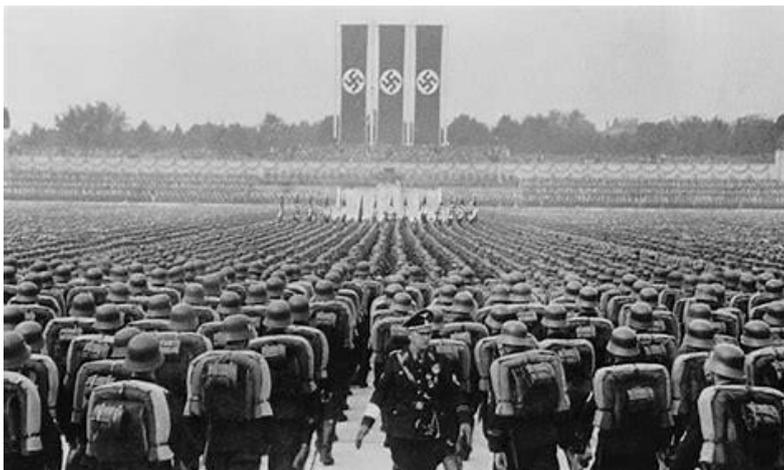


# Germany 1890-1945

## Revision Workbook



What can you remember about the events from this unit?

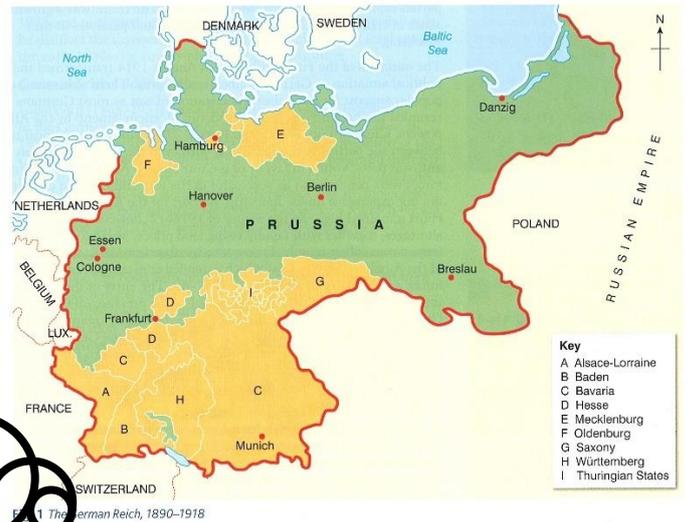
1890s	1900s	1910s	1920s	1930s	1940s
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# Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm II



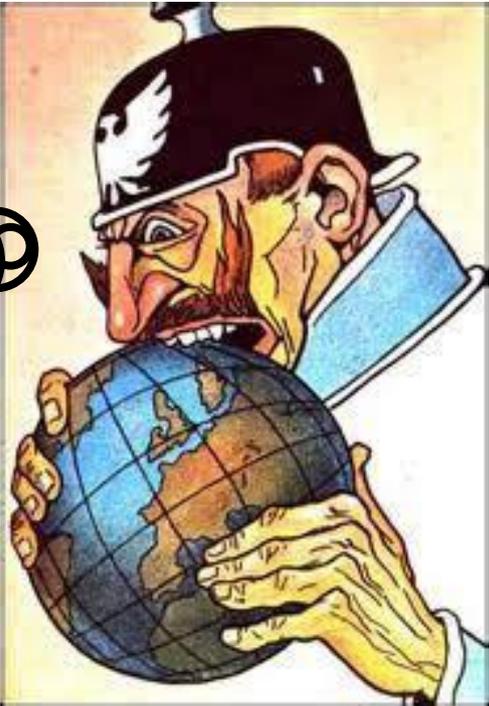
Kaiser Wilhelm's personality

How did he rule Germany?



