

Germany 1918-1939 Revision Guide

The origins of the Republic

The Legacy of WW1

- Fighting had lasted 4 years (1914-1918)
- 11 million Germans fought in the war, 2 million died.
- Germany's debts trebled (x3) between 1914 and 1918
- 750,000 Germans had died as a result of food shortages
- There were lots of strikes and protests in Bavaria, Berlin, Kiel (a naval mutiny) and Hamburg

The German Revolution 1918-1919

- Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated on 9th November 1918. Final straw: lost support from the army.
- 9th November crowd gathered in Berlin. There were rumours of a communist takeover. Schiedemann, a leading member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) wanted to keep a moderate government. He ran to the windows of the Reichstag and pronounced the German Republic.
- 11th November the armistice was signed (a formal agreement to end the war).

The Council of People's Representation- ONLY TEMPORARY UNTIL WEIMAR CONSTITUTION DECIDED UPON

- Ebert (leader of the SPD) took over as Chancellor.
- 10th November Ebert agrees with army to prevent communist takeover.
- He also suspends the old Reichstag and named six politicians as the Council of People's Representation.

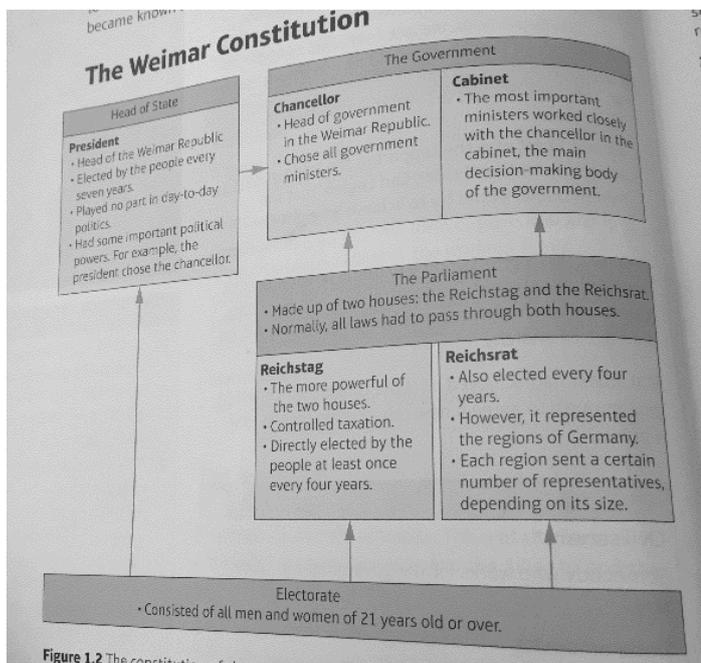
Setting up the Weimar Republic November 1918-July 1919

- Civil servants (someone who works for the gov.) were kept on by Ebert. This ensured the country was still running.
- General Groener (the army) was reassured the country wouldn't be reformed.
- Ebert won the support of the trade unions by promising an 8 hour working day and industries by promising not to nationalise them.

The National Assembly

- Its job was to create the Weimar Constitution- elected group.
- Elections took place on 19th January 1919- 82% of people voted and the SPD and Centre party won most seats.
- Feb 1919 meet for first time in **Weimar** as it was more peaceful than Berlin.
- 31st July 1919, the National Assembly agreed a new constitution by 262 votes to 75- this became known as the Weimar Republic

The Weimar Constitution



In this the President had the most power. He appointed the Chancellor. Every seven years the President changed. He could dismiss the Reichstag and call new elections, and even take control of the army.

The chancellor decided which laws should be passed.

The Reichstag was the more powerful house in the German parliament. The Reichsrat could delay laws unless 2/3 of the Reichstag had voted for it.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany was to be a democracy. All men and women over the age of 21 could vote. The voting system ensured that small parties also got seats in the Reichstag (Proportional representation) The constitution ensured that no one person had too much power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As lots of small parties were able to get seats in the Reichstag it meant that it was difficult to get a majority. This made coalition governments common e.g. where two parties have to group together and lead the country together. This made decision-making harder. Coalition governments were likely to fall apart if the two parties disagreed. There was a lot of compromise which meant it was difficult for there to be a clear outcome. Article 48 gave the President the power to bypass government when making laws. By 1930 the Chancellor often went straight to the President to make laws and didn't consult the Reichstag. Several parties in the Reichstag didn't support democracy. The Weimar Republic was created out of violence and by leaving out communists.

Early challenges to the Reichstag

Unpopularity of the Republic

- The armistice- German people were humiliated by this. Dolschstoss- stab in the back the German people believed their army had never really been defeated and that the leaders were betraying them by signing the armistice.
- The Treaty of Versailles was unpopular because:
 - Diktat- the peace was forced upon them and they did not get to have a say at Versailles
 - War Guilt Clause- Germany had to take full responsibility for the war
 - Army reduced to 100,000 men. Germany lost all 11 of her colonies. Germany lost 10% of its population and 13% of its land in Europe.

The Spartacist Revolt (left wing uprising)

- German Communist Party (KPD) 33 daily newspapers and 400,000 members. The Spartacists were extreme socialists who supported the KPD.
- Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht organised the revolt. 4th January 1919, Ebert sacked head of police who were popular with workers. 6th January general strike called and 100,000 workers took to the street.
- The Freikorps had to be called in to suppress this- numbered 250,000 men by March 1919. 13th January they had driven rebels off the streets. 16th January, Luxemburg and Liebknecht were arrested and killed.

