

Topic 1: EARLY PROBLEMS OF THE WEIMAR GOVERNMENT 1918 - 1923	BACK TO THE START	NEEDS WORK	CONFIDENT
November 1918 – German Kaiser abdicates; new German government led by EBERT signs the ARMISTICE.			
The new government – WEIMAR REPUBLIC			
Strengths of the new constitution (democracy, public freedoms, elections)			
Weaknesses of the new constitution (new and untrusted by many, proportional representation led to coalition governments, Article 48)			
The Treaty of Versailles – Jan 1919 – the key terms (blame, reparations, military losses, territorial losses), the affect for Germans and the new government.			
Economic problems in Germany 1918-1923. (Bankruptcy, French occupation of the Ruhr, Inflation & hyperinflation)			
Political problems in Germany 1918-1923 – Left wing Communists (Spartacists) 1919; Right wing Nationalists (The Friekorps in the Kapp Putsch) 1920			
Early Nazi bid for power Nov 1923 – The Munich Putsch (short term failure, long term success)			
<b>Topic 2: THE GOLDEN AGE AND THEN DEPRESSION 1924 - 1933</b>			
The Stresemann Era – 1924-1929 “The Golden Age” – changes to the economy (new currency Rentenmark, 1924 Dawes Plan, 1929 Young Plan, jobs); changes to politics (government more popular); changes to foreign relations (1925 Locarno Pact, 1926 League of Nations, 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact)			
The birth of The Nazi Party (DAP, Drexler, 25 point programme)			
Hitler’s role expands - (NSDAP, membership grows, loyal party leaders, SA, propaganda)			
Nazi Party beliefs - (Nationalism, Socialism, Totalitarianism, Traditional German values, Struggle, Racial purity) – who are their typical early supporters?			
The Re-organisation of the Nazi Party 1924-1928 during The Golden Age (Administration & finance, The SA & SS, Goebbels & propaganda)			
The Great Depression (The Wall Street Crash, Economic effects, Social effects & political effects)			
Nazi Support Grows 1929-1932, Who voted for the Nazi Party? (The SA, working class, unemployed, middle class, farmers, big businesses, young people, women)			
How did Hitler become Chancellor in Jan 1933? - elections, Bruning, Von Papen, Von Schleicher, Hindenburg, Hitler)			
<b>Topic 3: MOVING FROM CHANCELLOR TO DICTATOR 1933 - 1934</b>			
The Reichstag Fire – Communists, Hindenburg, Emergency Decree			
March 1933 Election – join with Nationalists, keep Centre Party sweet.			
Importance of the Enabling Act			
Importance of the Night of the Long Knives; Hindenburg’s death; Hitler becomes Der Fuhrer			
How did Germany become a Nazi police state? (The SS, The Gestapo, Concentration camps, Law courts)			
Nazi control of Churches – Protestant split (Reich Church / Confessional Church – Neimoller, Bonhoeffer), Catholic Church (Concordat, persecution)			
How did the Nazis use Censorship and Propaganda? (The Press, Universities, The arts, Radio, Cinema, Sport, Hitler the figurehead)			
<b>Topic 4: LIFE IN NAZI GERMANY 1933 - 1945</b>			
Hitler’s control of youth (education, Hitler Youth)			
Opposition to Nazi rule – church opposition; youth opposition groups (Edelweiss Pirates, White Rose Group); military opposition (1944 July Bomb Plot)			
How did the lives of Women change in Nazi Germany? (Kinder, Kirche, Kuche; Lebensborn; propaganda; German Women’s Enterprise)			
Work and Unemployment 1933-1939 - Nazi policy towards workers, DAF, Unemployed, RAD, Rearmament, job creation schemes, Strength Through Joy.			
How did the standard of living change 1933-1939 – who benefited in the economy, who didn’t?			
How did the Nazis persecute Minorities 1933-1939 in Germany (race ideas, minority groups, Jewish business boycott, Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht) Jewish persecution 1939-45 (Polish ghettos, Russian Einsatzgruppen; Final Solution, Holocaust)			

Key terms & key people	I haven't got a clue what this is	I Know and understand some of this	I am confident and understand this well
Treaty			
Reparations			
Abdicate			
Kaiser			
Colonies			
Bankruptcy			
Inflation/hyperinflation			
Dolchstoß			
Diktat			
Freikorps			
Constitution			
Coalition			
Proportional representation			
Lebensraum			
Propaganda			
Censorship			
Totalitarianism			
Heinrich Brüning			
Anton Drexler			
Gustav Stresemann			
Paul von Hindenburg			
Friedrich Ebert			
Joseph Goebbels			
Hermann Göring			
Rudolf Hess			
Ernst Röhm			
Frans von Papen			
Kurt von Schleicher			
Reichstag			
Reichsrat			
Marinus van der Lubbe			
Heinrich Himmler			
Plebiscite			
Chancellor			
President			
Anti-Semitism			
Aryan			
Persecution			
Ghetto			
Reinhard Heydrich			
Decree			
Rosa Luxemburg			
Karl Liebknecht			
Rearmament			
Dr Wolfgang Kapp			
Demilitarised			
Democratic			