# **100%** Sheet

can force

through his

own decision

as an act of

The Reichsrat

Second (less powerful) house of parliament

Consists of members from each local region

Can delay measures passed by Reichstag

The German People

Everyone over the

age of 20 can vote

(men and women)

# Weimar and Nazi Germany

# KT1: Weimar Germany

Republic between 1919-1923' [12]

Republic between 1923-28.' [12]

'Explain why there was challenges to Weimar in 1920s' [12]

'Explain why Stresemann economically saved the Weimar

Voy Torms					
Key Terms				Question types	
	End of World War One	'November Criminals'	The Weimar politicians involved in signing the armistice	'Give two things you can infer from Source' [4] Two separate inferences about the Source supported by two	
Kaiser	The king of the German Empire.	Spartacist Revolt	A communist attempt to take over Berlin led by Rosa Luxemburg	separate quotes  Useful phrases: "I can infer from the Source that"  "A quote to show this is ''"   'Explain why' [12]  3 x PEEL paragraphs (3 different explanations for the	
Abdication	Resignation as the ruling monarch.	Red Rising in the Ruhr	An armed uprising in the Ruhr to remove Ebert and the Weimar Government and set up a communist state.		
Armistice	The Allies and Germany signed a truce to end WWI.	The Freikorps	Ex-German soldiers used by Ebert to stop communist rebellions.		
Weimar Republic		The Kapp Putsch	Wolfgang Kapp led the Freikorps to overthrow the government	question focus) Link back to the question throughout!  Useful phrases: "One reason why"	
Council of People's Representatives	A temporary government established between the SPD and the USPD until January 1919.		Challenges to Weimar (economic)	"This meant that"  'How useful are Sources and for an enquiry into' [8]  Two separate COP paragraphs 1 about each source (Content, Own Knowledge and Provenance). DO NOT COMPARE THEM!  Useful phrases: "Source_ is useful for an enquiry into"  "From my own knowledge I know that"  "The author being is useful because"	
Democracy	The people say how they wish the country to be run (votes).	Reparations	Payment for the damages caused by Germany in WWI (£6.6 billion)		
President	Head of the government and chooses the Chancellor.	Invasion of the Ruhr	France and Belgium troops invade Ruhr when reparations stopped.		
Chancellor	In charge of day-to-day running of government.	Ruhr	The richest industrial part of Germany, it contained iron and coal.		
Reichstag	The German parliament and elected politicians.	Hyperinflation	Production can't keep up with the amount of money in circulation, so money keeps losing value (Reichmark became worthless).	'Study Interpretations 1 & 2. What is the main difference' [4] State what the difference is and provide a quote from each	
Proportional Representation	The proportion of seats a party wins in parliament, is the same as the proportion of the total votes they win.		Gustav Stresemann the Saviour (1923-1928)	interpretation to evidence the difference Useful phrases: "The main difference is" "We can see this in the language used"	
Article 48	In an emergency the President could pass laws without first going through the Reichstag.	Rentenmark	A new German currency introduced to stabilise Germany's economy	'Suggest one reason why the interpretations differ' [4] State why they are different in a sentence. Then link the	
Treaty of Versailles	A peace treaty signed between Germany, Britain, France and US. A set of sanctions imposed on Germany (LAMB).	The Dawes Plan	France and Belgium left the Ruhr and agree more realistic repayments. US lent Germany £40 million to pay off debts.	difference to the use of the sources for evidence.  Useful phrases: "The interpretations are different about as they give different weight to different sources."  "Interpretation 1 has used Sourcewhereas,"	
C	Challenges to Weimar (Left and Right)	The Locarno Pact	Germany, France and Belgium respect joint borders.		
Article 231	Germany had to accept the war guilt for causing WWI.	The League of Nations	Germany was allowed to join in 1926, now a re-established international power in Europe.	'How far do you agree with Interpretation 2' [16 + 4 SPAG] 3 x PEEL paragraphs (Agree with Interpretation 2, Disagree	
Diktat	Germans said the treaty was forced upon Germany by Ebert	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	Germany and 65 other countries signed to promise not to use violence to settle disputes.	including Interpretation 1, agree/disagree) + conclusion with a clear overall judgement Useful phrases: "I agree with Interpretation 2 about" "However, using Interpretation 1 I disagree" "Overall, I agree/disagree with Interpretation 2"	
'Stab in the back' myth	The idea that Jewish politicians had gone behind the back of soldiers on the front line and surrendered in the war	The Young Plan	The Allies agreed to reduce the reparation payments to a 1/4 of the original amount and given 59 years to pay them back		
	ent (Friedrich Ebert) The Chancellor (Philip Sche	neidemann)	Land	Sample exam questions	
Elected every 7 years by the publics votes Chooses the Chancellor and head of the army Chooses the Chancellor and head of the army		· • II • II 0	Germany lost its empire, the Rhineland was demilitarised.	'Explain why the Weimar constitution could be seen as making Germany weak' [12]	
Elected every 7 Chooses the Chan Article 48 The President	The Reichstag The new Germany parliament		Army Land army was reduced to 100,000 men, no tanks, aircraft.	'Explain why there was opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles in 1919' [12]	
President	Members are elected every 4 years using proportional repres	entation	Money	'Explain why there was economic instability in the Weimar	

