

Year 11

Mock Exam Preparation

GCSE History



Revision Materials

- 2 page history of Weimar and Nazi Germany – see next slide
- Work booklets you have in school – see your teachers in class who have printed these off for you
- Knowledge organisers – attached at the end of this power point
- Both Germany and Anglo-Saxons



The Alsop History Department
Knowledge, Respect, Opportunity



WEIMAR
AND NAZI
GERMANY
1918-38

Name and teacher initials:



Weimar and Nazi Germany 2 Page History

Birth of the Weimar Republic

- **Germany loses WW1** (2 million dead, huge debt & 700,000 civilians starve)
- Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates (leaves) after revolution and Weimar Republic starts in August 1919.
- Weimar Republic signs armistice ending WW1 & Germans believe they have been *stabbed in the back* by government & Jews
- Weimar Constitution is first German democracy, equal voting rights and proportional representation have fair share of votes/seats in government.
- However, causes lack of strong government as too many coalitions (parties working together)
- Article 48 gave President too much power, could pass laws in crisis

Treaty of Versailles

- Weimar forced to accept Treaty of Versailles, the 'Diktat' which placed
- Military – 100,000 men, conscription banned, 6 battleships, Rhineland demilitarised. Germany felt weak
- Article 231, Germany had to accept full blame for the war (hated this!)
- Reparations - £6.6 billion in fines.
- Territory – lost 10% of land, Alsace-Lorraine to France, no empire, Saar coalfields given to France for 15 years and Polish Corridor given to Poland
- Other – no union with Austria, LON set up, forced to sign the Treaty
- Caused intense hatred from Germans

Challenges from Right and Left

- **Spartacists, 1919** – Left wing Spartacists, led by Rosa Luxemburg take over govt. newspaper and attempt takeover. Government sends Freikorps to stop it, revolt fails
- **Kapp Putsch, 1920**, Right wing Freikorps led by Wolfgang Kapp march on Berlin, army refused to help and government flees. Government ask unions to strike, they do which causes chaos and putsch fails
- 376 assassinations 1919–21

The Ruhr Crisis, 1923

- Government was bankrupt, struggling to pay reparations to France, who decided to invade Ruhr (industrial region) to take payment in goods
- German workers go on strike & Weimar prints more money to pay strikers & make up for loss of coal/iron
- Causes hyperinflation, mark worthless and serious problems

Hyperinflation, 1923

- Hyperinflation, prices rise rapidly whilst value of £ drops
- Prices rise: Bread 1 mark in 1919 to 200,000 billion in 1923.
- Mass poverty and starvation, children even play with money
- **Positives**; Workers do well as wages rise and rich have land
- **Negatives**: Pensioners and Middle class lose savings

Stresemann and German Recovery

- Aug 1923, Gustav Stresemann made Chancellor and he engineers recovery
- **Dawes Plan**: Gains loans from US (\$800m), burns currency and introduces Rentenmark which ends Hyperinflation and resets prices
- **Ruhr Crisis**: ends Ruhr strike, France leaves and German industry starts again
- **International Relations**: Signs Locarno Treaty 1925 with UK/FR/BL to accept ToV, joins League of Nations and signs Kellogg Briand Pact, 1928 with 64 countries for peace
- **Political Stability**: Gets coalitions to work together so decisions can be made
- Stresemann starts **Weimar 'Golden Age'**

Weimar Culture and Society

- **Women**: could vote and be politicians, enjoyed social freedom (fashion, smoking and drinking) and improved jobs, 3000 doctors by 1930
- **Standard of living**: Wages increase 10%, unemployment benefits & new housing
- **Culture**: Germany is a culture capital
- New architecture like Bauhaus spreads
- Cinema blooms, famous film Metropolis

Birth of the Nazi Party

- Hitler joins DAP (set up by Drexler) in 1919, changes it to the Nazi Party in 1920
- 1920, they launch 25 Point Plan
 - Destroy ToV, Expel Jews, Build up army, expand German territory & give jobs
- Hitler becomes leader of Nazis in 1921, promotes loyal supporters like Goering
- SA (Stormtroopers) set up in 1921 from ex soldiers, called *Brownshirts*. They disrupted opposition meetings and were violent.
- Membership grows to 55,000 by 1923