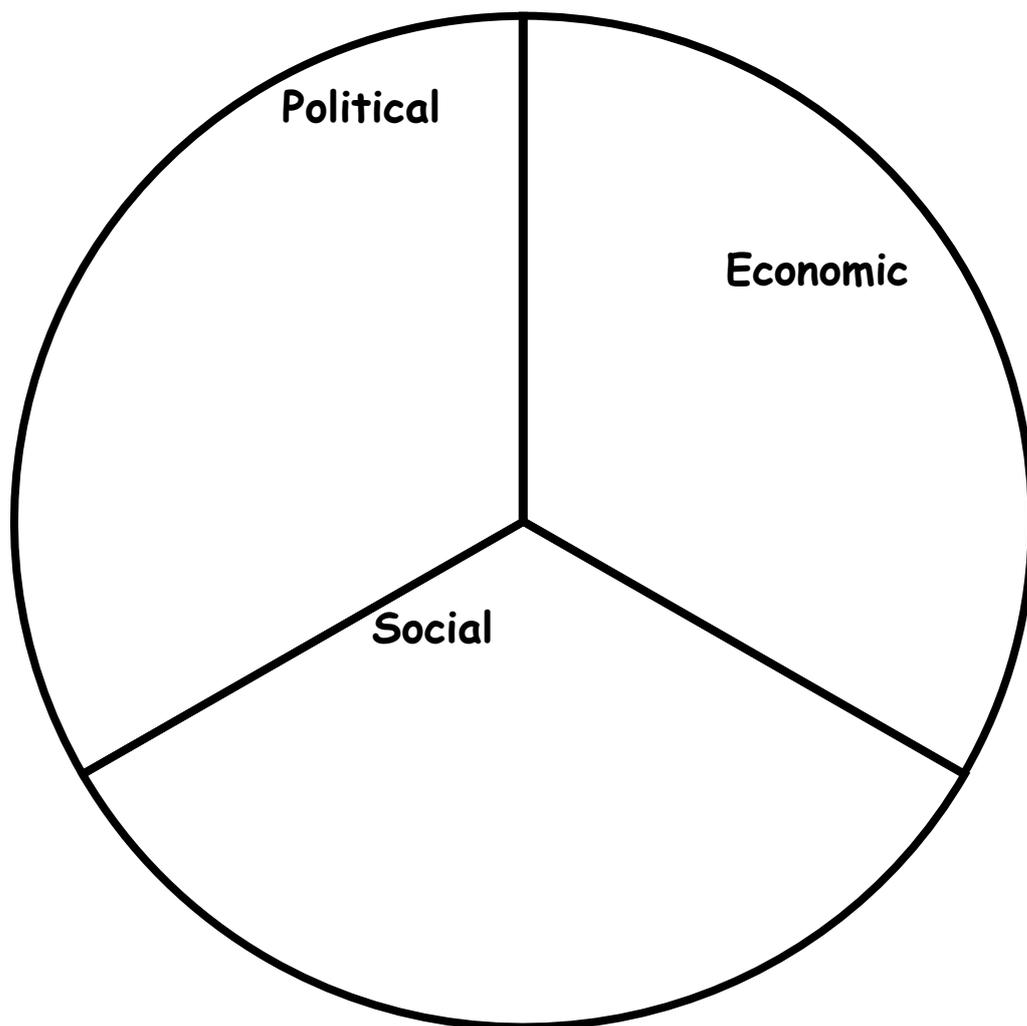
The rise of socialism

Kaiser Wilhelm's aims



<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II was in control</b>	<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II was losing control</b>

## The impact of WWI on Germany



Germany had borrowed money and would need to pay it back.	Factory owners had made a fortune - workers had faced wage restrictions. The gap between rich and poor widened.	Many ex-soldiers and civilians felt betrayed by the 'November Criminals'.
Germans' pride in their nation had been damaged.	National income was 1/3 and industrial production 2/3 of what it had been in 1913.	German factories had been making guns and shells - not goods that could be sold abroad to make money.
There was mutiny and the Kaiser abdicated. Germany became a democratic republic.	There were 600,000 war widows and 2 million fatherless children - war pensions would be very expensive.	Women had worked in the factories during the war - some people thought this damaged traditional family values.