The Kapp Putsch (right wing uprising)

- The Freikorps were due to disband in Berlin in 1920. Fearing unemployment 5000 of them marched on Berlin. The army Reichswehr refused to fire against them. Wolfgang Kapp was put forward as their figurehead.
- They declared a new government and invited the Kaiser to return. The members of the real government fled to Weimar. They urged people to go on strike against the Putsch. The rebellion eventually collapsed.

Challenge of ongoing political violence

- Hugo Haasse- one of Ebert's council of People's Representatives murdered in 1919.
- Erzberger- signed the armistice, murdered in August 1921.
- Between 1919 and 1922 there were 376 political murders.
- Political parties were even recruiting private armies. E.g. the KPD had the Red Front Fighters.

The Challenges of 1923: French Occupation of the Ruhr

- December 1922, Germany failed to send coal to France from the Ruhr coalfields, as part of the reparation repayment.
- French went into the Ruhr and confiscated raw materials, manufactured goods and industrial machinery.
- Germans followed passive resistance- they went on strike. French arrested Germans.
- Germans saw the Weimar Republic as weak for not standing up to the French but Germany's army of 100,000 couldn't match the French army of 750,000.

The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation

- The government needed money to pay the debts so in 1923 the government printed more money. This was designed to pay off debts but as more money was printed, the money became worth less and less.
- In 1919 the price of bread had been 1 mark, by 1923 the price of bread was 200,000 billion marks.
- Prices were so out of control that wages had to rise at a similar rate. Many workers had to be paid twice in the same day to keep up with inflation.
- German trade suffered because people didn't trust the value of the currency.
- People with savings were hit hard as the money they had saved became worthless.
- Those in debt did benefit though.

The damage done

- The Weimar Republic was shown to be weak. Rescued by Freikorps. Forces had killed thousands of Germans to maintain order.
- Extremist parties were gaining more popularity.

1.3 Stresemann's recovery

- Stresemann introduces a new national bank (the Rentenbank) and currency (Rentenmark). The value of notes was tied to the price of gold.

The Dawes Plan (1924)

- Signed with USA- reparations temporarily reduced to £50 million per year
- US banks agreed to give loans to German industry. They loaned \$25 billion between 1924 and 1930.
- Stresemann had called off German workers' strike of passive resistance in the Ruhr- the French leave.
- As a result of this industrial output doubled between 1923-28. Employment and trade increased.
- Extreme political parties hated it because Germany was still respecting the Treaty of Versailles.

The Young Plan (1929)

- Annual payments kept at £50 million per year and stretched until 1988.
- The total reparations debt was reduced from £6.6 billion to £2 billion. Germany given 59 years to pay.
- Lower payments allowed the government to lower taxes and increase public spending.
- 85% of Germans voted in favour

Lacarno Pact

- Treaty with Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. NOT IMPOSED/FORCED on Germany.
- Germany accepted 1919 border with France, Rhineland would be permanently demilitarised and Germany was given membership of the League of Nations. It was allowed to sit on the council which made the most imp. Decisions.
- Stresemann won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1926.

Kellogg-Briand Pact

- August 1928 with 61 other countries Germany signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact. USA and France was in this too.
- An agreement to not use war to achieve foreign policy aims.

1.4 Social and Cultural Changes

Economic changes

- Unemployment reduced to 1.3 million in 1928
- Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 charged workers 3% of their wages and in return they would be given money if they ever lost their job.
- Hours in a working week reduced from 50 in 1925 to 46 in 1927.
- Real wages increased by 25% between 1925-1928.
- Access to universities improved, increasing from 70,000 to 110,000 in 1928.
- Access to Housing improved with over 101,000 homes being built between 1925-1929

Changes to Women's lives

- Women were given equal rights under the Weimar Constitution and given the right to vote and stand in elections- 90% voted in 1919 and in 1932 10% of members of the Reichstag were female.
- WWI led to many women having to work for the first time with 75% of women being in work in 1918. During the peace of Weimar Germany, things reversed back, and by 1925 only 36% of women were in work.
- Women were on average paid 33% less than men. Women found it hard to get the top jobs- by 1933 there were only 36 female judges
- Women made more progress in medicine- the number of female doctors rose from 2,500 to 5,000 between 1925 and 1932.
- Women had much more independence- cutting their hair short, not getting married, smoking and drinking. 'New women'
- However, many members of society hated these changes because:
 - The birth rate was falling. In 1913, for every 1,000 women there were 128 babies born. In 1925 this had reduced to 80.
 - The divorce rate was rising in 1913 for every 100,000 people there were 27 divorces, in the 1920s this rose to 60.

2.1 Early Development of the Nazi Party

Principles of the Nazi Party:

- Founded as the DAP German Worker's Party in Feb. 1919
- The 25-point programme was produced in Feb 1920 and set out main aims- these were focused on repealing the Treaty of Versailles, strengthening the German Government, discriminating against Jews and improving lives of German workers.

Hitler's early career:

- Hitler joins the party on 19 Sept 1919.
- He quickly becomes a key speaker (orator)- speaking at 31 of 46 Party meetings between Nov. 1919 and Nov 1930.
- This had an impact on increasing membership numbers- rising 1,000 in 1920 to nearly 50,000 in 1923.