The Munich Putsch

- November 1923, Hitler attempts the **Munich Putsch** a violent uprising to overthrow the Weimar Republic
- Causes**
 - Weimar weak after 1923 crises
 - Hatred of Weimar (WW1, ToV)
- Events**
 - Hitler and 600 SA force Von Kahr and Lossow to support Putsch
 - Rohm and SA takeover police
 - 9th Nov 1923, Hitler and 1000 SA march into Munich, hoping army would support a takeover but did not
 - Police face Nazis, shots fired and 14 killed, Hitler arrested, Putsch fails
- Impact**
 - Hitler jailed, Nazi party banned
 - Nazis get national press in Hitler's trial, seen as turning point and Hitler accepts votes will get him to power

Nazi Reorganisation

- **Hitler in prison** – Writes Mein Kampf, released after 9 months where Nazi party relaunched 1925
- Reorganisation of the Party**
 - Bamberg Conference 1926, Hitler keeps total power of Nazi party
 - Sets up the SS, personal bodyguard
 - Goebbels controlled propaganda, targeted key groups; women/rich
 - Sets up 35 Nazi Gaue (areas)
 - By 1929, 100,000 members
- The Lean Years**
 - Despite changes, Nazis only get 3% of votes in 1928 election (12 seats)
 - Due to Stresemann, Germany is stable and strong so less votes for Nazi party, especially working class

Weimar and Nazi Germany 2 Page History

Nazi Economy

- **New Plan – Solving Unemployment**
 - RAD – Compulsory all 18-25 men work for 6 months, built autobahns 7000km. Low pay, long hours
 - Conscription – 1m men in army
 - Fired Jews/Women
 - Unemployment 0.5m in 1939
- **DAF – banned Trade Unions**
 - No strikes/changing jobs/ had to join
 - Workers lost work freedom
 - Wages did rise 20% but hours increased from 43 to 49 per week
- **KDF – Work leisure organisation**
 - Cheap holidays/trips/leisure
 - 15 million attended trips in 1939
 - Beauty of Labour improved working conditions and chance of Volkswagen

Nazi Persecution of Minorities

- Nazis superior **Aryan Race**
 - Jews/Undesirables 'Untermensch' and must be removed
 - **Gypsies** – 44,000 sent to camps
 - **Homosexuals** – No civil rights, sterilised and 15,000 died in camps
 - **Disabled** – 350,000 sterilised and 200,000 euthanised until stopped.
- ### Jewish Persecution
- 1933 – Shop boycott & Jews sacked from government jobs
 - 1933 – Nuremberg Laws, Jews cannot marry Germans, cant vote or citizens
 - 1938 – Kristallnacht, 20,000 arrested, synagogues/shops smashed, 91 d
 - 1939 Jewish businesses taken and

Nazi Education

- Teachers – Only Nazis allowed
- Nazi brainwash in lessons – Anti-Jew, military success, Anti-ToV
- PE/History/Race Study important
- Jews bullied & excluded 1938
- Nazi Leadership schools
- Boys - Military training
- Girls – Domestic science, health biology, motherhood studies

Nazi Youth - Boys

- **Hitler Youth** 14-18
- Compulsory from 1936 and rose to 8 million members.
- Prepared for army with camps, marching, fighting & Nazi ideas

Nazi Youth – Girls

- **League of German Girls**, 14-18
- Prepared for life in the home – cooking, sewing & cleaning
- Emphasis in fitness and health in preparation for being mothers

Nazi Women

- Aims to raise Nazis & housewife
- 15% of women fired 4000 lawyers
- Lebensborn – Have an Aryan baby
- Mothers Cross–8 kids, gold medal
- Traditional clothing, focus on housework and raising Nazi children

Nazi Opposition

- **Church** – Martin Niemoller set up Confessional Church & imprisoned
- **Youth** – Swing Youth (Listened to Jazz, drank and work US clothes) Edelweiss Pirates, 2000 anti nazis

