenmark Established	
1924	Reichsmark Established	
1924	Dawes Plan	
1929	Young Plan	

Foreign Policy

Date	Event	Significance
1925	Locarno Pact	
1926	Germany joins League of Nations	
1924	Kellogg-Briand Pact	

Culture



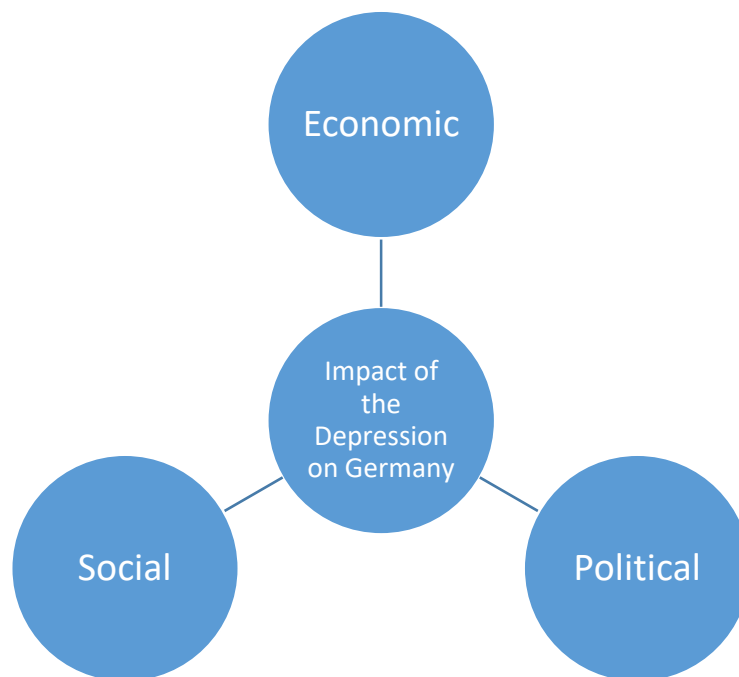
Was Stresemann a Success or Failure?

Successes	Failures

The Great Depression and the rise of the Nazis

The Wall Street Crash in the USA in October 1929 caused a huge global depression as American banks and companies went out of business and millions lost their jobs.

DON'T CONFUSE THIS WITH HYPERINFLATION – THEY ARE TWO DIFFERENT ECONOMIC CRISES WITH DIFFERENT CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES



Describe Two ways Germany Suffered economically after the Wall Street Crash

- 1
- 2

Describe two effects of the depression on the German people

- 1
- 2

Who Voted Nazi and Why?				
Women	Young People	Farmers	Middle Class	Wealthy

Explaining the Rise of the Nazis

Reasons	Fact	Explanation
Hitler's Skills as a Speaker		
Fear of Communism		
The Depression		
The SA		
Nazi Propaganda and Message		

Hitler becomes Chancellor

September 1930 Reichstag Election

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graph TD; A[September 1930 Reichstag Election] --> B[1932 Hitler Builds on this Success]; B --> C[July 1932 Election]; C --> D[Von Papen as Chancellor/ Election of November 1932]; D --> E[Hitler Becomes Chancellor];
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1932 Hitler Builds on this Success

July 1932 Election

Von Papen as Chancellor/ Election of November 1932

Hitler Becomes Chancellor

Steps to Becoming a Dictator

Date	Event and What Happened	How it Helped Hitler become a Dictator
Feb 1933		
27 Feb 1933		
23 Mar 1933		
7 April 1933		
2 May 1933		
14 July 1933		
30 June 1934		
2 Aug 1934		

Life Under the Nazis – The Economy

Over six million Germans were out of work when Hitler came to power in 1933. The Nazis set up a number of schemes programmes and organisations to boost the German economy

Initials	What does it mean in English	What did they do?
RAD		
DAF		
SDA		
KDF		

Nazi Economic Policy Can be divided into three Time Periods

1933-36 Hjalmar Schacht – New Plan	1936 – 42 Herman Goering – 4 Year Plan	1942 – 45 Albert Speer – Total War

Did the Nazis Produce an Economic Miracle?