Party organisation:

- Set up a permanent office in Munich
- In Jan 1920, Hitler then changed the name to NSDAP (Nazi Party) to appeal to Nationalists and Socialists.
- Began using the swastika and in Dec. 1920 it set up a newspaper 'The People's Observer' and had circulation of 17,000.
- The SA were formed in August 1921, by 1922 they numbered 800. They were used to control crowds, protect Nazis and attack opposition politicians.

2.2 Munich Putsch and Lean Years

Reasons for the Munich Putsch

Long-term causes

- Many Germans were angry at the TOV
- This created support for the NSDAP, which had been growing in Munich— now 50,000 members.
- Bavarian state government leaders like Gustav von Kahr shared this resentment and turned a blind eye to the NSDAP views and SA's violence.

Medium-term causes

- Hitler was influenced by an Italian right wing party called the Fascists, led by Mussolini
- In 1922 Mussolini led his forces in a 'march on Rome' and forced the democratic government of Italy to accept him as the new leader

Short-term causes

- In 1923 hyperinflation reached its peak
- French troops had taken over German business in the industrial Ruhr area. German workers who resisted were arrested, imprisoned or deported.
- These events made the Weimar Republic seem weak.

Events of the Putsch

- Evening of 8th November, Hitler and 600 members of the SA storm a Munich Beer hall. They force Von Kahr (leader of Bavaria) Von Seisser (head of Bavarian Police) and Von Lossow (head of Bavarian Army)) to publically support the Putsch.
- The next morning the three men were released allowing them to warn the Bavarian police/army.
- Hitler marched on Munich main square with 1,000 SA members, they found it hard to get support from local townspeople- Bavarian police were waiting for them.
- The Nazis were easily defeated- with 14 being killed as well as 4 policemen.
- Hitler was arrested and sentenced to 5 years. He represented himself in court earning more support. The Nazi Party was banned. While in prison he wrote Mein Kampf 'My Struggle'.

Hitler taking control of the Nazi Party

- Hitler was released 9 months later on 20 Dec. 1924, the ban on the NSDAP was lifted on 16 February 1925 and he held his first meeting on 27th of Feb.
- Hitler created a national party with subdivisions called Gaues, led by Gauleiters such as Goebbels in the West
- He took control of the party finances, receiving big loans from businessmen.
- Hitler replaced Rohm as leader of the SA in 1930, by then they had 400,000 members and he set up the SS to be his own personal bodyguard having 3,000 men in 1930.
- At the Bamberg conference 1926, Hitler managed to get Goebbels support, ensuring Hitler now had sole control of policy.

Reasons for the lean years

- Stresemann's economic policies- Dawes/Young Plan and Rentenmark stopped the hyperinflation and made people less desperate- This meant that many workers in industrial areas didn't support the Nazis gaining 1% in Berlin in 1928.
- Stresemann's foreign policies allowed Germany to become stronger weakening anger at the TOV- with the Locarno Pact and the Kellog-Briand Pact. The moderate SPD won 30% of the vote in 1928.
- In 1925 ex-German Field Marshall Paul Von Hindenburg became President, this again reduced the Nazis ability to recruit angry veterans.

2.3 Growth in Nazi Support- From 12 seats in 1928 to 230 seats in 1932

Wall Street Crash and Economic Effects

- Occurred on 24 October 1929- 13 million shares were sold, with the price going down from \$20,000 in the morning to \$1,000 in the evening.
- Had a huge effect on Germany as German banks had invested lots in stock market and now America asked for loans back, the German Civil Servant Bank ran out of money by the end of 1929- Savings disappeared.
- By January 1933, six million workers were unemployed: 40% of all factory workers, 50% of all Germans between 16 and 30 years old and 60% of University graduated.
- Even those he stayed in employment suffered: Taxes went up and Wages were cut- in 1932 real wages were 70% of 1928 levels.
- Homelessness skyrocketed and this led to problems on German streets with violent incidents in Berlin increasing by 24%

