

## **Weimar and Nazi Germany Revision Checklist**

This is a basic guide to the knowledge you need for your Weimar and Nazi Germany exam. You should supplement it with the resources shared by your teacher. Try and build up with firstly a few facts or ideas for each bullet point, and then add more later. When you have revised a topic, tick it off, but make sure you revisit it before the exam.

The origins of the republic 1918-1919

1. The legacy of the First World War: the German revolution; setting up the Weimar republic

The Weimar Constitution, its strengths and weaknesses

2. Early challenges to the Republic: The Treaty of Versailles, challenges from the left (Spartacists) and right (Freikorps)

The challenges of 1923: French occupation, hyperinflation,

Recovery 1924-1929

1. Stresemann's achievements, the Rentenmark and the Dawes Plan, Young Plan,

Achievements in Foreign Policy eg Locarno and the League of Nations.

2. Changes in Society – standard of living and other improvements.
3. Changes for women in the Weimar Republic
4. Cultural changes: art, architecture, music, film.

Development of the Nazi party 1920-22

1. Hitler's early career in the DAP, party organisation and leadership.
2. Hitler gaining control of the Nazi party.

Munich Putsch and the lean years 1923-1929

1. Reasons for the Munich Putsch, its features and failure.

Consequences of the Putsch

2. Lean Years of the Nazi party: Mein Kampf, beliefs of the Nazis, Party reorganisation, SS; the Bamberg Conference
3. Reasons for limited support for the Nazi party before 1929

Growth in support for the Nazis

1. The Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression

Unemployment and failed policies

Growth in support for the Communists and the Nazis

2. Appeal of the Nazis amongst different groups after 1929: workers, business, farmers, the young, middle class, women

Hitler become chancellor, 1932-1933

1. Elections in 1932-1933 and the intrigue which resulted in Hitler's appointment: the role of von Schleicher and von Papen, Hindenburg

The creation of a dictatorship 1933-4

1. The Reichstag Fire and the Enabling Act

Removal of opposition in 1933: Trade unions, political parties, local government.

2. The Night of the Long Knives: reasons, events, consequences
3. The Death of Hindenburg

The Nazi Police State

1. The roles of the SS, SD and the Gestapo, Himmler, Heydrich
2. Concentration camps, controlling judges and the law courts
3. Controlling religion: Protestant and Catholic churches

### Controlling attitudes

1. Goebbels and propaganda, Nazi use of the media, rallies and radio.
2. Nazi use of sport, culture and the arts, architecture and literature

### Opposition, resistance and conformity.

1. Support for the Nazi regime.
2. Resistance from: Churches, young people

### Life in Nazi Germany

1. Policies towards women and the family, including marriage and employment. Effectiveness of these policies.
2. Nazi policies towards the young: Hitler Youth, League of German maidens, education.
3. Employment reduction, Labour Service, Autobahns, rearmament, invisible employment.
4. Changes and standards of living.

Nazi workers' organisations: Strength through Joy, Labour Front, Beauty of Labour. Judgement on Living Standards.