

Ever heard the word: Germany and the growth of democracy

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Abdicate			
Armistice			
Authoritarianism			
Autocracy			
Bauhaus design			
Chancellor			
Communism			
Constitution			
Culture			
Dawes Plan			
Free Corps			
Friedrich Ebert			
Gustav Stresemann			
Hyperinflation			
Kaiser			
League of Nations			
Left-wing politics			

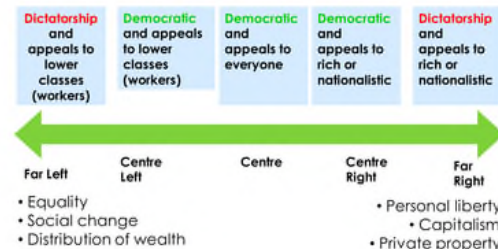
November Criminals			
Proportional Representation			
Putsch			
Prussia			
Reichstag			
Rentenmark			
Reparations			
Right-wing politics			
Spartacist League			
Social Democrat Party (SPD)			
Stab in the back theory			
The Ruhr			
Treaty of Versailles			
Wall Street Crash			
Weimar Republic			
Weltpolitik			
Wilhelm II			
Young Plan			

## Germany and the growth of democracy Knowledge Organiser

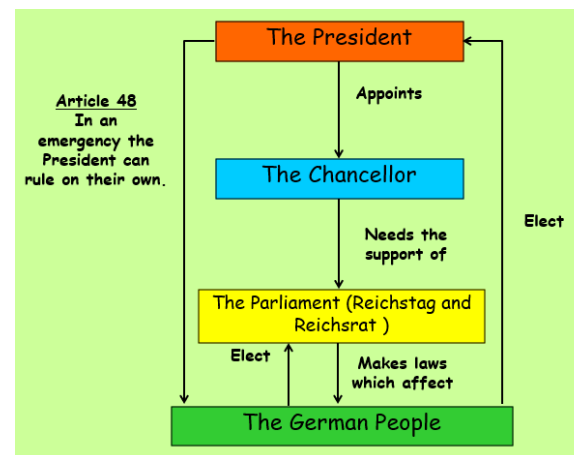
### Key Dates

- 1888: Kaiser Wilhelm II becomes Emperor of Germany.
- 1898: Germany begins to expand its navy to compete with Britain's navy.
- 1914: WWI starts.
- 1918, November: Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates and WWI ends.
- 1919, January: The Spartacist Revolt fails.
- 1919, June: The Treaty of Versailles is signed.
- 1919, August: The Weimar Constitution is established.
- 1920, January: American Jazz comes to Germany.
- 1920, February: The Nazi Party is founded.
- 1920, March: The Kapp Putsch fails.
- 1922, March: The Hitler Youth is established.
- 1923, January: French and Belgian troops invade the German industrial area of the Ruhr. Hyperinflation makes money worthless.
- 1923, November: The Munich Putsch fails.
- 1924, August: The Dawes Plan sees US loans agreed with Germany.
- 1925, February: Hindenburg becomes President.
- 1926, January: Germany joins the League of Nations.
- 1929, February: The Young Plan is proposed.

### The political spectrum



### The Weimar Constitution



Ever heard the word: Germany and the depression

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Anti-Semitism			
Bavaria			
Concentration camp			
Dictator			
Enabling Act			
Führer			
Gestapo			
Lebensraum			
Mein Kampf			
National Socialist German Workers' Party			
Police state			
President Hindenburg			
Propaganda			
Reichsbanner			
SA (Sturm-Abteilung)			
SS (Schutz-Staffel)			
Swastika			
The Great Depression			
Wall Street Crash			

## Germany and the Depression Knowledge Organiser

### Key dates

- 1924, May: The Nazis won 32 seats in the election.
- 1928, May: The Nazis won 12 seats in the election.
- 1929, October: The Wall Street Crash.
- 1930: The Depression started to affect Germany and Germans started to support extremist parties.
- 1930, September: The Nazis won 107 seats in the election.
- 1931: There were 100,000 men in the SA.
- 1932: There were 400,000 men in the SA.
- 1932, July: The Nazis won 230 seats in the election.
- 1932, November: The Nazis won 196 seats in the election.
- 1933, January: Hitler became Chancellor of Germany.
- 1933, February: The Reichstag Fire.
- 1933, March: The Enabling Act was passed.
- 1933, March: The Nazis won 288 seats in the election.
- 1933, May: The Nazis banned all trade unions.
- 1933, July: All other political parties were banned.
- 1933, November: The Nazis won 661 seats in the election.
- 1934, June: The Night of the Long Knives.
- 1934, August: President Hindenburg died and the army swore an oath of loyalty to Hitler. Hitler is now a dictator.