Bruning's unpopularity

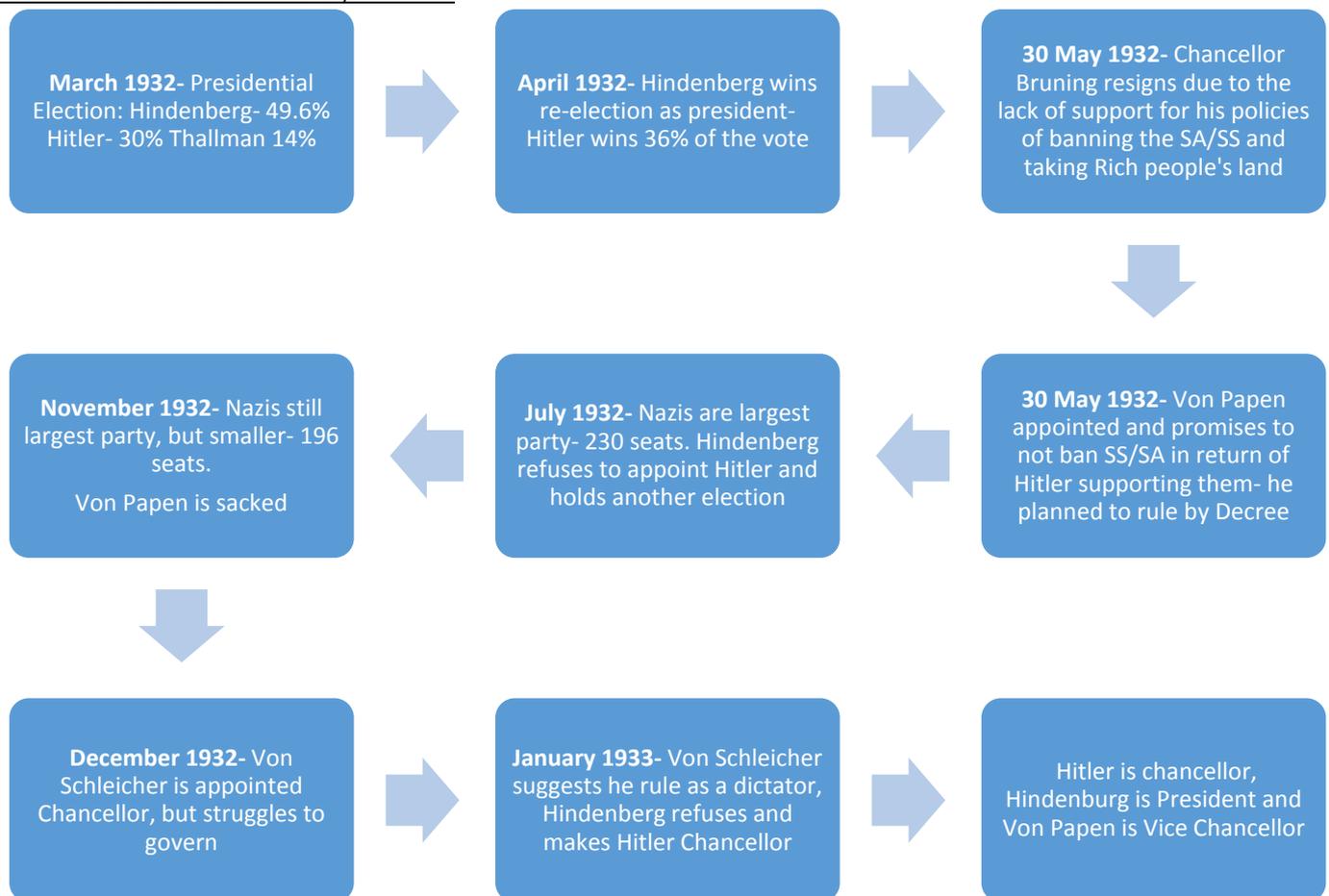
- Heinrich Bruning was appointed as Chancellor in 1930 expected to make things better.
- He proposed higher taxes while reducing unemployment benefit- this upset both the rich and poor and ultimately led to the law not passing in July 1930 by 256 votes to 193- therefore nothing changed.

- He found it hard to work with the Reichstag, so made them meet less- from 94 times in 1930 to 13 times in 1932.
- Due to these problems he relied on using decrees instead using 104 between 1931 and 1932. Only 5 had been used before 1930- this made him look weak and undemocratic.
- He resigned in May 1932 having achieved nothing.

Support for Communism and the SA

- The KPD achieved 16% of the vote in 1932, this terrified Big Businesses who therefore supported the Nazi party.
- The Nazis used the SA (400,000 in 1930) to attack and disrupt Communist meetings. With one battle in Hamburg 1932 leading to 18 deaths.
- The uniformed and strong SA appealed in the desperate times.

2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-1933



3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34

The Reichstag Fire

- 27 February 1933 Reichstag is burnt down- Communist Martin Van Lubbe was caught at the scene.
- Hitler used the event to declare a state of emergency and the next day 4,000 Communists were arrested.
- Using the state of emergency Hitler passed several decrees:
 - Decree for the Protection of the People and the State- could arrest any political opponents and ban newspapers.
 - Passed a decreed setting an election for March 5th
 - Passed a decree banning the Communist party- meaning the 81 Communists could not take up their seats- this meant Hitler could achieve a majority.

The Enabling Act

- Using this majority- Hitler wanted to pass the enabling act which would mean:
 - The Reich cabinet could pass new laws
 - Laws could overrule the Weimar Constitution
 - Laws would be proposed by the chancellor- Hitler

- The Act passed 444-94, the SA surrounded the building intimidating politicians to vote for it.
- He used the act to do several things:
 - May 1933- Banned trade unions
 - July 1933- Banned all other political parties
 - January 1934- Banned local government- all power was now in Berlin

Night of the Long Knives

- By 1934 the SA posed a problem- 3 million members and led by Ernst Rohm who wanted the Nazi party to be more socialist.
- The German army (only 100,000 members) felt threatened and the SS also wanted to be more powerful than the SA.
- To deal with this Hitler arranged a meeting with Rohm and 100 other SA members on 30 June 1934. They were imprisoned and shot
- Overall, 400 people were killed including ex-chancellor Von Schleicher. The SA were absorbed into the army and their power massively reduced.

