

Y10

**Lesson 1 – Weimar and Nazi
Germany**

Name:

Class:

Form:



Recap quiz

1. What **B** was the nickname of the SA? (This one has been done for you!)
Brownshirts
2. What **MP** was the rebellion against the German government in November 1923?
3. What **H** was the economic crisis that hit Germany in 1923?
4. What **MK** was the name of the book written by Hitler during his time in prison?
5. What **R** was the name of the German parliament building?
6. What **H** was the President of Germany between 1925 and 1934?
7. What **VP** was the Chancellor of Germany in 1932, and Vice-Chancellor under Adolf Hitler 1933-34?
8. What **JG** became a prominent member of the Nazi Party, leading to particular responsibility for propaganda?
9. What **GS** was the Foreign Minister during the Weimar Republic?
10. What **GD** was a worldwide economic slump which contributed to the failure of the Weimar government?
11. What **D** was an increasingly unpopular idea and form of government during the Weimar period?
12. What **T** is the number of seats won by the Nazis in May 1928?
13. What **A** is the hatred of Jews?
14. What **TV** was the unpopular agreement hated by Hitler, and used by him to criticise the Weimar government?
15. What **S** was the emblem of the Nazi Party?

Background information

Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany

End of World War One

On 11 November 1918 the Armistice agreed between the Allies and Germany brought an end to fighting in World War One.

But the war would not officially end until a peace treaty had been signed. This eventually took place in June 1919.

The Treaty was negotiated between the Allied Powers in Paris, between January and June 1919. Germany had very little say in the negotiations or the terms of the Treaty.

The Paris Peace Conference

The Big Three - Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson

Wilson's aims:

- to end war by creating a League of Nations based on his Fourteen Points
- to ensure Germany was not destroyed
- not to blame Germany for the war - he hated the Guilt Clause



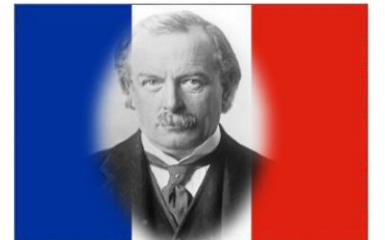
Clemenceau's aims:

- to punish Germany and ensure it was too weak to attack France again
- to return the Alsace-Lorraine region to France
- an independent Rhineland which would weaken Germany
- huge reparations and to disband the German army to make them weak



Lloyd George's aims:

- to please the electors who wanted to make Germany pay
- to leave Germany strong enough to trade with
- to safeguard Britain's naval supremacy



Task: Can you remember what the main terms of the treaty were?

Challenge: Add a piece of evidence or statistic for each one!



What is the difference between an inference and a detail in the source?

Detail in the source – What can we actually see in the source?

Jurgen Klopp (Liverpool Manager) **shouting at a referee** during a football match. He is displaying the hallmarks of aggression such as **raising his eyebrows** and **pointing his finger**.



Inference from the source – What suggestions can we make from the source without it directly telling us?

Officials have made decisions against Liverpool during a match that Jurgen Klopp does not agree with.

- 1) Give two things you can infer from source A about German attitudes towards the Treaty of Versailles. (4 marks)



Source A:

A cartoon published in a German newspaper in July 1919. It shows Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, as a vampire feeding off Germany.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

<p>(i) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(ii) What I can infer:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Details in the source that tell me this:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Gustav Stresemann and economic recovery

In 1923, the Weimar Republic was on the **verge of collapse socially and economically**. But surprisingly, this crisis was followed by a period of relative stability and success. The period 1924-1929 was a time when the Weimar economy recovered and cultural life in Germany flourished. As a result, these years became known as the 'Golden Age' in Germany.

This dramatic turnabout happened in large part because of the role played by Gustav Stresemann who became Chancellor in August 1923 during the hyperinflation crisis. This was a time when prices in Germany went up quicker than people could spend their money and the German currency lost its value. Stresemann was Chancellor for only three months but continued to serve as Foreign Minister, rebuilding and restoring Germany's international status until his death in October 1929, ironically just weeks before the Wall Street Crash that would end Weimar's period of greater prosperity and stability.

Social changes in Weimar Germany 1924-1929

Changes in the standard of living

There is doubt from some historians as to whether the 'Golden Age' actually existed. However, there were improvements that helped ordinary working Germans during this time:

- Hourly wages rose in real terms (ie above inflation) every year from 1924 to 1930, with a rise of 10 per cent in 1928 alone.
- Pensions and sickness benefits schemes were introduced.

- Compulsory unemployment insurance was introduced in 1927, which covered 17 million workers.

