

## **Year 11 - Autumn Term**

### **GERMANY IN TRANSITION 1919-1939 (1 hour paper at the end of Y11)**

#### **1. What challenges were faced by the Weimar Republic from 1919-1923?**

- Impact of the Treaty of Versailles
- Weaknesses of the Weimar government
- Political instability - Spartacist, Kapp and Munich Putsches
- Hyperinflation
- Events in the Ruhr 1923

#### **2. Why were the Stresemann years considered a 'golden age'?**

- Recovery from hyperinflation
- Dawes and Young Plans
- Locarno Pact
- League of Nations
- US investment
- Social and political developments

#### **3. How and why did the Weimar Republic collapse between 1929 and 1933?**

- Social and political impact of the Depression on the Weimar Republic
- Hitler's electoral appeal
- Role of the SA
- Propaganda
- Political extremism and scheming 1929-1932

#### **4. How did the Nazis consolidate their power between 1933 and 1934?**

- Hitler as Chancellor
- Reichstag Fire
- 1933 election and Enabling Act
- Trade unions and political parties
- Night of the Long Knives
- Hitler becomes Fuhrer

**5. How did Nazi economic, social and racial policy affect life in Germany?**

- Reducing unemployment
- Policy towards workers
- Women and the Three Ks
- Controlling education
- The Hitler Youth Movement
- Treatment of the Jews

**6. What methods did the Nazis use to control Germany?**

- Use of SS and Gestapo
- Control of the legal system
- Goebbels and propaganda
- Use of rallies
- Radio and cinema
- Censorship of newspapers and the arts

**7. What factors led to the outbreak of war in 1939?**

- Hitler's foreign policy aims
- Rearmament and conscription
- The Rhineland 1936
- Anschluss 1938
- Sudetenland 1938
- Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939