Methods of Control: Propaganda

- **Goebbels** – Propaganda Minister
- **Film** – 100 films a year, pro Nazi, Triumph of the Will, millions watched
- **Newspapers** – 5000 shut down, all under Nazi control, 'Der Sturmer' paper
- **Radio** – 70% had cheap radio which played Hitler's speeches on in public
- **Rallies/Events**– Nuremberg rallies and Olympics to show power.
- **Fuhrer Cult** – Hitler shown as mythical hero but also man of the people
- **Censorship** – Nazis shut down all anti-Nazi things, controlled all news (no bad news) Jazz banned and 20,000 Jewish books burnt in 1933

Methods of Control: Fear/Terror

- **The SS** – Loyal Aryan police/security. Had unlimited power, controlled the camps
- **Gestapo** - Secret Police, spied on Germans. They tapped phones, opened mail and could jail anyone.
- **Concentration Camps** –Dauchau from 1933 they were used to hold political opponents. Used beatings and hard work
- **Judges** – All Judges loyal to Hitler, 44 now crimes punishable by death
- **Informers** – Snitched on Anti Nazi Jokes – kept regular Germans in control

Nazis and the Church

- **Concordat** – 1933 truce with Catholics but ended by 1937 when 400 Catholics sent to camps
- **1936 Reich Church replaced Protestant church.** Nazi religion with Mein Kampf replaced bible & cross with swastika. Led by Ludwig Muller
- Church schools closed, RE banned

How did Hitler become Chancellor?

- **The Depression**
 - 6 million unemployed – Nazis offered bread and work
 - Government raised tax/low wages
- **Weaknesses in the Weimar Republic**
 - German people hated Weimar (ToV, WW1) and wanted a powerful ruler like the old Kaiser (Hitler)
 - Government coalitions failed, people had no faith in democracy
- **Nazi Organisation**
 - Hitler was a great speaker (flew to 6 cities a day) promising something to everyone (jobs, no Jews, ToV)
- **Threat of Communism**
 - Nazi aim to destroy communism, gained them support from the rich
- **Invited to Chancellor 30th Jan 1933**
 - Papen and Hindenburg invite Hitler to become Chancellor

How did Hitler become Dictator?

- **Reichstag Fire** – 27th Feb 1933
 - Fire blamed on communists, Hitler given 'Emergency powers' to ban meetings/newspapers.
 - Used to arrest 4000 communists
- **Enabling Act** – 23rd March 1933
 - Hitler is given powers to pass any law himself without the Reichstag He bans Trade Unions and other political parties in June 1933 –
- **Night of the Long Knives** June 1934
 - Hitler fears the SA want to take over, SS arrest over 400 SA leaders including Ernst Rohm, half killed.
- **Death of Hindenburg** August 1934
 - Hitler becomes Fuhrer, makes the army swear oath of loyalty to him.

Inference Questions = 4 marks

- Infer = suggest, what's it saying to us about...?
- Then use the source as evidence to support what you take from the source
- NOT what the source states, quotes etc
- **What does the source opposite infer about the German economy in 1923?**



Examples of question 2 (12 marks)

- Explain why the Treaty of Versailles was so unpopular in Germany 3 paragraphs
-
- Explain why there was a recovery in Germany between 1923 and 1929 3 PEAs
-
- Explain why Stresemann's foreign policy helped to stabilise Germany. **Point Evidence Analysis** (this meant that, consequently, as a result etc.)
- Explain why Hitler gained in support between 1929-1932
-
- Explain why Jews were persecuted in Nazi Germany

Question 3a – How useful are Sources A and B..... (8 marks)

- Useful because...
- Quote the source
- Back up with your own evidence
- Look at the provenance



THE RED PERIL.
THE OLD CONSUL (to HITLER). "THIS IS A HEAVEN-SENT OPPORTUNITY, MY LAD. IF YOU CAN'T BE A DICTATOR NOW, YOU NEVER WILL BE."

British Cartoon 1933 – Punch Magazine

- Not useful / limited
- Does the author have a motive (bias)?
- Explain why it might be one sided
- Look at the provenance
-

How far do you agree with interpretation 2?