### Key individuals



**Josef Goebbels:** He could not fight in the First World War because of a disability in his foot. After the war, to explain his limp, he claimed that he had been wounded in the war. He joined the Nazi Party in 1924 but was not fully supportive of Hitler to begin with. He grew to admire him totally and was put in charge of Nazi propaganda as he was a gifted speaker.

**President Hindenburg:** He was a German general in the First World War and was elected to be President after Ebert's death in 1925. He remained as President until his death in 1934. He hated Hitler but made him Chancellor in 1933.



**Franz von Papen:** He was a member of the Centre Party who was chosen by Hindenburg to be Chancellor in July 1932. He resigned after the November 1932 election as the Centre Party lost more seats. He was chosen to be Vice Chancellor in January 1933 because Hindenburg wanted to limit Hitler's powers as Chancellor.

**Ernst Rohm:** He was a German soldier in the First World War and fought with the Freikorps against the Communists in 1919. He hated the Treaty of Versailles and the politicians who signed it. He joined the Nazi Party in the early 1920s and was a co-founder of the SA. He was killed as part of the purge on the Night of the Long Knives.



Ever heard the word: The experiences of Germans under the Nazis

Key word/phrase	Never heard of this	I have heard of this	I know the definition of this...
Anti-Semitism			
Aryans			
Assassinate			
Autobahns			
Beauty of Labour (SDA)			
Censorship			
Confessional Church			
Death camp			
Edelweiss Pirates			
Einsatzgruppen			
Eugenics			
Euthanasia			
Final Solution			
Four Year Plan			
German Christians			
German Labour Front (DAF)			
Ghetto			
Hitler Youth			
Holocaust			
Indoctrinate			

July bomb plot			
Kinder, Kirche and Küche			
Kreisau Circle			
Kristallnacht			
League of German Maidens			
Lebensborn			
National Labour Service (RAD)			
Nuremberg Laws			
Pacifists			
Persecute			
Rationing			
Rearmament			
Refugee			
Self-sufficient			
Strength Through Joy (KDF)			
Swing Youth			
Total war			
Unemployment			
Volkswagen			
White Rose group			

