

Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 1- Germany and the growth of democracy)

From the spec:

- Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany: the growth of parliamentary government; the influence of Prussian militarism; industrialisation; social reform and the growth of socialism; the domestic importance of the Navy Laws.
- Impact of the First World War: war weariness, economic problems; defeat; the end of the monarchy; post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.
- Weimar democracy: political change and unrest, 1919–1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch; the extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924–1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan; the impact of international agreements on recovery; Weimar culture.

Basic knowledge:

- Germany became a country in 1871 after they beat the French in a short war (1870-71).
- They had a Chancellor (Prime Minister) and a parliament (Reichstag).
- The Kaiser (King) could overrule the Reichstag and made ALL the decisions about the army, navy and agreements with other countries = Too much power for one man!
- The new Kaiser on 1888 (Wilhelm II) wanted to make Germany a very powerful country as powerful as Britain (with huge industries too), so Germany industrialised so by 1913 Germany was producing more iron and steel than Britain, and dominated the European market in terms of electrical goods and chemicals.
- Wealth increased amongst the landowners and business people, but not amongst workers so they created trade unions and believed that power and wealth should be more equal across Germany (This is called **Socialism**). This was a threat to Kaiser Wilhelm’s power.
- The German government trying prevent a workers’ revolution brought in state education and pensions for older workers, and promised Germans more wealth, power and a big empire.

Kaiser Wilhelm II;

In 1888, Wilhelm's father succeeded as Frederick III. He died shortly afterwards, making Wilhelm Kaiser at the age of 29. He was a strong believer in increasing the strength of the German armed forces, particularly the navy. His policies towards Britain were contradictory. He alienated Britain with his naval expansion (**Naval Race**) and a policy of aggressive German colonial expansion (**Weltpolitik** – ‘**A place in the sun**’), and also supported the Boers in their fight against the British. But he was also closely related to the British royal family and was particularly fond of his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD);

- Wilhelm II did not have complete power as Germany had an elected Reichstag, which was needed to pass legislation (laws). Wilhelm could however, dismiss the Reichstag (which he often did), but the elections were freely held so he could not directly influence the vote.
- The growth of socialism and the Social Democratic Party (SPD) was particularly concerning for the Kaiser. The SPD frequently voted against the legislation the Kaiser wanted. The socialists thought that wealth should be shared equally between everyone in society. The idea became more popular in Germany in the 1900s and by 1912 the SPD was the biggest party in the Reichstag!

Causes of World War One

- Wilhelm pursued a policy that he wanted to make Germany powerful and well respected by other nations. This was called Wilhelm’s Weltpolitik (world politics).
 - Germany formed an alliance (remember these from Year 9!) with Austria-Hungary in 1882. There ended up being two alliances Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy).
 - This led to a build-up of armies and navies. Germany brought in its Navy Laws which meant that the Kaiser ordered Admiral Tirpitz to enlarge the Germany navy to rival the British navy (then the best and biggest in the world).
 - A new super-warship was created called the ‘Dreadnought’.
- This table shows you how quickly both countries were building their navies.

The Impact of the War.



- Germany went to war confident of victory in 1914.
- The **Allied naval blockade** began to create serious shortages of food and Medicines. The food problems were made worse by the 1916-1917 winter and the loss of the potato crop. This forced German civilians to rely on turnips instead in what was the ‘**turnip winter**’.
- By 1917, these shortages began to affect Germany’s armed forces – cuts in navy rations led to a mutiny.
- Coal shortages then led to electricity cuts. By early 1918, many Germans were fed up with the war. Then and **influenza epidemic** hit, killing many civilians and soldiers.
- Most Germans believed they were fighting a **defensive war**. Right up until 1918, the Kaiser and the army High Command led people to believe that they were **winning the war**.
- In October 1918, the German army was **near defeat**. So the High Command told the Kaiser that Germany could not win the war, and advised him to **seek peace terms**.
- By November 1918 Germany was a defeated nation. The war had cost 2.4 million German lives.
- It had been funded by loans so prices of goods soared and there was widespread starvation in Germany and a growth in support for the Socialist Party to take over and for the Kaiser to Abdicate (give up his throne).



The Abdication of the Kaiser and creation of a Republic.

KAISER ABDICATES
HEAD OF HOHENZOLLERNS VACATES THE THRONE.
AUTHOR OF THE WAR PAYS THE PRICE.



- When it was clear that Germany was going to be defeated the allies demanded the abdication of the Kaiser before a peace agreement (armistice) would be signed.
- All over Germany there were strikes and demonstrations against the war and soldiers were mutinying.
- The Allied naval blockade was causing near starvation conditions and Germany was in financial ruin. Despite this the Kaiser refused to give more power to the German Reichstag (parliament).
- The leader of the Social Democrats – Friedrich Ebert sent an ultimatum to the Kaiser that unless he abdicated there could be a communist revolution in Germany.
- On 9th November there was a general strike in Berlin. Ebert declared a new German **Republic** with himself as Chancellor
- The Kaiser abdicated on 10th November
- The Armistice was signed on 11th November.