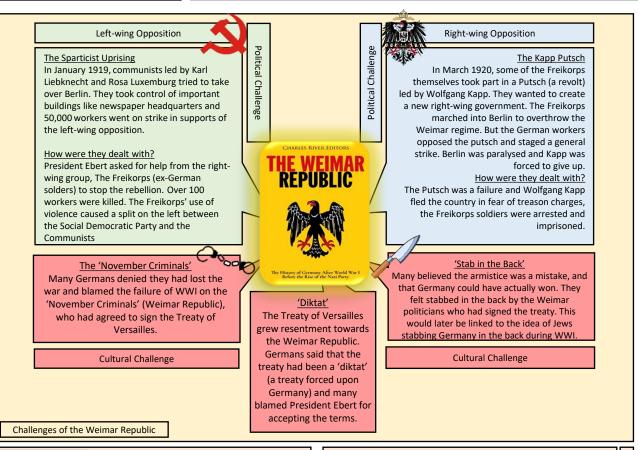
Germany were forced to pay £6.6. billion in reparations

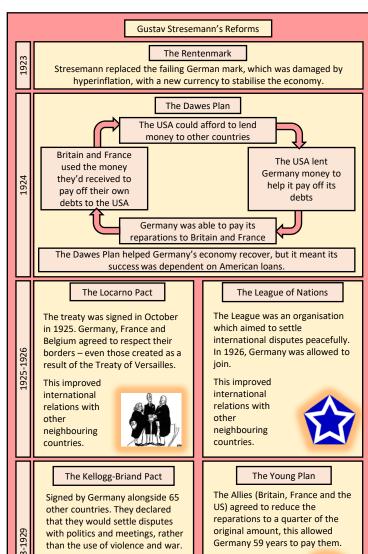
**Blame** 

Germany had to accept the War-Guilt Clause for WWI

## Weimar and Nazi Germany

### **KT1: Weimar Germany**





This improved

international

relations with

neighbouring

countries.

other

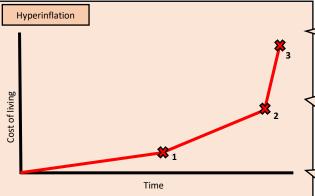
This improved

international

relations and

the German

economy.



#### Failing Economy

In 1923, Germany could no longer meet the reparation payments set out by the Treaty of Versailles due to rising inflation.

### Invasion of the Ruhr

France and Belgium decide to take Germany's resources instead, so they occupied the Ruhr – the richest industrial part of Germany. This gave them access to Germany's iron and coal reserves. This occupation led to fury in Germany, and caused a huge strike in the Ruhr.

### Hyperinflation

Germany industry was devastated. Germany tried to solve her problem by printing more money, but this plunged the economy into hyperinflation (the production can't keep up with the amount of money in circulation, so the money keeps losing its value).