Death of Hindenburg/Becoming the Fuhrer

- Hindenburg died on 2 August 1934. Hitler did two things:
 1. Declared himself Fuhrer, combining the powers of Chancellor and President
 2. He forced all the members of the army to give him an oath of loyalty.
- The change was put to a vote and 90% of voters in August 19th

3.2 The police state

SS/SD/Gestapo

- SS run by Heinrich Himmler, formed in 1925 and in the 1930s it grew to over 240,000 members. They wore black uniforms and ran all the police forces of Germany
- SD founded in 1931 by Himmler, and Reinhard Heydrich was made the leader. They kept details on all opposition to the Nazis and gave this information to both the SS and Gestapo.
- Gestapo were the secret police set up in 1933 and put under the SS' control. They secretly observed all Nazi opposition and would arrest all those suspected of trying to oppose the Nazis. They only had 30,000 members but by creating fear- over 80% of arrests were made due to information from the public.

Concentration Camps

- By 1939 150,000 people had been arrested by the Nazis- they made new prisons to control them.
- The first Concentration Camp made was in Dachau in 1933.
- Not only prisoners- also contained Jews, homosexuals and other groups the Nazis didn't like.

Controlling legal system

- Hitler set up the National Socialist League for the Maintenance of the Law. All judges needed a licence- only provided by the Nazis. Judges could have their licences revoked if they were seen as not being strict enough.
- Hitler got rid of juries and set up the People's courts. This meant only the judge would be able to decide if the defendant was innocent or guilty and what punishment they deserved.
- This meant some judges became famous for always giving people a guilty verdict- Roland Freiser had a 90% death penalty rate.

Controlling religion

- Hitler set up the Reich Church in 1936 to control the protestant church. Priests could only practice religion if they were approved by Hitler. These churches had Nazi symbols in them and removed any Jewish teachings from the bible.
- Hitler signed the Concordat with the pope in July 1933, meaning he promised to not interfere with the Catholic Church as long as priests swore an allegiance to Hitler.
- Hitler broke the agreement- taking over Catholic schools, arresting Catholic Priests and banning all Catholic youth groups

3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes

- Joseph Goebbels was made head of the Ministry of Propaganda

Nazi use of the media

- Nazis began closing down all newspapers (1,600 closed down in 1935 alone)
- Journalists were told what they could and couldn't publish and given briefings for what stories they should publish.
- After 1933, all radio stations were put under Nazi control- only speeches by Nazi officials would be heard.
- Nazis ensured that radios were cheap enough to be bought- by 1939 70% of all Germans had radios

Nazi use of rallies

- Nazis would hold mass rallies to create a sense of unity and ensure everyone agreed.
- The biggest were held in Nuremberg at the 1934 rally there were 200,000 supporters and 20,000 flags.

Nazi use of sport

- Goebbels wanted to Nazify all sports to make it seem the victories were due to the Nazis.
- All teams- including other countries teams had to make the Nazi Salute.
- This was best seen at the Berlin Olympics of 1936:
 - Held in Nazi Olympic Stadium- 110,000 capacity.
 - Germany won 33 medals- more than any other.

Nazi control of culture and the arts

- Hitler wanted to control culture and set up the Reich Chamber of Culture in Sept. 1933
- **Art:** All painters/sculptors needed a licence- only 42,000 accepted the rest were banned from teaching/producing or selling art. In 1936 existing art exhibitions were changed with over 12,000 paintings being removed.
- **Architecture:** The Nazis didn't like the Modernism of Weimar buildings and wanted buildings to look strong and roman. Albert Speer became chief architect and built large buildings with Nazi symbols.
- **Music:** Some types of music was banned- like Jazz. All Jewish composers were banned. Traditional German music was encouraged.
- **Literature:** No book could be published without Nazi approval. Existing books were banned and 2,500 writers were banned. Millions of books were taken from libraries and burned- May 1933 students in Berlin burned 20,000 books written by Jews communist and non-Nazi writers
- **Film:** Audiences of over 250 million in 1933. All films were introduced with a 45 minute official Nazi news programme. Goebbels had to approve all new films. The Nazis also made their own films- over 1300 produced.

3.4 Opposition and resistance

Individual opposition

- 1938, Maurice Bauvard acting on his own tried to shoot Hitler at a Nazi Parade in Munich, he failed to take the shot as he didn't want to injure other Nazis
- In 1938 Nazi General Ludwick Beck tried to organise a group to overthrow Hitler, but he failed to gain enough support
- In November 1939 Georg Elser planted a bomb in a Munich Beer Hall to kill Hitler. It went off too late however and killed several other people.

Religious opposition

- Pope Pius XI turned against Nazism in 1937 writing a letter called 'With Burning Anxiety' that was to be read out in Catholic churches. Hitler banned the letter and sent over 400 Catholic Priests to concentration camps
- In 1933 Protestant Pastors set up the PEL (Pastors' Emergency League) to oppose Hitler's plan of the Reich Church, they had a membership of 7,000 by 1934.
- The PEL set up the 'Confessing Church' to oppose the Reich Church with 6,000 joining and attending instead. The Nazis arrested over 800 of them and sent their leader Martin Niemoller to a concentration camp until 1945.

Youth opposition

- The Edelweiss pirates was made up of students who refused to join the Hitler Youth beating up any members they found and would graffiti anti-Nazi slogans on walls and buildings. By 1939 there were 2,000 of them.
- Other groups of Anti-Nazi Students emerged- the Navajos in Cologne, the Roving Dudes in Essen and the Kittel Bach Pirates in Dusseldorf.

- The more peaceful ‘Swing Groups’ were also set up, where young people would listen to American music and not follow Nazi dress codes. They would hold dances of up to 6,000 people.