Despite all of this, a large increase in the working age population during the mid-20s led to increasing unemployment, and farmers in particular suffered from declining income

Changes in the position of women

	Changed	Stayed the same
Work	<p>Attitudes towards women and work changed according to how well the economy did. During the recovery of the mid-1920s women were welcomed into the workforce. The number of women in work was 1.7 million higher in 1925 than it had been in 1907.</p> <p>Women were increasingly taking on white collar jobs, though these were mainly done by single women under 25.</p>	<p>German women contributed massively to the war effort during World War One. However, after the war the government ordered women to return to their pre-war roles.</p> <p>During times of economic crisis, such as the hyperinflation of 1923 and during the Great Depression, women returning home were seen as a solution to the problem of unemployment.</p>
Politics	<p>German women achieved the vote on an equal basis with men when the new German constitution was announced in August 1919, along with the right to be elected to the Reichstag and all other governmental bodies.</p> <p>Women's voting turnout in the elections for the National Assembly in January 1919 was the same as men's at 82 per cent.</p> <p>Women were elected to local and regional assemblies all over Germany, and typically made up around eight per cent of the representatives in the Prussian Landtag, the most powerful regional parliament.</p>	<p>During the rest of the Weimar period women's voting turnout was typically 5-10 per cent lower than that of men.</p> <p>By 1933 women made up just 4.6 per cent of the representatives in parliament.</p> <p>No women held cabinet posts during the Weimar Republic's 14 year existence and no women sat in the upper house of parliament, the Reichsrat.</p>
Leisure	<p>The classic image of German women in the 1920s is that of the so-called 'New Woman', similar to the 'Flapper' in 1920s USA: short haired, liberated, having fun. In urban areas young middle-class women began to go out to dance alone, with the American dance known as the Charleston becoming particularly popular in Berlin</p>	<p>The 'New Woman' was only a reality for a small number of middle-class women who lived in large cities and had financial and social independence. Most women in Germany could not participate in these sorts of activities and their lives remained the same in Germany.</p>

Question 3a

How useful are (sources) for an enquiry into... (8 marks)

This type of question requires you to analyse and evaluate a source to find out how useful it is to you as a historian.

Tips:

- To answer this question you must deal with **both** the content and the provenance of the sources. Provenance is the term used for a source's 'background' – its nature, origin and purpose.
- Your own knowledge **must** relate to the source itself. Only write about events in order to prove what the source says is useful, or not – don't just narrate.

Provenance

Nature:

What type of evidence is it? Speech, newspaper etc.

Origin:

When was it produced?
Who is the author?
Where was it produced?

Purpose:

Why was it produced?
Who are the audience?

Is it to persuade,
inform, entertain?

Discuss at least one of the above per source.

Your own knowledge

Does the source match your knowledge on the event/person? Is accurate or typical of the time? Use specific evidence in your analysis.

Example:

How useful of Sources B and C for an enquiry into the lives of women in Germany from 1924-1929?

Source B: A magazine cover from 1925, comparing a woman from the past (in the foreground) with a 'woman of today' (at the back).



Source C: Hilde Walter, a female journalist writing in 1929 after the Wall Street Crash.

Women have become unpopular. That is not good news because it touches on things that cannot be explained by reason alone. An uncomfortable atmosphere is gathering around all working women. A perhaps unorganized but very powerful countermovement is taking aim at all of them; individual women will be feeling its effects sooner or later. Women in new jobs are leaving them, to make room for unemployed men.

Question 2 - Explain why (12 marks)

Tips:

- 3 PEEL paragraphs explaining different reasons/causes
- Order paragraphs from most important to least
- Make sure you go beyond the stimulus points
- For higher marks, try and link each paragraph together

[POINT] One reason is... / Another reason is... / Another important factor was...

[EVIDENCE] For example... / One piece of evidence for this is... / This is supported by the fact that... / This is shown by...

[EXPLANATION] This was important because... / This meant that... / This had an impact because...

[LINK] Therefore...

Your turn!

Explain why there were economic problems in the Weimer Republic from 1919-1923. You may include the following in your answer:

- Reparations
- The French Occupation of the Ruhr

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)

Example paragraph:

One of the main causes for economic problems in the Weimar Republic 1919-23 was reparations. Following the First World War Germany was forced to agree to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which was forced on them as a Diktat. One of the key parts of this was the War Guilt Clause. This meant that blame for the war was placed on Germany and as a result they could be made to pay reparations, money to compensate the victors for War damages. The amount for this was set at £6.6 billion which had a crippling impact on Germany. This led to economic problems because Germany could not afford to keep up with these payments. The impact of the war left the German economy in ruins, production was only about 1/3 of pre-War levels, and the huge level of reparation payments meant that there was no money available to help rebuild the economy. This would eventually lead to other problems such as the invasion of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.