- Agree / disagree with **interpretation 2**
 - State how far (to a large extent, to a minor degree etc.)
 - Quote the source
 - Add your own knowledge
- Agree / disagree with **interpretation 1**
 - State how far (to a large extent, to a minor degree etc.)
 - Quote the source
 - Add your own knowledge
- Say WHY you agree with one source more than the other
 - Give details, depth, EXPLAIN

Interpretation 1: From Weimar and Nazi Germany by J Hite and C Hinton, published in 2000.

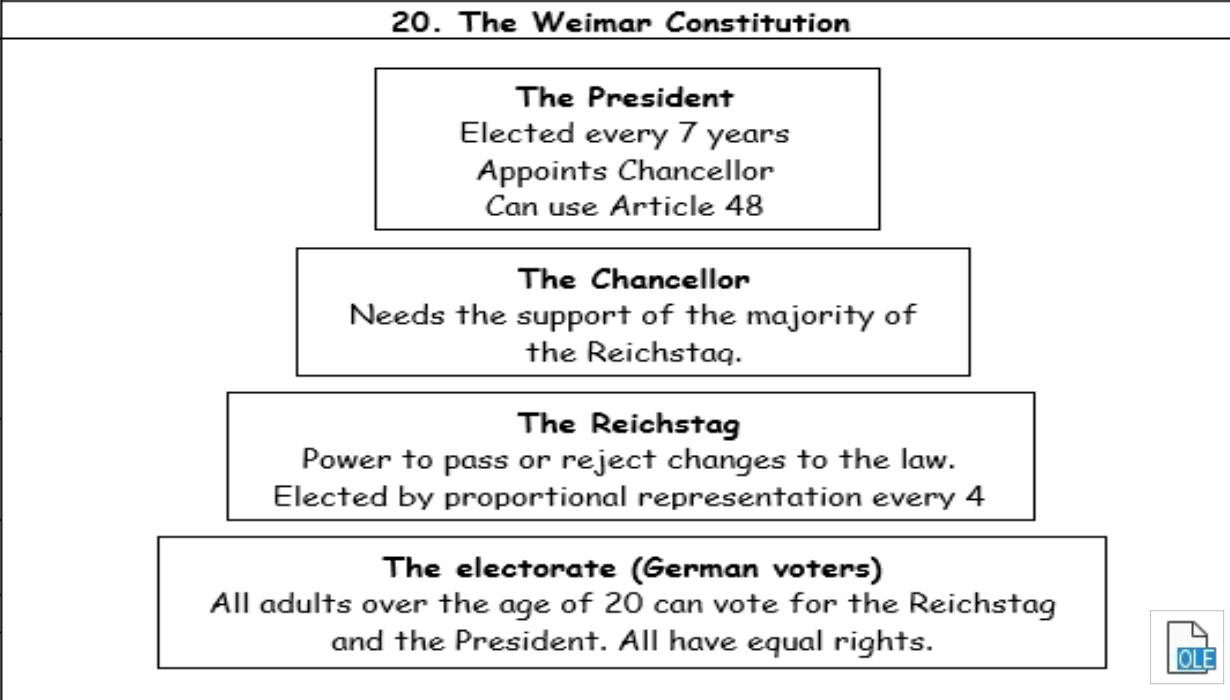
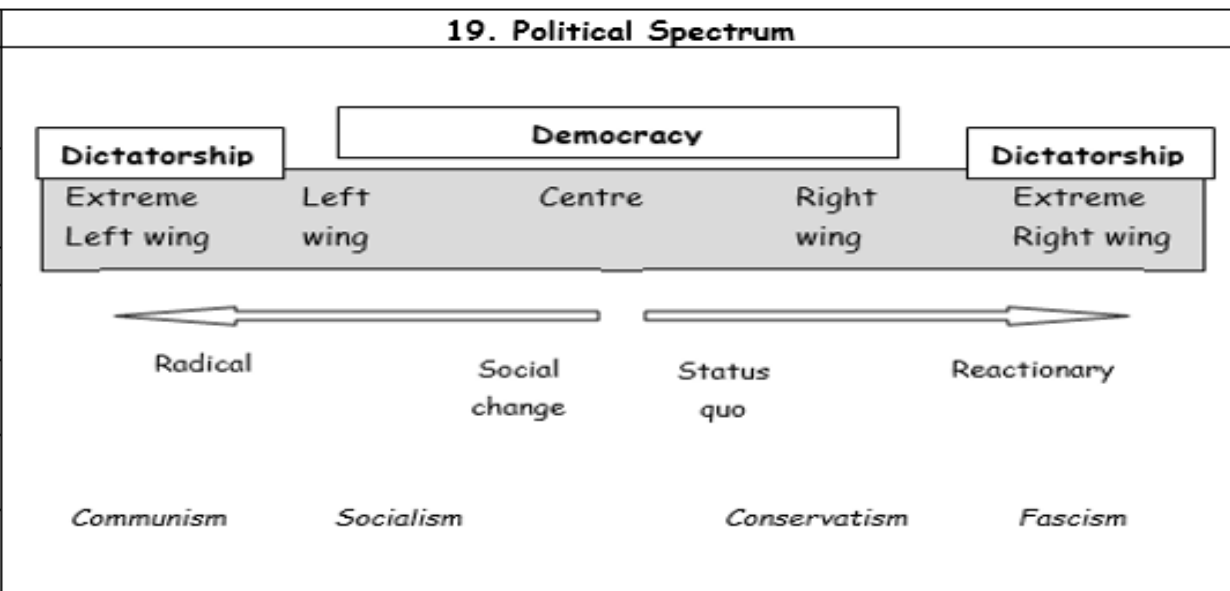
Hitler himself was central to the success of the Nazis in the years 1929–32. He provided charismatic leadership with his powerful message to build a new Germany. He was a powerful speaker with his timing, expression and the content of his speeches impressing listeners. He was able to identify with their emotions and gave people hope. Along with Goebbels, he realised the importance of propaganda. He used propaganda to target the specific grievances of many Germans.