Year	Great Britain (Built that year)	Germany (Built that year)
1907	1	0
1909	3	4
1912	11	5
Total (by 1914)	34	22

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Why did the Germans hate the Treaty of Versailles?

Land

- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
- West Prussia and Posen (Polish Corridor) lost to Poland
- Saarland taken over by the League of Nations for 15 years
- Germany’s colonies were handed over to the League of Nations, who gave them to Britain and France to run

Army

- Air force was disbanded
- Army limited to 100,000 soldiers
- Navy limited to 15,000 sailors, six battleships and no submarines
- Rhineland occupied by the Allies for 15 years
- No German troops allowed in this area

Money

- As Germany was held responsible for the war, the allies could claim reparations for the damage caused
- In 1921 a special commission fixed a sum of £6,600 m. to be paid in annual instalments
- The Treaty also took away 10% of Germany’s industry and 15% of its agricultural land

Blame

- Article 231 of the Treaty stated that Germany was to blame for causing the war.

Key articles

- 1-26: The Covenant of the League of Nations - Germany was not allowed to join.
- 42: The Rhineland was demilitarised - the German army was not allowed to go there.
- 45: The Saar, with its rich coalfields, given to France for 15 years.
- 51: Alsace-Lorraine returned to France.
- 80: Germany forbidden to unite with Austria.
- 87: Lands in eastern Germany - the rich farmlands of Posen and the Polish corridor between Germany and East Prussia - given to Poland.
- 100: Danzig made a free city under League of Nations control.
- 119: All Germany’s colonies taken and given to France and Britain as 'mandates'.
- 160: The German army restricted to 100,000 men.
- 181: The German navy restricted to six battleships and no submarines.
- 198: Germany not allowed to have an air force.
- 231: Germany was responsible for causing all the loss and damage caused by the war.
- 232: Germany would have to pay reparations, to be decided later - eventually set at 132 billion gold marks.

Challenges from the left;

Who were the Spartacists? - Left-wing revolutionaries who wanted to get rid of Kaiser. They wanted a social revolution like the Russian Revolution (1917).
Reasons for failure of Spartacist Uprising (1919). They were poorly organised and the Spartacists failed to capture many buildings in Berlin. They lacked support of other left-wing groups. The Government had support of the Freikorps. The Spartacist leaders were murdered.

Challenges from the right;

Who were the Freikorps? - Former soldiers in the German army. They were a right-wing, conservative organisation who hated the Treaty of Versailles (1919) - many had been forced to leave the army. They helped President Ebert put down Spartacist Uprising (1919)
Reasons for failure of Kapp Putsch (1920) - Putsch centred on Berlin – and didn’t spread to rest of Germany. The Weimar Government continued and was able to relocate to Dresden. The German people were tired of revolution - Spartacist Uprising occurred 1919. The workers went on strike which halted the putsch.

German outrage;

When the Germans heard about the Treaty of Versailles, they felt ‘pain and anger’. They felt it was unfair. It was a 'Diktat' an IMPOSED (DIKTAT) settlement. They had not been allowed to take part in the talks – they had just been told to sign.

Question 1; How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about _____. (4 marks)

Question 2; Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have a different interpretation about _____. (4 marks)

Question 3; Which interpretation do you find more convincing about _____. (8 marks)

Question 4; Describe _____. (4 marks)

Question 5; In what ways did _____. Explain your answer. (8 marks)

Question 6; A factor question. You will be given two bullet points. You need to write a paragraph on each bullet point and then a paragraph in conclusion. Example - Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923; economic problems or political unrest? (12 marks)



Weimar Constitution

Strengths

- All Germans had equal rights, including the right to vote
- Proportional representation made sure parties had the same percentage of seats in parliament as they did in the election
- Provided a strong leader to keep control over the country in an emergency
- Each state had its own assembly to represent local interests

Weaknesses

- It was too radical an experiment given the volatile nature of German society after the war
- PR encouraged lots of small parties so no one party ever had enough seats to form a majority government
- The president could use Article 48 to become a dictator
- Local states could resist the authority of central government

To Give an Example

(1) **For example**, (2) **for instance**, (3) **in particular, particularly** (e.g. particularly important, was...), (4) **specifically** (e.g. Hitler bombed St Paul’s Cathedral specifically to destroy British morale), (5) **this is shown by** (e.g. this is shown by the fact that...).

1923 – A crisis year

	Invasion of the Ruhr	Hyperinflation	Munich Putsch
Why was this a problem?	<p>Germany did not keep up with reparations</p> <p>January 1923, French and Belgian troops marched into the Ruhr - legal under the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Factories & industrial production ground to a halt</p> <p>The Germans responded with passive resistance, but this made Germany even poorer</p>	<p>German govt. printed extra banknotes to cover costs of reparations</p> <p>Value of money goes down and prices rise to compensate</p> <p>Pensions and savings lost</p> <p>Wages lost all value</p> <p>People blamed new Weimar government, which had agreed to reparations under the Versailles Treaty</p>	<p>November 1923, right-wing extremists plot a putsch against the Reich government</p> <p>Led by Ludendorff & Adolf Hitler’s National Socialist (Nazi) Party launch an attempted revolution in Munich, the capital city of Bavaria.</p>

Fun fact;

Germany did not pay off the reparations bill until 2010. Repayment was interrupted by Hitler during his time in power, which delayed the final pay off to 1996. However, a clause in the agreement said that Germany would have to pay interest on the bill if Germany were ever to reunite, which of course it did in 1990. So the final historic payment of £59m was made on Sunday, 3rd October 2012, ninety-two years after the war ended.