4.1 Nazi policies towards women

- The Law for the Encouragement of Marriage, 1933- Loans of up to 1,000 marks would be available to couples only if the wife stopped working. For every child they had ¼ of the loan would not need to be repaid- so having four kids would make it completely free.
- From 1933 Women were banned from jobs such as teachers, doctors and civil servants. (By 1934, 360,000 women had given up work)
- Divorce Law 1938- If a woman could not have a baby or had had an abortion, a husband could legally divorce her.
- From 1937 Girls Grammar schools were banned (Girls in higher education fell from 17,000 in 1932 to 6,000 in 1939)
- Lebensborn- Set up in 1935 by Himmler, it was a policy that paired up single women with SS men in order to produce racially pure babies. Women would in return be given financial aid.
- The Mother’s Cross was an award given to women for the amount of children they had. 4/5: Bronze. 6/7: Silver. 8: Gold.
- From 1936 Women could not be judges, lawyers, or even do jury service.
- From 1937 some policies were reversed- women with marriage loans were now allowed to work and by 1939, seven million were in work which was actually more than 1933!

4.2 Nazi policies towards the young

Youth movement:

- Hitler Youth is set up to compete with church groups and communist youth groups (Protestant groups had 600,000 in 1932)
- By 1936 attendance became compulsory, by 1939 there were 7 million members
- Boys and girls split up to prepare them for roles in life:

Name	Age	Activities
Little Fellows	6-10	Sports, hiking and camping
German Young People	10-13	Military preparation
Hitler Youth	14-18	Training for the military- split between naval, flying and motor

Name	Age	Activities
Young Girl’s League	10-14	Sport and camping
League of German Maidens	14-18	Lessons in preparation for mother hood, domestic science, exercise and parades
Faith and Beauty	18-21	Training for marriage and life as a housewife. Classes on cooking and clothes making

Education:

- Controls teachers:
 - Can sack teachers after April 1933
 - Teachers have to join the Nazi Teachers League and swear an oath to Hitler- by 1937 97% had joined
 - The Nazi Teacher’s league would run political seminars to brainwash teachers, by 1939 200,000 had attended.
- Curriculum changes
 - New subjects were created like race studies (to teach about how Aryans were superior)
 - By 1935 all textbook had to be approved by the Nazis
 - PE was now a 1/6th of all lessons.
 - Boys and Girls were taught different subjects- girls had domestic science and cookery to ensure they grew into good mothers and housewives.
- Napolas
 - National Political Training Institutes first set up in 1933, 16 by 1939.
 - Pupils taught by SS/SA not teachers
 - Pupils were selected and would go into the SS/Army/Government afterwards.

4.2 Employment and living standards

- Unemployment is reduced from 6 million to 330,000 in 1939

Labour Service (RAD)

- Scheme to help unemployed youth earn skills, and would pay them
- Set up in 1933, made compulsory for all men 18-25 to serve 6 months, 422,000 by 1935

Job creation schemes

- Hitler created the motorway project to build 7,000 miles of road in order to improve transport and also create jobs.
- The autobahn project employed 125,000 men by 1935
- There were lots of other projects- by 1938 they spent 38 billion marks on job creation schemes

Rearmament

- Hitler increased the size of army from 100,000 to 1.4 million in 1939. These were all extra jobs,
- Also increased number of jobs in factories- 4,000 in 1933 compared to 72,000 in 1935.

Invisible unemployment

- Women and Jews now longer Included in statistics
- All concentration camp prisoners were no longer counted,
- Calculations were changed so part-time employees were counted as full time.

Wages and standard of living

- Food prices rose by 20% between 1933 and 1939
- The working week rose from 43 hours a week in 1933 to 49 in 1939
- Wages had risen by 20% in 1939
- Sale of good had risen by 45% in 1939

The Labour Front

- This replaced Nazi Trade Unions and was set up in 1933.
- It looked after workers by protecting: The rights of workers, their pay and the number of hours they had to work.
- BUT... They also made worker's lives harder: It controlled the number of hours they worker, increasing them by 6 and could punish workers who were slow

Strength through Joy

- Set up to make workers happier in 1933. It created perks for workers that they would otherwise not get: Sports events, films and theatre trips. It even allowed workers to win holidays! They had a private holiday camp for 20,000 people on the German coast

Volkswagen the 'people's car'

- Another reward Hitler wanted for workers was the ability to get a car (in the 1930s cars were still very expensive)
- He asked Porsche to design a car for four people that could travel 40 miles per gallon of petrol. He designed the Volkswagen.
- They set up a scheme of 5 marks a week for workers to get one- and this money was used to build factories. However, by 1938 the car factories focused on building weapons instead. No one ever got their cars!