Evidence For an Economic Miracle	Evidence Against an Economic Miracle

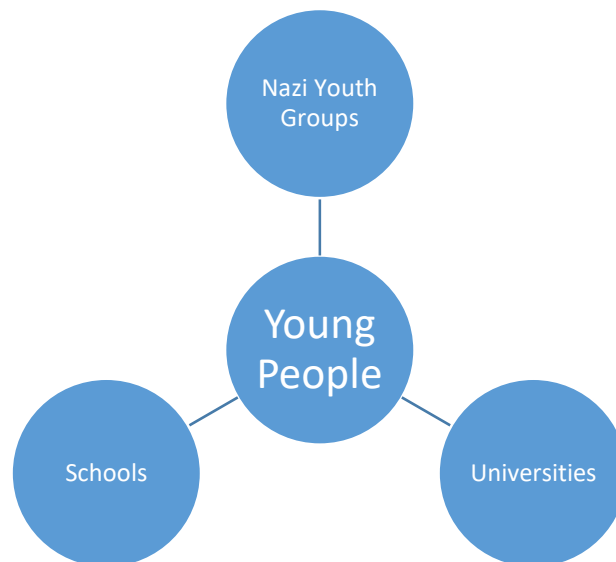
Key Concepts

What does Autarky mean and how did the Nazis try to achieve it?

What is rearmament? Give two examples of how the Nazis used rearmament to help boost the economy?

The Nazis and Young People

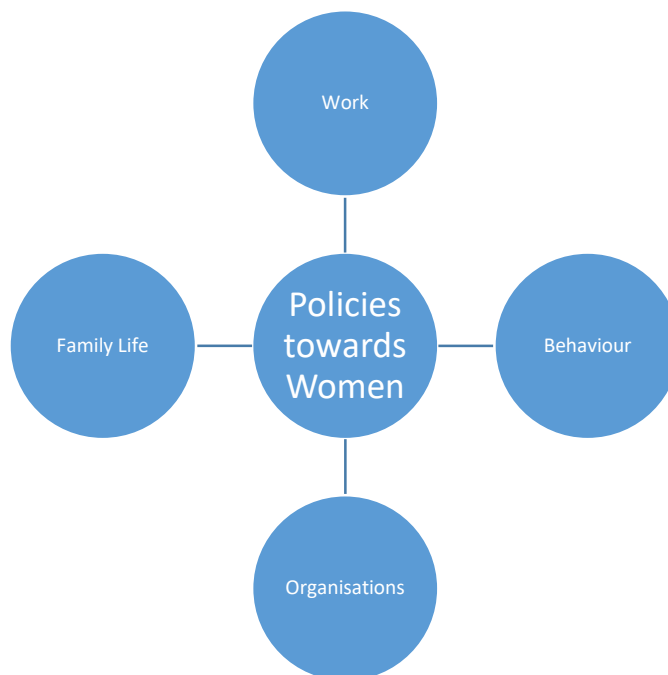
The Nazis went to great lengths to control every aspect of people's lives. They believed that if young people were brought up to believe in Nazi ideas they would support Hitler and never rebel.



The Nazis and Women

The Nazis believed that women should play a traditional role in Germany as wives and mothers.