Words to include;

- Therefore....
- Consequently...
- Moreover...
- Additionally...
- In addition to this..



Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 1- Germany and the growth of democracy)

The Stresemann years (1923-1929)

General strengths

- Experienced politician - Chancellor, Foreign Minister
- Diplomat – Locarno Tr. (1925), League of nations ('26), Young Plan ('29)
- Gifted orator
- Nobel Peace Prize (1926)

International relations

- 1925, Locarno Treaty with GB, Fr., It. guaranteeing its frontiers
- 1926, Germ. joined League of Nations
- 1928, Kellogg-Briand Pact – 'the solution of all disputes shall only be sought by peaceful means'

Domestic politics

- Stable govt. – Social Democrats formed a coalition supporting Weimar Republic
- Decline in support for extremists (Nazis won 12 seats in 1928 Reichstag elections)

Economic recovery

- Rentenmark
- 1924, Dawes Plan – US lent 800 million marks
- 1925, French ended occupation of Ruhr
- 1929, Young Plan, reduced reparations 60%
- 1928, industrial production topped pre-war levels
- Construction – infrastructure, 3 million new homes

BUT – Unresolved problems

- American loans
- Depression in agriculture
- Extremism (Nazis / Communists)
- 1925, Hindenburg elected President – opponent of Republic
- 1929, death of Stresemann
- 1929, Wall St. Crash

The German Workers' Party, led by Anton Drexler, was formed in 1919. Hitler joined and soon became leader. His speeches gave people scapegoats to blame for Germany's problems:

- The Allies.
- The Versailles Treaty and the 'November Criminals' (the politicians who signed it).
- The Communists, and:
- The Jews.

What can you tell about Weimar Germany from its culture?

Cultural Flowering - The 'Roaring twenties'

The 1920s became in Germany a time of real cultural creativity, with developments in Architecture, Art, Books, Films and Cabaret.

The film *Cabaret* was set in the Kit-Kat club in Berlin in 1930, before the Nazis took power.



Famous names of this period include:

- the Bauhaus school of architecture, founded by Walter Gropius.
- the artist Paul Klee.
- the singer and film star Marlene Dietrich
- the artist Otto Dix (famous for his harsh paintings of World War One trenches).
- the novelist Erich Maria Remarque, who wrote the anti-war novel *All Quiet on the Western Front*.

- 1) Germany's capital Berlin became a centre for culture under the Weimar Republic.
- 2) There were advances in art, architecture, music and literature. German films were successful – e.g. 'Metropolis' directed by Fritz Lang.
- 3) Some developments were bold and new, like the drama of Bertholt Brecht. The Bauhaus School of design was highly influential.
- 4) The Weimar Republic encouraged new ways of critical thinking at places like Frankfurt University.
- 5) Not everyone approved of these cultural changes – the cabaret culture in Berlin was seen as immoral by some. The culture of the Weimar Republic didn't survive under the Nazis...

It was nearly all okay...

The 1920s were a tough decade in Germany, but Stresemann seemed to have the problems sorted.

- Hitler fought in WW1 and was employed afterwards by the German Army as a propaganda agent. His job was to go to political meetings where a chance encounter with the **German Workers Party (DAP)** changed his life.
- Hitler joined the Party in 1920 and put together the **25 point programme** with the leader Anton Drexler.
- The Party was renamed the **National Socialist German Workers Party** (Nazi for short).
- By 1921 Hitler's skills had led him to be made leader.
- The party became more aggressive with an emphasis on **discipline and loyalty to the Leader**.
- Hitler founded the **Sturmabteilung (SA)** – a brown-shirted paramilitary organisation
- The SA attracted ex-soldiers and members of the Freikorps who hated communists and wanted to intimidate them
- The swastika became the symbol of the Party

In Addition

- (1) **besides this** (as well as this) (2) **furthermore** (also), (3) **also**, (4) **as well as**, (5) **on top of this**, (6) **foremost** (most important, e.g. the foremost reason for the outbreak of war was...), (7) **firstly, secondly, thirdly**, (8) **firstly, lastly, finally**, (9) **likewise** (in the same way).z

Key Words

Anti-Semitism - Hatred of the Jews.

Aryan - Nazi term for a non-Jewish German, for someone of supposedly 'pure' Germanic stock. Correctly used, the term Aryan means a member of the peoples who speak an Indo-European language.