## The Treaty of Versailles

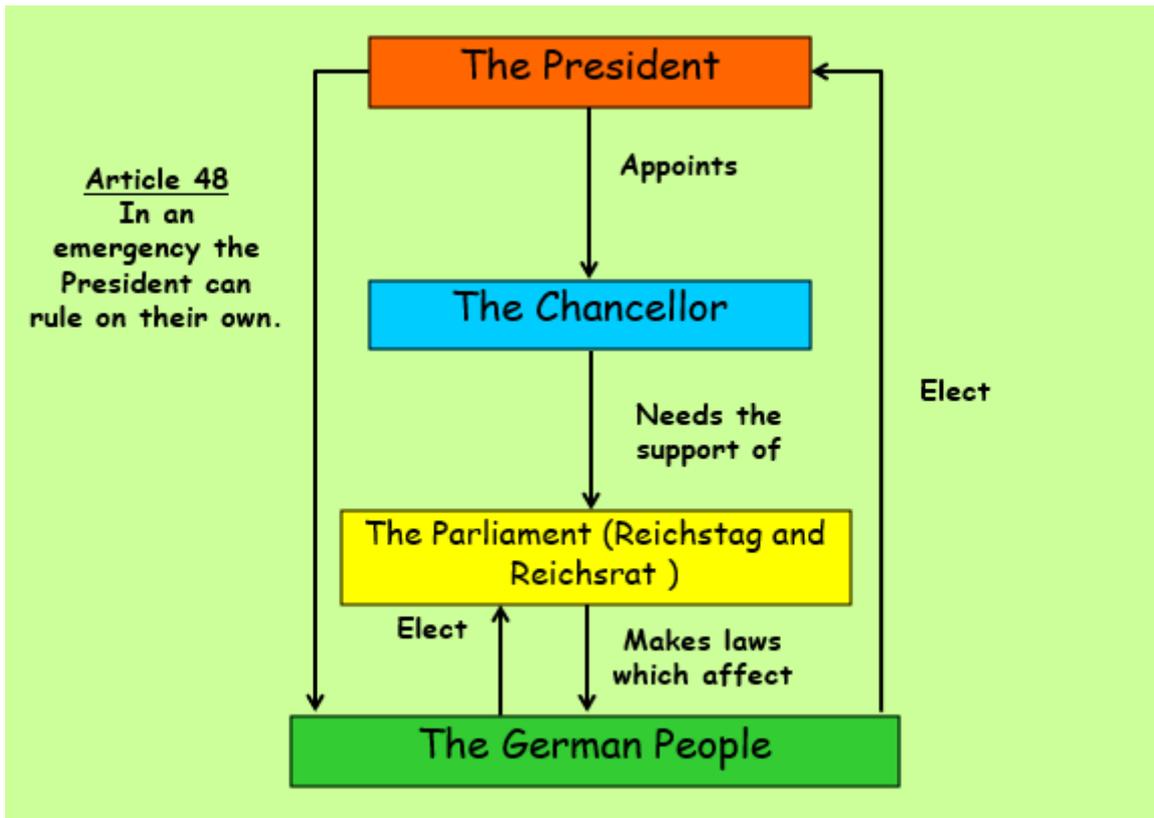


What did Germany have to agree to in the Treaty of Versailles?

What were the different opinions of the treaty in Germany?



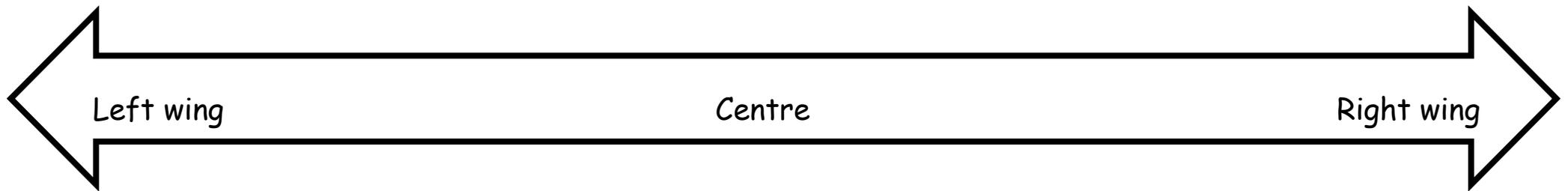
# The Weimar Constitution



Strengths of the Weimar Constitution	Weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution

## The political spectrum in Germany

Can you label the spectrum with the different political parties and their core beliefs?



