**Position of Women-** Women over 20 given vote and guaranteed equality in society. Growing number of female teachers, civil servants and in the assembly line. More social freedom- drank in public, fashion conscious (short skirts/makeup), went out unescorted.

**Housing**

Government employed architects and planners to devise ways of reducing housing shortages.

Government investment, tax breaks, land grants and low interest loans were used to stimulate building of new houses+ apartments.

Between 1924 and 1931 2 million houses were built.

**Unemployment of Women**

Unemployment Insurance Law in 1927 required everyone to contribute to unemployment welfare. Also benefits for- war veterans, wives, single mothers and the disabled.

**Improvement in standard of living**

* There were improvements in wages, houses, unemployment and insurance
* Germany had some of the highest paid workers in Europe
* Many of the middle class weren’t so prosperous as they had been bankrupted by inflation and found it had to get suitable jobs.

**The main political developments in Germany 1924-1929**

Greater support for social democrats who set up the Weimar republic. Generally, less support for the extremists. Mainly due to Hindenburg and Stresseman. Hindenburg was popular as he was a war leader, and exemplified the idea that the old conservatives accepted the new republic. Stresseman was popular for his work abroad and with the economy.

**Improvements in relations between Germany and other countries**

As a Result of Stresemann’s foreign policies- in 1925, France withdrew from Ruhr, allies agreed to Dawes and Young plan, in 1927 allies withdrew from Rhine, 5 years before schedule.

Overall, Stresemann was crucial in recovery of the republic, he improved Germany’s reputation as well as the economy.

The Kellogg-Briand Pact- 1928- 64 other nations, only use armies for self-defence.

The League of Nations- 1926- Germany given a permanent seat on League of Nations.

The Locarno Pact- 1925- keep existing borders with Britain, France, Belgium and Italy.

The economy was reliant on American loans and did not affect everyone equally - - living costs rose for workers - lower-middle class= 0 savings - farmers struggled, prices fell and could not modernise farms

**The Extent of Recovery-**

**+** more public works, stadiums and apartments + businesses paid off many of their debts due to the period of industrial growth. + there were fewer strikes between 1924-1929 + unemployment fell from 9-6 million

**The Young Plan-** in 1929, allied banker Owen Young drew up a plan. Reparations reduced to £1850 million, length of time to pay debt was 59 years. Right wing politicians objected to paying any reparations.

**Recovery from hyperinflation**- mainly down to the work of Gustav Stresemann who worked well with Britain, France and the USA to improve the economy.

**The Dawes Plan- August 1924**

* Reparations payments were reduced
* Ruhr area evacuated by allied troops
* USA would loan $3000 million over 6 years

**The Rentenmark**- November 1923, a temporary currency. Distributed based on property value, in 1924 it changed to the Reichsmark, a new currency backed by gold reserves.

The Recovery of Weimar