Censorship - examination by authority (e.g. state) of books, newspapers, plays, broadcasts, films, etc. Also, the suppression of anything considered irreligious, obscene or against the state. Under the Kaiser, censorship had been strict; the Weimar government was liberal, allowing artists free expression; the Nazis censored every aspect of German life on a scale never known before.

Chancellor – in Germany, the chief minister in the government.

Constitution – the rules by which a state is governed.

Demobilise – to disband troops, particularly after a war.

Dictatorship - one-party state, governed by an absolute ruler; the opposite to democracy, where the people choose the government and opposing views are tolerated.

Elite – a select, privileged group.

Euthanasia - the bringing about of death to relieve suffering. The Nazis secretly carried out a policy of compulsory 'euthanasia', by cruel and in humane methods, to kill mentally and physically handicapped people.

Fuhrer – Leader; the title adopted by Adolf Hitler.

Genocide – deliberate extermination of a whole race or nation.

Gleichschaltung - co-ordination. The Nazis used the word for their policy of controlling all organisations, at every level of society.

Hyperinflation - rapidly accelerating inflation where prices rise ten or even a hundred-fold in a single month.

Kaiser – the German emperor.

Lebensraum - living space. The 'need' of the German people for living space was Hitler's justification for his conquest of other countries.

Plebiscite - a vote by all the people on an important issue: for example, a change to the constitution.

Putsch – sudden armed uprising, a political revolt.

Reich – the German empire.

Reichstag – the German Parliament.

Reparations compensation for war damage demanded by the Allied powers after Germany's defeat in the First World War.

SA – Abbreviation for Sturm-Abteilung.

SS - Abbreviation for Schutz-Staffel, 'protection squad'. Originally the private bodyguard for Hitler and other Nazi leaders, the SS later became the main instrument of terror in Nazi Germany.

Totalitarian - a state in which every aspect of people's lives is controlled and monitored by those in power.

Volk – people; in particular, the German people.

Wall Street Crash - In 1929, share prices fell disastrously on the New York stock exchange (known as Wall Street from its location). It was followed by a worldwide economic collapse and the Depression of the 1930s.

Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 1- Germany and the growth of democracy)

Points from the Twenty-Five Point Programme, 1920

- Unite all German-speaking people.
- Abolish the Treaty of Versailles and end reparations.
- Share all profits made by profiteers during the war.
- From a strong central government with unrestricted authority.
- Take over land and colonies in Eastern Europe to feed Germany's population.

The Munich Putsch: A turning point?

What happened?

- In 1923 Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party staged an attempted Putsch in Munich. They felt the time was right because of the right-ing atmosphere caused by the French occupation of the Ruhr.
- The SA burst in on a meeting of the Bavarian government
- and Hitler declared himself leader.
- Hitler planned to march on Berlin the next day and take over the German government.
- But Von Seisser and Von Lussow changed their minds and informed the Bavarian police.
- The Nazis were met with armed resistance and 16 were killed.
- Hitler was arrested and put on trial for treason.

Why was it a turning point for the Nazis?

- Hitler used the trial to put forward his ideas. He portrayed himself as a patriot (loyal to his country) who wanted the best for Germany.
- He was able to use the trial as a publicity opportunity for the Nazis.
- He was given a very lenient sentence – only 5 years. He only served 9 months.
- Whilst in prison he wrote Mein Kampf which outlined his ideas for Germany and became the bible of the Nazi movement.
- He realised in Prison that he would have to take power legally through the 'ballot' not the 'bullet'



Use the space below to make your own notes of the various questions that you will face in this section of the exam;

- You will have 6 questions on Germany.
- The first three will be using 2 interpretations.

Question 1;

How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about _____. (4 marks)

Example - How does Interpretation B **differ** from Interpretation A about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany? (4 marks)

Question 2;

Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have a different interpretation about _____. (4 marks)

Example - Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have different interpretations about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany? (4 marks)

Question 3;

Which interpretation do you find more convincing about _____. (8 marks)

Example - Which interpretation do you find more convincing about Hitler's appeal to the people of Germany? (8 marks)

Question 4;

Describe _____. (4 marks)

Examples - Describe two aspects of the Weimar Constitution. (4 marks)
Describe two impacts of the First World War on Germany. (4 marks)

Question 5;

In what ways did _____. Explain your answer. (8 marks)

Example - In what ways were the lives of women in Germany affected by Nazi social policies? Explain your answer. (8 marks)
In what ways did the lives of people in Germany change during the First World War? Explain your answer. (8 marks)

Question 6;

A factor question. You will be given two bullet points. You need to write a paragraph on each bullet point and then a paragraph in conclusion.

Example - Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923; economic problems or political unrest? (12 marks)
Which of the following was the more important reason why Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the economic weakness of the Weimar Republic or the political weakness of the Weimar Republic. (12 marks)

Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 2- Germany and the Depression)

From the spec:

- The impact of the Depression: growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928–1932), including the role of the SA; Hitler’s appeal.
- The failure of Weimar democracy: election results; the role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor.
- The establishment of Hitler’s dictatorship: the Reichstag Fire; the Enabling Act; elimination of political opposition; trade unions; Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives; Hitler becomes Führer.