## Left-wing opposition to the Weimar Republic



The 1919 Spartacist Uprising

The 1920 Communist Rising



Similarities in the left-wing opposition	Differences in the left-wing opposition

## Right-wing opposition to the Weimar Republic



The 1920 Kapp Putsch

The 1923 Munich Putsch



Similarities in the right-wing opposition	Differences in the right-wing opposition

Create a storyboard to show what you can remember about the 1923 hyperinflation.

In 1921, Germany was ordered to pay _____.	In late 1921, Germany paid the first instalment to...	In 1922, Germany could not...	In January 1923, French and Belgian soldiers...	The German government ordered its workers to go...	In response, the French and Belgian soldiers...
To pay the striking workers, the German government...	The workers spent their money quickly so shopkeepers _____ their prices.	As a result, the government... And prices...	Some people benefited from the hyperinflation such as...	Others lost out such as...	Political opinions were affected...

# facebook

<b>Gustav Stresemann</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Died</b>
	<b>Political career</b>	<b>Interesting facts</b>

<b>Achievements - policies that helped</b>	<b>Failures - policies that did not work/go far enough</b>

## Art and Culture in Weimar Germany

### Art under the Kaiser



### Painting



### Cinema



### Architecture and Design



### Theatre



### Cabaret and Nightlife



Did everyone agree with the new style of art and culture? How did this reflect on the Weimar Government?



What can you remember about...

**The Wall Street Crash**



**The Great Depression in Germany**



**How the German government reacted**



How did the Nazis win more votes?

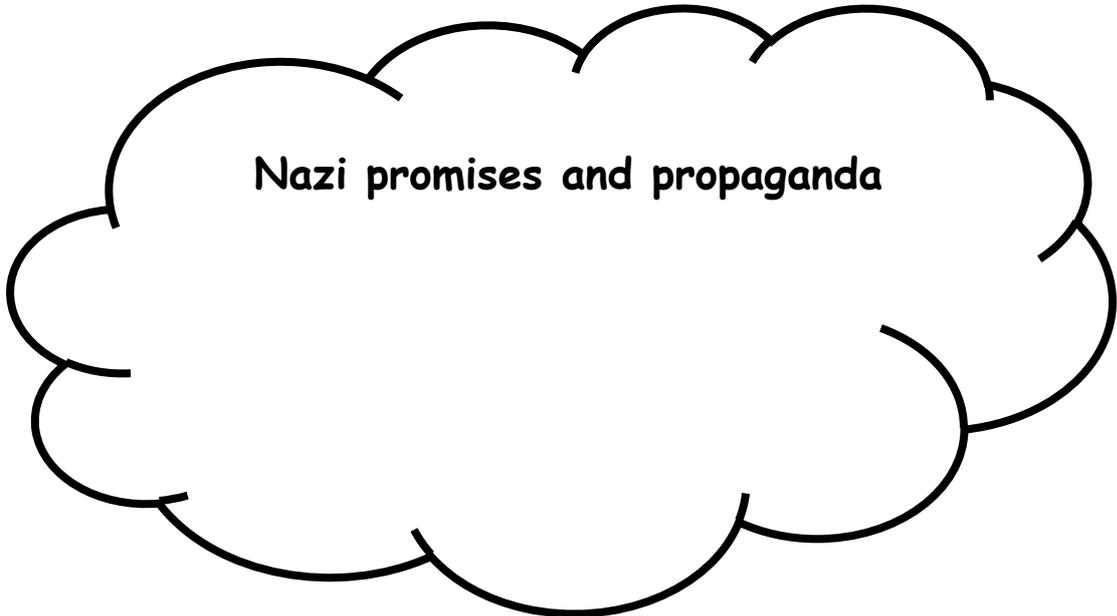
**The Wall Street Crash and  
Great Depression**