Interpretation 2: From Hitler 1889–1936 by I Kershaw, published in 1998.

There was nothing inevitable about Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. Five years earlier the Nazis had been a small party in German politics with little support. Events such as the Wall Street Crash, which led to depression in Germany, brought increased support for the Nazis in the years 1929–32. Chance events, such as the depression and unemployment, played a much larger role than any actions of the Nazi leader himself in bringing Hitler to power.

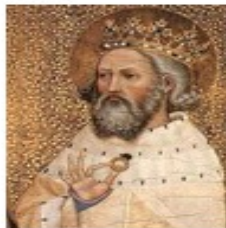




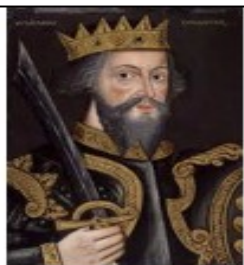



Key Dates		
1	3rd November 1918	The Kiel Mutiny - German soldiers mutiny triggering several rebellions in Germany and the collapse of the government.
2	9th November 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm is forced to abdicate. Friedrich Ebert, leader of the Social Democrat Party, become Chancellor and takes power.
3	11th November 1918	Armistice is signed bringing an end to fighting.
4	January 1919	A National Assembly meets to draw up a new constitution.
5	5th-12th January 1919	The Spartacist Uprising is suppressed by the Freikorps.
6	Feb - June 1919	The Weimar National Assembly is established, and Ebert is elected President.
7	28th June 1919	Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles, officially ending WW1.
9	13th March 1920	Kapp Putsch in Berlin - led by Wolfgang Kapp and supported by the Freikorps. A strike brings it to an end.
10	11th January 1923	French invasion of the Ruhr after Germany stops paying reparations.
11	1923	Hyperinflation - prices begin to rise rapidly, made worse by the printing of money to pay striking workers in the Ruhr. The Reichsmark becomes worthless.
12	15th November 1923	The Rentenmark, a new currency is introduced
13	1924 - 1929	Period known as the Golden Age of Weimar because of the economic recovery and growing prosperity.
14	August 1924	The Dawes Plan is agreed helping Germany with the reparations by reducing the yearly payments and giving them a loan from the US.
15	16th October 1925	Locarno Pact sees Germany agree to the borders set out in the Treaty of Versailles.
16	8th September 1926	Germany joins the League of Nations.
17	27th August 1928	The Kellogg Briand pact binds nations into agreeing not to use war to settle disputes.