Growth of the Nazi Party

Reorganising the party	Winning over the working classes	Mein Kampf	Increased membership	Winning over middle classes	Public meetings
After Munich Putsch, NSDAP (Nazi Party) banned) Two weeks after Hitler’s release from gaol, ban on party lifted Party relaunched, 27 Feb 1925 (in same beer hall in Munich!)	Targeted working classes, who suffered badly during Great Depression Anti-Semitism of NSDAP had great appeal to many of working class who felt their jobs were threatened by Jews	Appealed to Germany’s love of strong, charismatic leadership (similar to Kaiser) Strong anti-Semitic & racist tones Anti-communist (Russia had become the world’s first Communist nation in 1917 and many in Germany feared the same would happen) Appealed to Germans’ sense of history	Increased from 50,000 in 1925 to 150,000 in 1929 However, SDP (Social Democrats) remained largest single party (1928, 153 seats) whilst Nazis had only 12 in the Reichstag (German parliament)	Nazi policies appealed to middle classes and farmers Middle-classes suffered most during 1923 Farmers suffered due to depression in agriculture & slump in grain prices	Political speakers were specially trained SA used to protect speakers and remove opposition where they were speaking Clever use of propaganda, targeting concerns of ordinary people and hatred of Weimar

Hitler’s henchmen

Categories	Josef Goebbels	Hermann Goering	Rudolf Hess	Ernst Röhm	Heinrich Himmler
Background	Middle class background – son of an office worker Didn’t fight in WWI due to crippled foot	Middle-class background Fought in WWI – Ace fighter pilot, shot down 21 aircraft & achieved highest medal for bravery	Pilot & soldier during WWI	Working class background Captain in German Army during WWI	Chicken farmer from Prussia Fought briefly during WWI
Character	Highly-educated and intelligent – gained PhD in language studies Brilliant public speaker	Womaniser & socialiser Greedy & arrogant Collected art, gambled and drank long into the night!	Unambitious and didn’t crave power in the same way other Nazis did	Tough, brutal but efficient leader Joined Freikorps and helped crush the Spartacists	Frail, timid youth Hard-working & precise, e.g. recorded in his diary every time he shave or had a haircut Couldn’t bear to watch executions
Work for Nazis	Joined party in 1922 Chief of Propaganda Close ally of Hitler Edited Nazi newspaper, Volkische Freiheit (‘People’s Freedom’	Joined party in 1922 Put in charge of Stormtroopers (SA) Eventually in charge of Luftwaffe (German Air Force) and economic organisation called, ‘Four-Year Plan’	Joined NSDAP in 1920 Deputy of Nazi Party and dealt with matters of administration Plane crashed over Scotland and was arrested and spent remainder of war in prison	Joined German Workers’ Party (name of Nazi Party early in its life) Set up and ran SA for Hitler in 1921	Head of SS & Gestapo – Hitler’s body guards and the secret police

How the Depression (1929) helped Nazis

Economic policy

- Weimar government unwilling to print more money or increase expenditure – memories of 1923!
- Chancellor raised taxes and reduced unemployment benefit

Presidential rule

- Social Democrats withdrew from Weimar Government
- Hindenburg used Article 48 to pass laws – not very democratic!
- Hindenburg was keeping Weimar going – but he secretly hated the new republic and what it stood for!

Rise of extremism

- People become radicalised
- Communists blamed failure of capitalism
- Nazis blamed Weimar, Treaty of Versailles, Jews
- Violence – 500 killed during 1932 elections

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Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 2- Germany and the Depression)

How Hitler became Chancellor in 1933

Political manoeuvring	Depression	Hitler's leadership skills	Weakness of Weimar government	Nazi tactics
Hindenburg didn't like Hitler so he appointed other party leaders as Chancellor (his right under the Weimar Constitution) who struggled to assemble a workable government	Depression hit different people in society, e.g. businessmen saw their business fail, employed people lost their jobs, there were problems in agriculture	Posters and rallies, e.g. Nuremberg Rallies built Hitler up to be some sort of superhero or 'Messianic' (Christ like) figure	Weimar government was criticised for raising taxes and cutting public spending, e.g. on unemployment benefit	Hitler reorganised party, making it more disciplined and effective at campaigning, e.g. Hitler flies across Germany (1932, Presidential campaign)
July 1932, Nazis won 37% of vote in 1932 elections (230 seats) and became largest single party	50% or more of young people were unemployed, 60% of graduates couldn't get jobs; 40% of factory workers were without a job	Campaigns focused around Hitler's personality	People feared repeat of 1923	Carefully used propaganda, e.g. Goebbels appointed Chief of Propaganda
Von Papen persuades Hindenburg to appoint Hitler as Chancellor with him as Vice Chancellor and a limited number of Nazis in Cabinet so their views can be ignored.	The government responded by raising taxes (it didn't want to print more money or increase public spending for fear of repeating the experiences of hyperinflation)	Hitler used media & propaganda to project himself as a powerful speaker	Weimar Government nicknamed 'November Criminals' and blamed for having 'stabbed Germany in the back' by signing Treaty of Versailles	SA used to protect Nazi speakers & distribute propaganda
Hindenburg is worried his own position is in danger if he doesn't offer Hitler the job of Chancellor and there may be a civil war, so he agrees to von Papen's plans	The president was forced to use the undemocratic Article 48 to pass legislation to tackle the problems caused by the Great Depression	Hitler set out clear policies for party in '25 Points' & Mein Kampf	Fear of Jewish-Communist plot	Hitler Youth formed to brainwash next generation of supporters
	People turned to extremists, e.g. Communists and Nazis for solutions	Rebranded party, National Socialist German Workers' Party to maximise their appeal	New liberal attitudes brought in with Weimar, e.g. freedom of speech, experimental art angered traditionalists	New technologies, e.g. use of sound & lighting effects at Nazis rallies