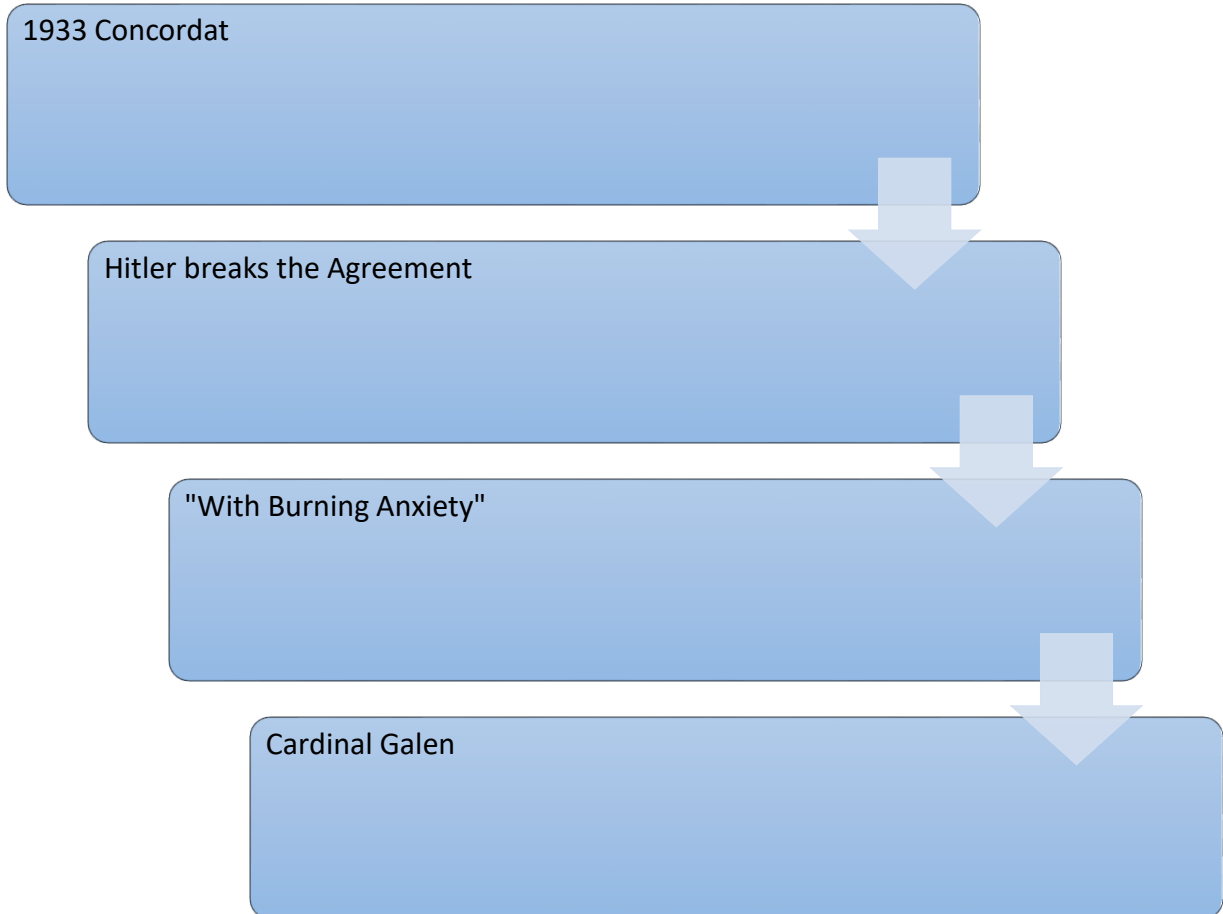
- What were the three Ks?
- What was the Cross of Honour of the German Mother?
- What was the German Women's League?



The Nazis and the Churches

Most Germans were Christian (1/3 Catholics and 2/3 Protestant). The Nazis clashed with Christianity because the beliefs and values were different however many Christians supported the Nazis because they believed in the importance of marriage and the family, they had sworn to destroy communism and Hitler promised to respect the Church

Catholic Church



Protestant Churches

Martin Niemoller	Dietrich Bonhoeffer	Reich Bishop Ludwig Muller

Persecution of Minorities

Hitler and the Nazis believed that the Germans were the superior master race and feared that inferior people were mixing with Germans and making them weaker. He wanted to rid Germany of them and had a hatred of Jews in particular.

Treatment of Minorities Under the Nazis

Date	Event	What Happened? What did it do?
1933	Law on the Revocation of Naturalization	
1933	Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary Diseases	
June 1935	All homosexual acts between men are made criminal acts.	
September 1935	Nuremberg Laws	
1936	Office for Combating Homosexuality	
November 1938	Kristallnacht ("Night of Broken Glass")	
January 1940	Action T4	
November 1940	Warsaw Ghetto Established	
June 1941	Germany invaded USSR Einsatzgruppen set up	
Jan 1942	Wansee Conference	

June 1943	Liquidation of all Ghettos ordered	
January 1945	Death Marches	

Key Words

Master race	
untermenschen	
Einsatzgruppen	
Aryan	
Ghetto	
Final Solution	

List Three examples where Jewish people fought back

1.

2.

3.

The Police State

After 1933 Germany became a police state – a country that exercises power arbitrarily through the power of the police and security forces.