			Key Dates		
Rise of the Nazi Party			14	April 1933	The Gestapo - Nazi secret police - is formed.
1	1919	Hitler joins the German Workers Party (DAP)	15	June 1934	Night of the Long Knives - 150 leaders of the SA, including Ernst Rohm were executed.
2	February 1920	The DAP changes its name to the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) or Nazi Party for short and announces a 25 Point Programme.	16	August 1934	President Hindenburg dies. Hitler becomes Fuhrer.
3	July 1921	Hitler overtakes Drexler as leader of the NSDAP.	Introduction of Nazi Social and Economic Policies		
4	November 1921	SA (Sturm Abteilung) formed. Known as Stormtroopers these were the party militia.	17	1933	Nuremberg rallies held annually from now on.
5	November 1923	Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch - Nazi's attempt to overthrow the government. It fails and the leaders are arrested.	18	June 1935	German Labour Service established to help mitigate the effects of unemployment on the economy and militarise the workforce.
6	February 1924	Hitler's trial begins. He is sentenced to 5 years but serves 10 months. He writes <u>Mein Kampf</u> .	19	March 1935	Hitler publicly announced that the German Army was to be expanded. Conscription was introduced.
7	1924 - 1929	The Wilderness/Lean Years when the Nazi Party had little support.	20	March 1936	Reoccupation of the Rhineland.
8	April 1925	The SS (Schutzstaffel) formed as Hitler's bodyguards. Later become the party militia.	21	 August 1936	Start of the Berlin Olympics where Hitler demonstrates the 'progress' Germany has made.
9	1929	Wall Street crash causes a worldwide depression but support for the Nazi's increases.	22	December 1936	Membership of the Hitler Youth becomes compulsory.
10	July 1932 ✓	The Nazi party gains 37.4% of the vote in the Reichstag elections - becomes largest party.	Nazi Persecution of Minorities		
11	January 1933	Hitler appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg.	23	April 1933	Boycott of Jewish businesses overseen by the SA.
From Democracy to Dictatorship			24	September 1935	Nuremberg Laws introduced reducing Jews to second-class citizens.
12	February 1933 	The Reichstag Fire - Communists are blamed and therefore banned.	25	1937	Concentration camps set up for political prisoners and 'habitual criminals'.
13	March 1933	Enabling Act gives Hitler the power to make laws without consulting the Reichstag.	26	November 1938	Kristallnacht - the Night of Broken Glass in which Jewish businesses, homes and synagogues targeted and attacked.

