

3 STRIKES

Nazi Germany

Revision Booklet



HOW THIS GUIDE WORKS

The basic idea is that once a you can remember a fact on three separate occasions, it should then be embedded in your memory for the exam. Simply tick the right hand column every time you get a question right. Once you have three ticks, there is no need to return to that question.

This DOES NOT replace your normal revision

TICK WHEN RIGHT 3 TIMES	<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ANSWER</u>	1	2	3
SECTION 1: VERSAILLES TREATY					
	What is the German word that means they had the treaty dictated to them and they could not discuss the terms?	Diktat			
	What were the military terms of the treaty?	Army limited to 100,000 men, no airforce, tanks or subs. Navy limited to 6 ships under 100,000 tons			
	What is the term given for the fine Germany had to pay and how much was it?	Reparations—£6.6 billion (not finalised until 1921)			
	What organisation was Germany prevented from joining?	League of Nations			
	What country was Germany banned from joining with (this would have been called Anschluss)	Austria			
	Give some percentages to show how much land Germany lost.	13% of its European land, 50% of its iron and 15% of coal production			
	Give examples of parts of Germany that were lost.	Alsace-Lorraine returned to France, Rhineland made a demilitarised zone, Danzig made a 'free city' under League of Nations control. East Prussia, which cut Germany in two.			
	Give examples of colonies that Germany lost.	Togoland and Cameroon, German East Africa.			
	What is the theory created to explain Germany's loss in WW1 and blame it on people inside Germany who cheated the country?	Stab in the Back Theory (Dolchstoß)			
	What is the name of the clause that made Germany accept total blame for the war?	War Guilt Clause (Article 231)			
	What date was the armistice signed at the end of WW1?	November 11th 1918.			
	What dates was the Versailles Treaty finally signed?	June 28th 1919			
SECTION 2 WEIMAR CONSTITUTION					
	What is meant by the term Constitution?	The rules and guidelines a country is run by.			
	What is the name of the German Parliament and how often is it elected under the Weimar Constitution?	Reichstag—Every 4 years			
	Who was at the top of the Weimar Constitution and how often were they elected?	President - Every 7 years			
	What was the name for the Prime Minister and who chose him?	Chancellor—chosen by the President.			

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	What is meant by the term Article 48 of the Constitution?	It meant the President could 'take all necessary measures' in 'times of emergency'.			
	What was the voting system used under the Weimar Constitution?	Proportional Representation.			
	What problems could come about due to the voting system?	1. It allowed extreme parties to get a foothold. 2. It encouraged coalition governments which argue a lot and don't get as much done.			
	When was the Weimar Constitution created?	August 1919.			
	Who could vote under the new constitution?	Men and women over the age of 20 (very democratic for the time).			
SECTION 3: POLITICAL THREATS					
	What was the name of the attempt by 'the Left' to take power?	The Spartacist Revolt (or Uprising)			
	Who led the revolt from the left?	Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Leibknecht			
	What date was the revolt from the left?	Jan 6th 1919			
	How did the Weimar Republic put down the threat from the Left?	They used the Frickorps and army who crushed the uprising brutally and murdered the leaders.			
	How did the uprising from the Left make the Weimar Republic look? (two answers)	1. <u>WEAK</u> —they had to ask for help. 2. <u>Like murderers</u> and the left never fully trusted them again			
	What was the name of the uprising from the 'Right'?	The Kapp Putsch—after it's leader Wolfgang Kapp.			
	Why did the uprising from the right take place?	1. Because the government tried to disband the Frei-korps and shrink the army under the terms of Versailles.			
	What did the leader of the army, General Seekt, say when he was ordered to put the uprising from the Right down?	'Troops do not fire upon troops'			
	How did the government put a stop to the uprising from the Right?	They got the people of Berlin to go on strike which forced the Kapp Putsch leaders to step down.			
	How did the uprising from the Right make the Weimar Republic look?	WEAK!!! (Again)			
	How many political murders were there 1919-22?	About 376, including Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister.			
	If asked about 'political threats' before 1922, what three things should you mention in the exam?	Spartacist Uprising, Kapp Putsch, political assassinations. If the question goes up to 1923, include the Munich Putsch.			