Hitler establishes a dictatorship – timeline

Date	Event	How it increased Hitler's power
27 Feb 1933	Reichstag burned down	With 'evidence' of a Communist plot, Hitler was able to go to Hindenburg and try to get him to ban the Communist Party
1 March 1933	Hindenburg passes 'Protection Law'	The new law gives Hitler the power to deal with the so-called 'Communist plot' to take over Germany Communists banned from taking part in March elections. Leaders arrested. Newspapers shut down Hitler won 288 seats (out of 647 seats) but NOT a majority
23 March 1933	Nationalist Party joins Nazis Hitler uses his majority to pass the Enabling Act	Hitler could make laws without referring to Reichstag. He also didn't have to worry about Hindenburg
7 April 1933	Nazis put in charge of local councils & police Gestapo formed	Gave Hitler power over regional government, policing and he could set up a complex surveillance network to identify opponents of his regime
2 May 1933	Hitler banned all trade unions	TUs were a major force in German politics. They could no longer complain about pay & conditions or organise opposition to his regime.
14 July 1933	Banned all political parties in Germany by 'Law Against the Formation of New Parties'	Created a single-party state in Germany. Nazi Party was the only official party.
30 June 1934	Night of Long Knives	Ernst Rohm and 100s of regional SA leaders arrested & shot. All potential opposition to Hitler was removed. Climate of fear created.
2 August 1934	Death of Hindenburg	Hitler merged the roles of President & Chancellor. Hindenburg was an opponent of Hitler and had now been removed. Army were ordered to swear an oath of loyalty to Hitler.



Summary

Hitler's rise to power was based upon long-term factors - resentment in the German people, the weakness of the Weimar system - which he exploited through propaganda (paid for by his rich, Communist-fearing backers), the terror of his stormtroopers, and the brilliance of his speeches. During the 'roaring twenties' Germans ignored this vicious little man with his programme of hatred. But when the Great Depression ruined their lives, they voted for him in increasing numbers. Needing support, and thinking he could control Hitler, President Hindenburg made the mistake in January 1933 of giving Hitler the post of Chancellor.

To Give an Example

(1) **For example**, (2) **for instance**, (3) **in particular**, **particularly** (e.g. particularly important, was...), (4) **specifically** (e.g. Hitler bombed St Paul's Cathedral specifically to destroy British morale), (5) **to illustrate** (e.g. Churchill understood the importance of morale. This is illustrated by the fact that he diverted firefighters from burning homes in order to save the Cathedral), (6) **this is shown by** (e.g. this is shown by the fact that...), (7) to demonstrate, to prove (e.g. to demonstrate this, we can...), (8) **such as** (e.g. words such as [quote], [quote], [quote] create the effect of')

To Show the Reason Why, Cause and Effect

(1) **since**, (2) **because**, (3) **because of**, **due to** (because of, e.g. due to the effects of erosion, the coastline appears...), (4) **as** (because, e.g. as most people in the West have free access to food, obesity is reaching epidemic proportions), (5) **by this**, (6) **through this**, (7) **as a result of this**.



Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 3- The experiences of Germans under the Nazis)

From the spec:

- Economic changes: benefits and drawbacks; employment; public works programmes; rearmament; self-sufficiency; the impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees.
- Social policy and practice: reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups; education; control of churches and religion; Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution; the Final Solution.
- Control: Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship; Nazi culture; repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo; opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot.

Use of Propaganda

Goebbels

- Suffered from polio as a child
- 1925, joined Nazis
- Responsible for electoral campaigns
- 1933, Minister for Public Enlightenment & Propaganda
- 1934, Night of Long Knives
- 1 May 1945, poisoned himself & family

Newspapers & publishing

- Book publication controlled by Ministry for People's Enlightenment
- Nazis established an official publishing house - Eher Verlag
- By 1939, Nazis controlled 2/3 of Germany's newspapers
- Threats to people cancelling subscriptions
- Book burnings

Radio

- 6,000 public loudspeakers
- Cheap radios *Volksempfänger*
- Between 1932-9 the number of families with radios rose from 25% to 70%
- Mixture of drama, light entertainment & news
- Only receive national broadcasts
- "the spiritual weapon of the totalitarian state" (Goebbels)