Anglo-Saxon and Norman knowledge organiser

Key Dates +			Key People	
1	410	The Jutes, Angles and Saxons arrive in Britain forcing the Romans to leave.		
2	1051	Edward sends Harold Godwinson to Normandy where William is allegedly promised the throne after Edward dies.		
3	1066 - January	Death of Edward the Confessor and Harold Godwinson crowned King.		
4	1066 - September	The Vikings invade England and the Battle of Stamford bridge takes place ending in victory for Harold Godwinson and the death of Harald <u>Hardrada</u> .		
5	1066 - October	William of Normandy lands in England and the Battle of Hastings takes place.		
6	December 25 th 1066	William is crowned King of England after winning the Battle of Hastings.		
7	1067	The submission of the Earls to William the Conqueror.		
8	1068 - 1071	A number of failed revolts against William the Conqueror begin in the North:		
9	- 1068	Edwin and Morcar - William broke a number of promises and the Norman soldiers behaved dreadfully which prompted a revolt from the Anglo-Saxon earls.		
10	- 1069	Edgar Aethling - The Anglo-Saxons hate Robert Cumin, the man William put in charge, and they kill him. Edgar used this chaos as an opportunity to attack along with the support of a Viking army.		
11	- 1071	Hereward the Wake - Hereward lost land to a Norman and joined forces with a Danish army to revolt.		
12	1069 - 1070	The Harrying of the North means that the North are unable to revolt again.		
13	1086	The Domesday Book is completed.		
			14. Edward the Confessor	
			<p>One of the last Anglo-Saxon Kings. He died without an heir, triggering a succession crisis.</p> 	
			15. The Witan	
			<p>A council, made up of nobles and bishops who advised the King on all matters.</p> 	
			16. Harold Godwinson	
			<p>The last crowned Anglo-Saxon King of England. He was defeated and killed at the Battle of Hastings.</p> 	
			17. Harald Hardrada	
			<p>The King of Norway who claimed the English throne in 1066 based on the fact his ancestor was one King of England.</p> 	
			18. Edgar Aethling	
			<p>The great nephew of Edward the Confessor, Edgar claimed the throne of England in 1066, despite being only 14 or 15.</p> 	
			19. William of Normandy	
			<p>The first Norman King of England after defeating Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings.</p> 	
			20. Tostig Godwinson	
			<p>Despite being the brother of Harold Godwinson, <u>Tostig</u> was exiled in 1065 but returned in 1066 in support of Harald <u>Hardrada's</u> claim to the throne.</p>	
			21. Archbishop Lanfranc	
			<p>The Archbishop of Canterbury who made changes to the church and brought it under Norman control.</p> 	

Anglo-Saxon and Norman knowledge organiser

Key Terms

22	Anglo-Saxon	People who inhabited Britain from the 5 th century.	41	Feigned Retreat	A military tactic where a military force pretends to withdraw in order to trick the opposing side and lure them into a position of vulnerability.
23	Hierarchy	A system in which society is organised according to authority or status.	42	Surrender	To stop resisting an enemy or opponent and give in to their authority.
24	Aristocracy	The highest class in certain societies.	43	Submission	Surrendering power to another person.
25	Earls	A member of the upper class who ruled territory for the King.	44	Coronation	The ceremony in which a monarch is crowned - the crown is physically placed on their head to symbolise them becoming the next ruler.
26	Thegns	Below an Earl, they controlled some land and trained as warriors.	45	Revolt/Rebellion	To take action against a violent ruler.
27	Slaves	A person owned by an Earl or a thegn .	46	Harrying	To repeatedly carry out attacks.
28	Settlement	A place where people decided to set up home.	47	Motte	A mound or hill on which a keep or castle is built.
29	Hundred	An area of land with around a hundred hides (the area of land that a peasant family would live on).	48	Bailey	An enclosed courtyard surrounded by a tallfence called a palisade
30	Artefact	An object of historical interest made by a human being.	49	Normanisation	The changes William the Conqueror made in England to make it more Norman.
31	Sceptre	An ornamented staff carried by rulers as a symbol of sovereignty or authority.	50	Feudalism	A way of organising society into different groups based on their roles.
32	Viking	Seafaring raiders from southern Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).	51	Barons	The title for a noble Norman, directly below the King in the feudal system.
33	Succession	The process of inheriting the title of King.	52	Noble	An upper class person with a rank or title.
34	Claim	To demand that you own or deserve to be a King - his person becomes a claimant .	53	Archbishop	The chief bishop (senior member of the church) responsible for a large district or area.
35	Heir	A person who inherits a title- typically a son.	54	Nepotism	When someone in power gives a friend or relative a job.
36	Cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horseback.	55	Knights	A man who serves his king or lord as a soldier.
37	Fyrd	Anglo-Saxon army made up of untrained freemen.	56	Peasants	A poor person who worked on the land.
38	Housecarl	A trained and professional soldier.	57	Domesday	Britain's earliest public record.
39	Mercenary	A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.	58	Tithe	One tenth of annual produce or earnings, taken as a for the support of the Church.



What can you do to revise?

- Make mind maps – see Mr McCormick if you like this method
- Headings and lists
- Flash cards
- Self quizzing with your knowledge organisers
- Read out loud to your parents / friends
- Chunk the information into your own notes
- Attend after school history revision – Monday to Thursday in the Jaimeson building