Propaganda and Censorship under the Nazis

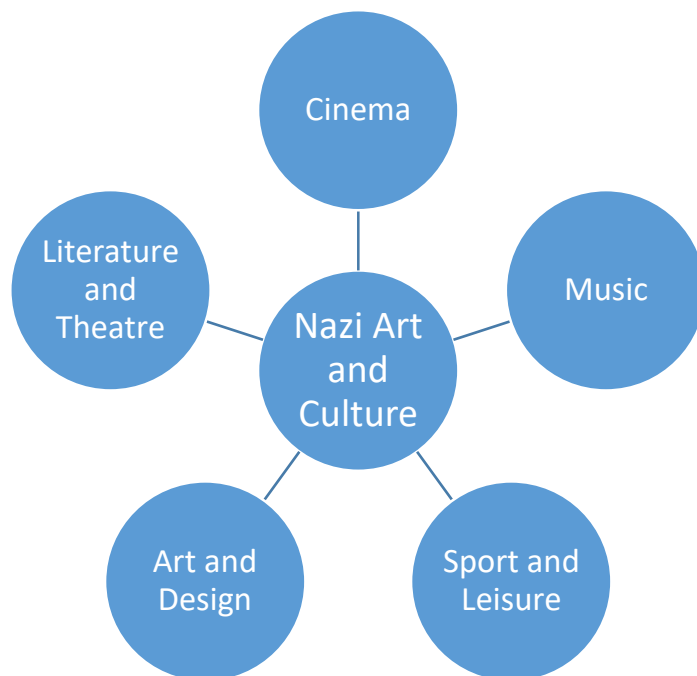
Fear of arrest or imprisonment by the Gestapo and the SS helped the Nazis keep control but as well as that the Nazis used Propaganda and Censorship to make sure that as many people as possible supported them

	Propaganda	Censorship
What?		
Who?		
Why?		

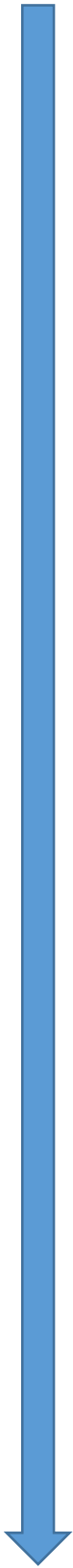
Examples of Nazi Propaganda Censorship	
Newspapers	
Cinema	
Books, Theatre Music	
Radio	
Rallies and Festivals	

Art and Culture

The Nazi Chamber of Culture led by Joseph Goebbels was set up to make sure culture supported Nazi Ideas



Opposition to the Nazis

Type	Examples	Hostility
Grumbling Moaning	Telling Anti-Nazi Jokes or complaining about the regime	
Passive Resistance	Public show of opposition often by refusing to do what the Nazis wanted August Landmesser	
Open opposition	Swing Youth Edelweiss Pirates Sophie Scholl and the White Rose	
Violence against Hitler	Kreisau Circle Beck-Goerdeler Group July Bomb Plot	

Exam Skills

Paper 1

Section A/B Germany, 1890–1945: Democracy and dictatorship

Paper 1 **Q1** *How do interpretations differ* (4 marks)

Interpretation A		Interpretation B	
Identify opinion in own words	Connective	Identify opinion in own words	Summary Sentence
Explain how or why you identified opinion in own words		Explain how or why you identified opinion in own words	

Paper 1 **Q2** *Why might interpretations differ* (4 marks)

Interpretation A		Interpretation B
Identify reason for opinion in own words from author info	Connective	Identify reason for opinion in own words from author info
Explain how or why identified reason leads to interpretation		Explain how or why identified reason leads to interpretation

Paper 1 **Q3** *Which interpretation is more convincing* (8 marks)

Interpretation A	Interpretation B	Conclusion
States interpretation is convincing	States interpretation is convincing	State which one is more convincing
Identify one part of the source that is accurate	Identify one part of the source that is accurate	Explains why chosen interpretation is more convincing
Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One fact • Two facts 	Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One fact • Two facts 	

Q4 *Describe Two Features* (4 marks)

Identify accurate problem/cause/outcome/feature/consequence	Identify different and accurate problem/cause/outcome/feature/consequence
Explain why this was a problem/cause/outcome/feature/consequence	Explain why this was a problem/cause/outcome/feature/consequence

Q5 What was the effect of... (8 marks)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2
Point Identify accurate and relevant impact/change	Point Identify different, accurate and relevant impact/change
Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge	Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge
Explain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why and how this had an impact • Explain a complexity of the change (Groups affected/Size of Change/Pace of Change/Duration of Change) 	Explain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why and how this had an impact • Explain a complexity of change (Groups affected/Size of Change/Pace of Change/Duration of Change)
Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Link Sentence Back to Question

Q6 Bullet Point (12 marks)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Conclusion
Point Identify First Bullet Point as a cause	Point Identify Second Bullet Point as a cause	Point States which Bullet Point is most important
Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge	Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge	Explain Why the chosen bullet point is important
Explain Explain why and how First Bullet Point led to outcome	Explain Explain why and how Second Bullet Point led to outcome	Explain Why chosen bullet is more important than the other
Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Explain how two bullet points are connected