

## History GCSE Paper 3: Modern depth study (1h20m)

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Knowledge area		No knowledge	Some knowledge	Good knowledge	Excellent knowledge
Rise of the Nazis 1918-1933	Origins of the Weimar Republic: legacy of the First World War, Treaty of Versailles and the Weimar constitution				
	Early challenges Weimar: Kapp Putsch, Spartacist uprising, invasion of the Ruhr and Hyper inflation				
	Recovery of the Republic: Dawes Plan, Young Plan, Stresseman				
	Changes in society: Roaring 20s, flourishing of art and music (Jazz and Cabaret), increased freedom for women				
	Nazi development 1920-22: Hitler's role and the SA				
	Munich Putsch and the lean years: Events and consequences of the putsch, Bamberg conference				
	Growth in Nazi support: Great depression and unemployment, Nazi promises and propaganda				
	Hitler becoming Chancellor: Right-wing conspiracy of von Schleicher and von Papen, role of President Hindenburg				
Nazi Germany	Creation of a dictatorship: Reichstag fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives, death of Hindenburg				
	Creating a police state: The SS and Gestapo, controlling law and religion				
	Controlling attitudes: propaganda, culture and the arts				
	Opposition: Humour, churches, young people				
	Life in Nazi Germany: Women and young people				
	Employment and living standards under the Nazis				
	Persecution of minorities: Jews (Nuremburg Laws, Kristallnacht), Gypsies, homosexuals. Use of concentration camps				