Cinema

- Film going quadrupled between 1933 and 1942
- Mixture of entertainment & news
- Admission only allowed at start
- Jud Suss – story of an evil Jew
- Leni Riefenstahl, 'Triumph of the Will' & 'Olympiade'

Festivals & rallies

- September 1933-38, Nuremberg rallies
- Mixture of public spectacle, military parade & propaganda
- Festivals and celebrations, e.g. Hitler's Birthday, Munich Putsch Day & Founding of Nazi Party Day

Hitler Youth and Women

- Tradition of youth groups in Germany (Volk culture)
- Alternative youth groups closed
- From 1936 membership compulsory
- Well organised – different groups for different ages
- Hitler Youth, League of German Maidens
- 1939 – 8 million members!
- Range of activities – games, sports, physical education, parade, camping – all appealed to young people
- Children were brainwashed into loyalty to Führer
- Fed anti-Communist & anti-Semitic hatred
- Children believed they were helping the war effort

Opposition to youth groups

- Swing clubs – disrespectful to the Führer, e.g. 'Heil Benny' greeting
- Edelweiss Pirates – bullied members of the Hitler Youth
- Some youths sheltered deserters & escapees
- White Rose group – distributed Nazi propaganda

Role of women

- Didn't work – women were encouraged or forced to leave their jobs, e.g. all women doctors sacked
- Good housewives – used leftovers, prepared 'Eintopf' meal
- Good mothers – healthy, promoted traditional family values, 'Honour Cross of German Mothers'
- Dressed in traditional German clothes
- Brought up children to worship Führer & join Hitler Youth

Nazi economy

Aims

- Reduce unemployment (1933, 6 million)
- Rearmament
- Self-sufficiency (Autarky)

Unemployment – how the Nazis dealt with the problem

- By 1939 unemployment had fallen to less than 0.5million
- After 1932, reparations ended
- Autobahn and public building projects, e.g. Olympic Stadium, Berlin
- Reich Labour Service (RAD) and conscription – 1m in army by 1939
- Government investment schemes, e.g. Volkswagen

SS	Concentration camps	Gestapo	Police, the courts & prisons	Informers	Heinrich Himmler
SS stands for Schultz-Staffel or 'protection squad' Originally squadron of 500 men forming Hitler's personal bodyguard Developed into a force of 50,000 elite perfect specimens of Aryan men Ruthless & fiercely loyal to Hitler Helped crush Hitler in Night of Long Knives Distinct black uniform Unlimited power to arrest without trial, search or confiscate property Developed fighting sections, e.g. Waffen SS Ran concentration camps	Originally temporary prisons set up by SA and SS, specialising in political prisoners e.g. Communists and trade union activists Inmates were regularly tortured and 're-educated' By 1939, concentration camps had expanded to provide slave labour e.g. manufacturing weapons During WWII developed into mass extermination camps	Originally Prussian secret service, run by Goering From June 1936, became state secret service run by Himmler Tapped phones, intercepted mail and conducted spying operations Used torture and surprise to extract confessions from suspects	Nazis took control of existing system of courts Judges took an oath of loyalty to Hitler Courts displayed Nazi insignia, e.g. Swastika and eagle of the Third Reich Number of crimes punishable by death rose from 3 (1933) to 46 (1943), including listening to foreign radio or publishing anti-govt leaflets	Nazi Party had a strong local structure Towns divided into local units called 'Blocks'. Block warden visited each block to collect donations Block leaders wrote reports on residents, which could determine whether they got jobs or not Reported on every activity, e.g. telling anti-Nazi jokes, holding illegal meetings or not flying the Nazi flag on celebration days	Former Prussian chicken farmer Interested in German folklore Highly sensitive – could watch executions he ordered One of those thought responsible for Final Solution (1942) systematic execution of Jews

New Plan

- Dr Hjalmar Schacht
- President of Reichsbank
- Minister of the Economy
- Imports limited
- Trade agreements
- Unemployment reduced

Four-Year Plan

- Hermann Goering
- WWI fighter pilot
- Head of German airforce (Luftwaffe)
- Self-sufficiency
- Synthetic raw materials (ersatz)
- Reduce imports
- Tighten control on wages



Germany, 1890-1945 (Unit 3- The experiences of Germans under the Nazis)