## The experience of Germans under the Nazis Knowledge Organiser

Key dates	Workers	Young people
<p><b>1933: The Nazis ordered the creation of the autobahn network. 3800 km were built by 1938.</b></p> <p><b>1935: Conscription was introduced for all men between 18 and 25. By 1940, the army had grown from 100,000 to 1,400,000.</b></p> <p><b>1935, September: The Nuremberg Laws were passed.</b></p> <p><b>1936: Membership of the League of German Maidens became compulsory.</b></p> <p><b>1936: The Four Year Plan was introduced to get Germany ready for war.</b></p> <p><b>1936, August: Summer Olympics held in Berlin.</b></p> <p><b>1937: The Volkswagen car company was formed.</b></p> <p><b>1938, November: Kristallnacht. This was where Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues were attacked.</b></p> <p><b>1939: Membership of the Hitler Youth became compulsory.</b></p> <p><b>1939, September: Germany invaded Poland – the start of WWII.</b></p> <p><b>1939, November: Food and clothes were rationed.</b></p> <p><b>1942, January: Wannsee Conference. This was where the plan was created to exterminate Europe's Jews. Death camps were set up in German-occupied areas.</b></p> <p><b>1942: Albert Speer was made Armaments Minister and organised the country for Total War – anything that didn't contribute to the war was stopped.</b></p> <p><b>1943: The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising lasted for 43 days.</b></p> <p><b>1944, July: There was a failed assassination attempt against Hitler.</b></p> <p><b>1944, November: Members of the Edelweiss Pirates were executed.</b></p> <p><b>1945, April: Hitler committed suicide.</b></p> <p><b>1945, May: Germany surrendered to the Allies, ending WWII.</b></p>	<p>Hitler had promised 'Arbeit und Brot' work and bread. The National Labour Service was set up for 18-25 year olds. Public Work Scheme built the autobahns, schools and hospitals. Rearmament also provided jobs and conscription for 18-25 year olds was introduced in 1935. Jews were sacked and women did not count in the figures. There were two main economic plans: The New Plan and the Four Year Plan. Farmers were seen as vital and were supported. The DAF replaced trade unions and ran the Beauty of Labour (SDA) to improve working conditions and the Strength through Joy (KDF) with rewards (including saving for a VW beetle) to control workers.</p>	<p>Schools were controlled by the Nazis. All teachers had to be Nazis and other were sacked. Textbooks and history were rewritten. They were indoctrinated (brainwashed) to think a certain way which included hatred of the Jews. Eugenics (race studies) was taught and there was a real emphasis on PE. Outside school were youth groups that were compulsory to join. For boys the 'Little Fellows' 6-10, 'Young folk' 10-14 and then the Hitler Youth. This included how to march, fight and keep fit. Girls - 'Young girls 10-14 and League of German Girls 14-17 keeping fit, preparing for motherhood. Some youth groups resisted including the White Rose, Swing Youth and Edelweiss Pirates</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Women</b></p> <p>The Nazis had a clear idea of the role of women - Kinder, Kirche, Küche (children, church, cooking). They wanted to increase the population and go back to traditional values e.g. wearing heels or trousers was 'unladylike'. Professional women were sacked but marriage loans were given to married couples of 1000 marks. For each child they kept 250 and this was linked to the Mutterkreuz (Mothercross). Bronze - 4 children silver - 6 and gold - 8. Lebensborn were also set up for women to give a child to the Reich - 8000 births came from here. The birth rate rose from 970, 000 in 1933 to 1, 413, 000 in 1939; however, during the war the women were needed to help with the war effort.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Christians</b></p> <p>There were 20 million Catholics and 40 million Protestants. Some Nazi ideas matched Christian ideas e.g. marriage, family, moral values and fear of Communism. In 1933 Hitler signed the Concordat with the Pope but Hitler soon broke this and the Catholics were harassed. Archbishop Galen criticised Hitler and euthanasia, he was put under house arrest. Some Protestants supported Nazi ideas and Hitler appointed Ludwig Müller as Reich Bishop. Other Protestants formed the Confessional Church led by Pastor Martin Niemöller who criticised the Nazis. 800 pastors were arrested and he was sent to a camp.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jews and other 'undesirables'</b></p> <p>Hitler believed in a pure Aryan master race of strong tall, blond haired, blue eyed Germans. Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, disabled were classed as undesirable. As soon as Hitler came to power, they began passing laws to drive out Jews including sacking lawyers and teachers. The Nuremberg Laws 1935 took away more rights and dissolved marriages. November 1938 - Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) saw synagogues burned, shop windows smashed, Jews beaten, arrested and 100 killed. 20 000 were sent to concentration camps. Many Jews left but were in countries occupied by the Germans in WW2 including Holland. Once the war started the Nazis used ghettos, execution squads (Einsatzgruppen) and camps. At the Wannsee Conference a Final Solution was planned including 6 extermination camps including Auschwitz where 1.1 million died. There was an uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto and Treblinka in 1943 but both put down. Around 6 million Jews were killed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WWII 1939-1945</b></p> <p>The start of the war was positive with many victories and luxury goods from the conquered countries. This changed after they invaded the USSR in 1941 including battles like Stalingrad and by 1944 Germany was facing a defeat. By November 1939 there was food and clothing rationing e.g. one egg per week. There were many ersatz (substitute) products. Hot water was rationed to two days per week. 1942 - Total War, everything was focussed on making weapons and growing food for soldiers. Factories were open longer; women were brought in and 7 million foreign workers as slave labour. British bombing had a real impact from 1942 disrupting water, electric, transport and there were many unexploded bombs.</p>