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SECTION 4: EARLY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (1918-23)					
	If asked in the exam about early economic problems or social hardship (1918-23), what three events should you focus on?	WW1, The Versailles Treaty, Hyper-inflation.			
	Briefly, what was the negative economic impact of fighting WW1.	1. Much of workforce dead, 2. Economy not set up for peacetime, 3. Expensive to fight for 4 years.			
	Briefly, what was the negative economic impact of The Treaty of Versailles.	1. Reparations—£6.6bn, 2. Loss of land and colonies (see other section).			
	What area of Germany was occupied in Jan 1923 and why?	The Ruhr Industrial area because Germany had missed a payment of reparations.			
	How did the Germans respond to this occupation at first?	Passive Resistance —they stopped working so the French had nothing to take.			
	What did the Weimar government pay the striking workers and what was the impact of this?	They printed extra money which led to hyper-inflation (where money has virtually no value)			
	Give an example of a story to show how the value of money shrunk.	Stamps, wheelbarrow, using notes to cook with, kids making kites from notes., loaf of bread			
	How did hyper-inflation effect people with savings and also the elderly?	SAVINGS: It virtually wiped them out—these were mainly middle class people. ELDERLY: Pensions became virtually worthless—starvation etc.			
	How did hyper-inflation effect food supplies?	Because German marks were worthless compared to foreign currency, imports dried up shortages in food got worse.			
	How was hyper-inflation ended?	New Chancellor Gustav Stresemann promised the French Germany would pay reparations and he cancelled the old currency—replaced with the <u>Rentenmark</u> .			
SECTION 5: THE MUNICH PUTSCH					
	Why did Hitler carry out the Munich Putsch? (Aim for 3 points)	1. Anger at hyper-inflation, 2. Inspired by Mussolini in Italy, 3. Nazis growing but Weimar getting stronger too.			
	What was the date of the Putsch (also known as the Beer Hall Putsch)?	8th—9th November 1923			
	What three men did Hitler try to get on his side?	Von Kahr (leader of Bavarian govt.), von Seisser (head of police) and von Lossow (head of army in Bavaria)			
	Who was the general who ‘helped’ Hitler but then let the leaders go?	Erich von Ludendorff			
	What was Hitler’s plan B?	He marched with supporters to the town centre to declare himself president of Germany.			
	Did plan B work?	NO! 14 of his men died as they were confronted by state police. Hitler and Ludendorff were both arrested.			

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	Was the Munich Putsch a success or a failure?	It was a 'Successful Failure'! Failure in the short term but success in the long term.			
	What was the short term impact of the Putsch?	<u>FAILURE</u> 1. Nazis failed to take power, 2. Hitler in prison (sentenced to 5 years), 3. Nazi party banned (weakly enforced.)			
	What was the long term impact of the Putsch?	<u>SUCCESS</u> 1. National Platform at trial, 2. Nazis win 32 seats in Reichstag, 3. Hitler has time to reflect and change tactics (writes Mein Kampf), 4. Released after only 9 months in prison.			
SECTION 6: THE GOLDEN YEARS 1924-29					
	What phrase by Gustav Stresemann sums up the period 1924-29?	'Dancing on a Volcano' - Dancing meaning that things are good—on a volcano meaning things could erupt and go badly at any time.			
	What were Stresemann's two jobs in the 'Golden Years'?	Chancellor and then Foreign Minister			
	What is the phrase to remember to remind you of the SIX key things Stresemann did?	Charlie Do You Like Lorraine Kelly (Currency Reform, Dawes Plan, Young Plan, League of Nations, Locarno Pact, Kellogg-Briand Pact.			
	Explain what Stresemann did with the currency.	He cancelled the German mark and replaced it with the Rentenmark. This helped to restore trust in the economy.			
	How did the Dawes Plan (1924) help Germany?	1. LOANS from America, 2. REPARATION payments were to be spread out and made more manageable, 3. TROOPS left Ruhr so it could work properly again.			
	What was the impact of the Dawes Plan on Germany?	1. Industrial output doubled 1924-8, fuelled by loans, 2. Employment up, 3. More income from taxes.			
	What problems did extreme parties have with the Dawes Plan?	1. It once again accepted the Versailles Treaty (which they said was wrong). 2 It made Germany too dependent on USA.			
	How much was the initial loan introduced by the Dawes Plan?	800 million marks			
	How did the Young Plan (1929) help Germany?	1. It reduced the reparations by three-quarters, down to £2bn. 2. It gave longer to pay the bill—59 years.			
	Why were extreme parties unhappy with the Young Plan?	It accepted the reparations again. It meant unborn generations would still be paying for something that was not their fault (until 1988).			
	What was the Locarno Pact (1925)?	An agreement with Belgium, France, Italy and Britain where Germany agreed to keep its borders.			
	What was the benefit of signing the Locarno Pact?	It marked Germany's return to the European scene and it started to make friends again.			
	As a result of the Locarno Pact, what organisation did Germany get to join?	The League of Nations. Germany was given a permanent seat on the Security Council. A sign it was becoming a great power again.			
	What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928?	Signed by 64 nations—agreed to settle disputes peacefully			