Nazi economy

Successes	Failures
Small businesses – Nazis passed laws banning new department stores and stopping creation of new ones. Competing Jewish businesses were closed down. Value of trade double for tradesmen in this category between 1933 and 1937	Small businesses - between 1936 and 1939 the no. of self-employed skilled craftsmen fell from 1,650,000 to 1,500,000
Farmers – some farm debts were written off, all farmers benefited from increased food prices	Farmers – resented Nazi meddling, every hen had to lay 65 eggs per year for example. Farmers suffered from shortage of labour as workers went to work in the cities and factories. 40% increase in income.
Big business – benefited from rearmaments and destructions of trade union. Average salary of managers rose by 70% between 1934 and 1938	Business – greater govt. intervention, e.g. over prices, wages, profits and imports. Govt also decided who should receive raw materials and forced some industries to produce certain goods for the war effort. 115% increase in earnings.
Unskilled workers – most were quickly given jobs on govt. programmes, e.g. constructing autobahn. Local govt. took action to provide cheap flats; unemployment reduced from nearly 6 million to 119,000 (1939)	Unskilled workers – wages often lower than unemployment benefit; working week increased from 43 to 47 hours (1939). 25% increase in wages
Beauty of Labour scheme – helped improve conditions in factories, e.g. good ventilation, hot meals in the factory etc.	Reich Labour Service (RAD) – all men aged 18-25 had to do 6 months' work service. Unpopular because it was hard manual labour & was used to indoctrinate young people like the Hitler Youth movement; only 10 days holiday a year
Strength through Joy (Kraft durch Freude) – offered prizes and rewards for hard work, as well as savings scheme, e.g. People's Car	

Persecution

Date	Event
1 April 1933	One-day boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors all over Germany
May 1934	Jews prohibited from holding health insurance
September 1935	Nuremberg Laws introduced which included: Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour which prohibited Jews from holding German citizenship and marrying non-Jews
July 1938	Munich synagogue burned down
October 1938	Jews had to have the red letter 'J' stamped on passports
9-10 November 1938	Kristallnacht: 100 Jews murdered, 1000s sent to concentrations camps, shops destroyed & synagogues burned
15 November 1938	Jews expelled from schools
November 1940	Warsaw ghetto formed
Jan 1942	Wannsee Conference leads to 'Final Solution' leads to Jewish camps becoming extermination camps

Opposition to Nazis

Grumbling	Passive resistance	Open opposition	Assassination attempts
Ordinary Germans resented intrusion by state, e.g. tactics of SA, propaganda, Block Warden collecting subs People attended rallies because their jobs might depend on it but didn't always endorse the views of the Nazi Anti-Nazi jokes was a safety valve, a way of expressing criticism or disapproval, but not openly Case study of German doctor, who knowingly ignored what the Nazis were doing to Jews because it made it easier for him to gain patients for his practice	Many refused to join the party or to give the 'Heil Hitler' salute; some were executed for their resistance; banned political parties went underground (e.g. Social Democrats in exile, SOPADE); 1936 Gestapo broke up 1000 underground meetings 1937, Munich, House of German showed officially approved German art at same time as an exhibition of Weimar 'degenerate art', which attracted 5x as many visitors Swing groups listened to banned American music, gave fake 'Heil Benny' salutes, girls wore make up and fashionable imported clothes	White Rose group distributed anti-Nazi propaganda; Navajos sheltered army deserters and RAF pilots; one group killed head of Cologne Gestapo Reinhard Heydrich, Chief of Reich Security, assassinated by two specially trained Czech soldiers, 1942 Martin Niemoller and Dietrich Bonhoeffer, founders of the 'Confessional Church', Bonhoeffer who spoke out against Nazis and plotted in secret to overthrow Nazi State, eventually died in concentration camp on 8 April 1945; Bishop von Galen, Lion of Munster, led a campaign against the Nazis' euthanasia programme 'Aktion T4.'	Von Stauffenberg & Operation Valkrie, July 1944; 4 members of Hitler's group were killed and Hitler was badly injured; failure of plot led to reprisals and c.5000 people were arrested and executed



Persecution

What was an ideal Aryan?

- Characteristics: tall, blond-haired, blue-eyed
- Pure genetic race – not result of racial interbreeding
- Physically strong and healthy
- Brought up to believe in traditional family values.

Who were the 'undesirables'?

- Those who were a burden on the community & the work-shy
- Unhealthy or disabled
- Tramps & beggars
- Alcoholics
- Prostitutes
- Criminals
- Homosexuals
- Gypsies

Reasons for anti-Semitism

- Anti-Semitism common in Europe for many centuries
- Jews were associated with revolution and Communism
- Suspicion over their wealth & power – Jews made 1% of German population but 17% of bankers were Jews
- Religious intolerance

Steps to Final Solution

- Boycotts, purges, labour camps
- Nuremberg Laws
- Kristallnacht
- Einsatzgruppen ('one sentence groups')
- Ghetto
- Mobile gas chambers
- Death camps
- 1942, Nazi leaders met at Wannsee, Berlin. They planned quickest way to eliminate the remaining 11 million Jews. Concentration camps would become extermination camps. 6 major camps, including Auschwitz

Question 1; How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about _____. (4 marks)

Question 2; Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have a different interpretation about _____. (4 marks)

Question 3; Which interpretation do you find more convincing about _____. (8 marks)

Question 4; Describe _____. (4 marks)

Question 5; In what ways did _____. Explain your answer. (8 marks)

Question 6; A factor question. You will be given two bullet points. You need to write a paragraph on each bullet point and then a paragraph in conclusion. Example - Which of the following was the more important reason why the Weimar Republic was in danger in the years 1919-1923; economic problems or political unrest? (12 marks)