Beauty of Labour

- This organisation was also founded in 1933, but aimed to improve working conditions for workers. They gave companies tax breaks to help with costs .By 1938, the Nazis claimed 34,000 companies had improved their facilities. However, some employers forced workers to make the improvements themselves, meaning the companies could save money

4.4 The persecution of minorities

- The Nazis believed in Eugenics, that they could create a master Aryan race by removing sub-humans (untermenschen)

Anti-Semitism

- April 1933 1 day boycott of Jewish shops, lawyers and doctors. SA stopped people entering businesses.
- September 1935 Nuremberg Laws- law for the protection of German Blood and Honour- no marriages or relationships with Jews and Reich Citizenship Law- Jews subjects rather than citizens.
- June 1938 Jewish doctors, dentists, lawyers banned
- 1938 Jews had to have J stamped in passports
- 1938 9 Nov, Kristallnacht. A Jew murdered a German embassy official in Paris. Goebbels called for a 'demonstration' against Jews. Synagogues and businesses attacked. 100 Jews killed, 200,000 prison. Germans made Jews pay 1 billion Reichsmarks for damage.
- 1939 first ghettos in cities created, segregating Jews, begin to force emigration

Gypsies

- They were 30,000 Gypsies in Germany in this period. They were also affected by the Nuremberg laws, not being allowed to marry.
- In 1938 the 'Struggle against Gypsy plague' decree was passed, Gypsies had to register with the Government
- In 1939, like Jews they were also set to be deported out of Germany

Homosexuals

- Being a homosexual was also illegal in nearly all European countries, but the Nazis increased persecution, with over 5,000-15,000 dying in concentration camps.
- They were forced to wear upside down pink triangles in the camps.

Disabled

- In 1933 the Law for the Prevention of Hereditarily Diseased Offspring was passed which made it compulsory for people with disabilities to be sterilised- over 400,000 were.
- In 1939, the T4 Programme began where children with disabilities were euthanised.

Germany 1890-1945 Writing Guide

There are 6 types of questions on the Germany paper:

- A 4 mark (2 inferences)
- A 12 mark
- An 8 mark
- A 4 mark (main difference)
- A 4 mark (explain why they are different- the Kilburn High Road question)
- A 16 mark

4 mark questions

Four mark questions will ask you to make two inferences from a source based on a specific topic.

E.g. Give two things you can infer from Source A about what Kaiser Wilhelm decided in November 1918.

i) What I can infer:
Kaiser Wilhelm is no longer going to be the leader of Germany.

Details in the source that tell me this is:
"I herewith renounce for all time claims to the throne of Prussia and to the German Imperial throne"

ii) What I can infer:
Kaiser Wilhelm no longer expects people to support him as king

Details in the source that tell me this is:
"I release all officials of the German Empire and of Prussia... from the oath of fidelity which they tendered to me"

Kaiser Wilhelm II's Abdication Proclamation

I herewith **renounce** for all time claims to the throne of **Prussia** and to the German Imperial throne connected therewith.

At the same time I release all officials of the German Empire and of Prussia, as well as all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the navy and of the Prussian army, as well as the troops of the federated states of Germany, from the oath of **fidelity** which they **tendered** to me as their Emperor, King and **Commander-in-Chief**.

I expect of them that until the re-establishment of order in the German Empire they shall **render** assistance to those in actual power in Germany, in protecting the German people from the threatening dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign rule.

Proclaimed under our own hand and with the imperial seal attached.
 Amerongen, 28 November, 1918

Description	Marks
One relevant inference given	1
One supported inference or two unsupported inferences	2
One supported inference and one unsupported inference	3
Two supported inferences	4

This answer would score full marks.

12 mark questions

12 mark questions will ask you to explain why or how something happened
 You should write 3 PEEL paragraphs.

- Point
- Evidence
- Explanation
- Link

E.g. Explain why there was opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles

- Military terms
- Territorial terms

Description	Marks
Reasons are not well explained/supported	1-4
1 reasons is well explained with evidence, but both other reasons are not as well explained/supported	5-6
2 reasons are explained with some evidence, but 1 reason is not as well explained/supported	7-8
3 reasons are clearly explained with some specific evidence	9-10
3 reasons are clearly explained with specific evidence and reasons are linked together (if possible)	11-12

One reason why there was opposition in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles was because of its harsh military terms. The Treaty dictated that Germany could only maintain an army of 100,000, with only 6 battleships and no air force. This led to opposition because it meant that lots of people in the German military lost their job and it meant that Germany was no longer able to defend itself. **As such, one reason why there was opposition in Germany toward the Treaty of Versailles was because of the military terms.**

Another reason why there was opposition in Germany to the terms of the Treaty was because of the territorial terms. Germany had been a great

A clear argument is made which is relevant to the question.

Specific evidence is given which supports the point. In this case, multiple pieces of evidence are given.

This answer would score full marks.

8 mark questions

These questions will ask you to look at two sources and make a judgement on how useful they are for a particular purpose. You need to make sure that you look at the source and question carefully before continuing.

E.g. Study Source A and Source B.

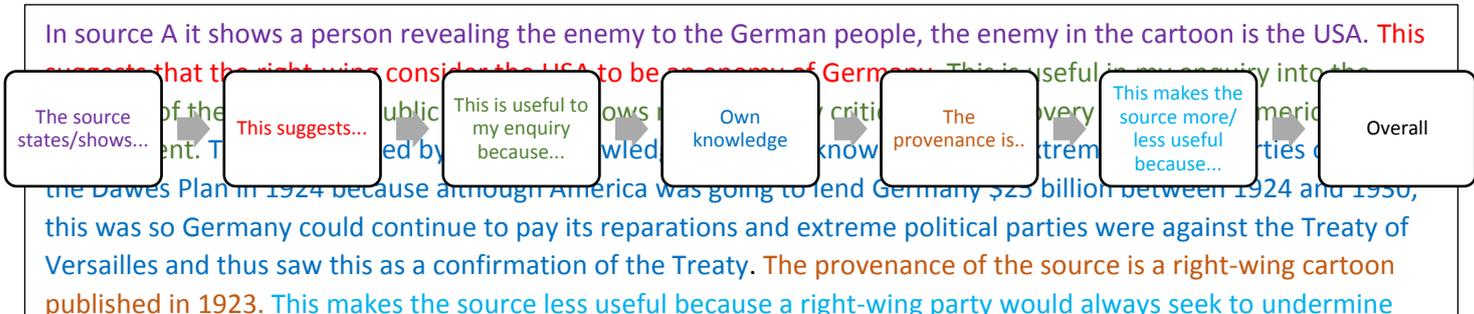
How useful are Source A and B for an enquiry into the recovery of the Weimar Republic between 1923 and 1929?