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	What were the THREE key benefits of Stresemann's foreign policies?	1. France withdraw from the Ruhr, 2. Allies agree to Dawes and Young plans, 3. Allies withdraw from the Rhineland five years early			
	What event effectively ended the Golden Years?	The Wall Street Crash—led to financial collapse all over the world and the US companies took back their money from Germany.			
SECTION 7: ECONOMIC PROBLEMS 1929-32 (The Great Depression)					
	What is the most common mistake made by students when they get a question on economic problems?	They mix up 1929-32 (The Great Depression) with the events of 1918-23. DON'T DO IT!!!!			
	What were the <u>economic</u> effects of The Great Depression?	1. US banks withdraw funds from Germany, 2. German unemployment rises to 6 million by 1933, 3. German industrial production falls by 40% by 1932.			
	What were the <u>social</u> effects of The Great Depression?	1. Middle classes lost savings, 2. Taxes up, 3. Unemployment up, starvation.			
	What were the <u>political</u> effects of The Great Depression?	Coalition parties argued so much that Article 48 had to be used (rule by emergency decree) it effectively ended democracy!			
	Did using Article 48 as a response to the Great Depression work?	No it didn't—Bruning's government collapsed and left a dangerous power vacuum that someone had to fill.			
SECTION 7: THE NAZI PARTY					
	What was the Nazi party originally called and who was its early leader?	The DAP, led by Anton Drexler.			
	What was the name of their manifesto (statement of their beliefs) released in 1920?	The 25-Point Programme.			
	What were the key points of the 25 Point Programme?	1. Scrap Versailles, 2. Expand Germany's borders to create Lebensraum (breathing space), 3. Deprive Jews of German citizenship.			
	When did the DAP change its name and what to?	August 7 1920—to the NSDAP = National Socialist German Workers' Party.			
	What was the name of the Nazi newspaper?	Völkischer Beobachter (People's Observer)			
	When did Hitler become leader of the Nazis?	Mid-1921.			
	Describe the key features of National Socialism.	Nationalism, Socialism, Totalitarianism, Traditional German values, Struggle, Racial Purity.			
	What did the Nazis mean by 'Nationalism'?	Reviving the power of Germany, breaking the terms of the Versailles Treaty, expanding Germany's borders, purifying the race.			
	What did the Nazis mean by 'Socialism'?	Controlling big business and running the economy in national interest—e.g. businesses would not make unfair profits, Jews would have no control.			

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	What did the Nazis mean by 'Totalitarianism'?	The Nazis should control EVERY aspect of life. Belief in the Führerprinzip (leadership principle) - total loyalty to one leader.			
	What did the Nazis mean by 'Traditional German Values'?	Strong family values with clear male / female roles (women to raise children and look after home). Traditional culture, art, music, theatre e.g. Wagner.			
	What did the Nazis mean by 'Struggle'?	Life is a contest—Germany should struggle to expand borders and against internal enemies such as Jews.			
	What did the Nazis mean by 'Racial Purity'?	People are divided into superior races (Aryans) and weaker races like the Slavs of Eastern Europe and, lowest of all, Jews.			

SECTION 8 : NAZI PARTY REORGANISES 1924-29

	What were the years 1924-9 known as for the Nazi Party?	The 'Lean Years' or 'Wilderness Years' because people were not really interested in them when the Weimar Republic seemed to be doing well. "Nazi Nobodies"			
	Hitler organised the party into branches. What were they called and what were their leaders called?	Gaue. They were led by Gauleiter.			
	In 1925 Hitler set up his new party security group—what were they called?	The SS - Schutzstaffel (Protection Squad)			
	What is meant by the term propaganda?	Information and ideas that are spread to make your own cause look good and your enemies look bad.			
	Who was put in charge of Nazi propaganda?	Dr Joseph Goebbels			
	What sort of technology did the Nazis use in their propaganda?	Radio, films and aeroplanes so Hitler could speak in up to five cities a day.			
	How did Nazi finances improve in the lean years?	They became friendly with big businessmen who gave them money—e.g. Bosch and Krupp.			

SECTION 9 : EXAM TECHNIQUE

	What must you do for the 'What can you learn from the source?' 4 mark question?	State two inferences (things the source suggests) and then back up your point by referring to the evidence in the source.			
	What is a simple structure to use to attack the 12 mark 'Explain why' question?	3 PEEL paragraphs. Make your Point, add Evidence, Explain and then Link back to the question			
	What does the term NOP stand for when considering the 'how useful (8)' question.	Nature (what is the source) Origin (where and when did it come from), Purpose (why was the source made?).			
	How do you answer the question on 'what is the difference between the two interpretations?(4)'?	State the difference. "1 suggests this whereas 2 suggests this." Then back up with evidence from both sources.			
	What common mistake do students make when given a question on an economic crisis?	They mix up the 1923 crisis (Ruhr Invasion and hyperinflation) with the 1929 crisis (Wall Street Crash and Depression).			

Write your own questions and answers for the topics you find the hardest to remember. Then get someone to test you until you have three strikes!

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