Explain your answer using Source A and Source B and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Source A
A right wing cartoon published in 1923. The figure behind the curtain represents the USA > Wall Street was the US financial centre. The caption says 'Here is your enemy'.



Source B
A German journalist writing in 1929. 'In comparison with what we expected after Versailles, Germany has raised herself up. It now shoulders the terrific burden of that peace in a way we should have never thought possible. The bad feeling of Versailles has been conquered.'



This answer would receive full marks. Without own knowledge, you can only receive half marks.

4 mark question (main difference)

This will ask you to clearly explain the difference between two historians’ interpretations. An interpretation is an opinion.

E.g. Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about why the Nazis became more popular.

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer using details from both interpretations.

Interpretation 1	Interpretation 2
<p>The Nazis owed their spectacular rise to a combination of two discrete sets of factors: first, their distinctive organisation and strategy; and secondly, the wider socio-economic conditions which created climates of opinion and sets of grievances on which the Nazis could prey.”</p> <p>Mary Fulbrook (historian)</p>	<p>Without Adolf Hitler, who was possessed of a demonic personality, a granite will, uncanny instincts, a cold ruthlessness, a remarkable intellect, a soaring imagination and an amazing capacity to size up people and situations, the NSDAP would almost certainly have never collected the power it was able to.”</p> <p>William Shirer (historian)</p>

Answer:

The main difference between interpretations 1 and 2 is that interpretation 1 says the Nazis became more popular because of “their distinctive organisation and strategy” as well as the “socio-economic conditions...on which the Nazis could prey”. This means that the Nazis became more popular as they were clever enough to take advantage of unpopularity of Weimar due to the poor economy. On the other hand, interpretation 2 says that the main reason why support for the Nazis increased was due to Hitler’s leaderships which was composed of ‘a demonic personality, granite wil, uncanny instincts, a cold ruthlessness, a remarkable intellect ...[and] a soaring imagination.’

Marks	Description
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A good 4 marker will:

- ✓ Use quotes from both interpretations
- ✓ Show a good understanding of both interpretations
- ✓ Clearly explain the difference between the views
- ✓ No own knowledge

1-2	Difference is of 'surface detail'
3-4	Difference is not just highlighted explained using the source content.

4 mark question (explain why they are different- the Kilburn High Road question)

This will ask you to think about why historians can look at the same event and come up with 2 completely different opinions.

E.g. Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about why the Nazis became more popular.

Answer:

One reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 might differ is because of the evidence they use. Interpretation 1 focuses on the situation in Weimar Germany as a whole and how the Nazis were able to take advantage of that through their 'distinctive organisation'. Interpretation 2, on the other hand, only focuses on the role of Hitler and his 'demonic personality' in increasing support for the Nazi party. As the historians have used different evidence, they will reach different conclusions as to what led the Nazis to gaining support.

A good 4 marker will:

- ✓ Look carefully at the time when the historians are writing, the titles of their books, their job titles, the evidence and criteria used in the source, the time period referred to in the source and any other extra information given
- ✓ **The answer will not re-explain the main difference between the Interpretations. This is a waste of time.**

Marks	Description
1-2	Simple reason with limited explanation
3-4	Reason is well explained and clearly linked to the interpretations explaining why that would make them different

16 mark question

This question will ask you to assess how far you agree with one of the interpretations on the paper. You must include own knowledge in every paragraph. For the interpretation based 16 marker we write **HEEL** paragraphs.

Historian, Evidence, Explanation, Link

E.g. How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about the quality of life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939?

Explain your answer, using both interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

Interpretation 1	Interpretation 2
<p>"From 1936 to 1939 wages increased, but this was due to a longer working day rather than an increase in hourly wage rates. In addition, the cost of living rose in the 1930s, which meant that real wages (how much workers could buy) actually fell. There were also food shortages, because the government reduced agricultural production to keep up prices and help farmers."</p> <p>Mary Fulbrook (historian)</p>	<p>"For German who conformed to Nazi expectations living standards went up. Unemployment dropped. Nazi statistics show that real wages rose... though only if a worker worked overtime. The strength through joy programme provided many extras. Some (benefits) such as loans and medical care were real enough."</p> <p>William Shirer (historian)</p>

The below answer would receive full marks. A total mark of 12 is given if you do not include quotes.

One could disagree with Interpretation 1 that "real wages actually fell". The evidence to support this is that although wages had risen by 20% in 1939, food prices rose by the same amount between 1933 and 1939. This is further supported by Interpretation 2 which argues that "Some (benefits such as loans and medical care were real enough". This shows that Interpretation 1 is incorrect because real wages clearly did not fall as the cost of living

Historian: You must state whether you agree or disagree with the interpretation including a quote. Some paragraphs