**The Weimar Government was unpopular**

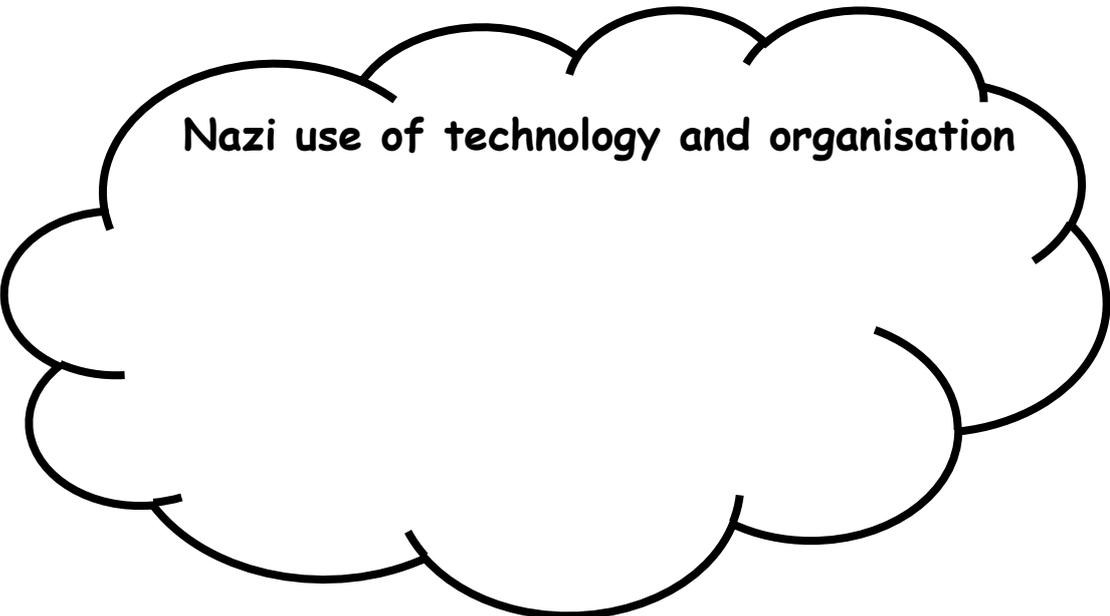
**The appeal of Adolf Hitler**



**Fear of the Communists**



**Nazi promises and propaganda**



**Nazi use of technology and organisation**

How did Hitler become Chancellor in January 1933? Can you remember the role of the following people? What did they do?

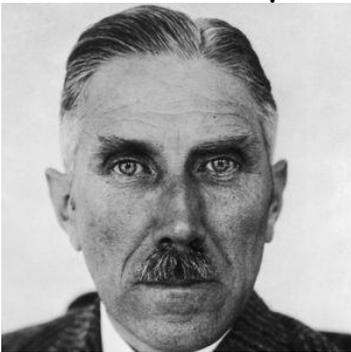
Adolf Hitler



President Hindenburg



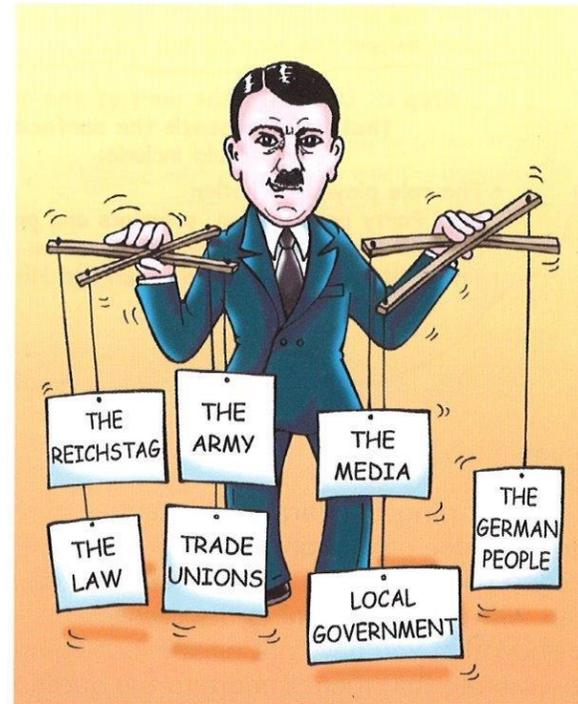
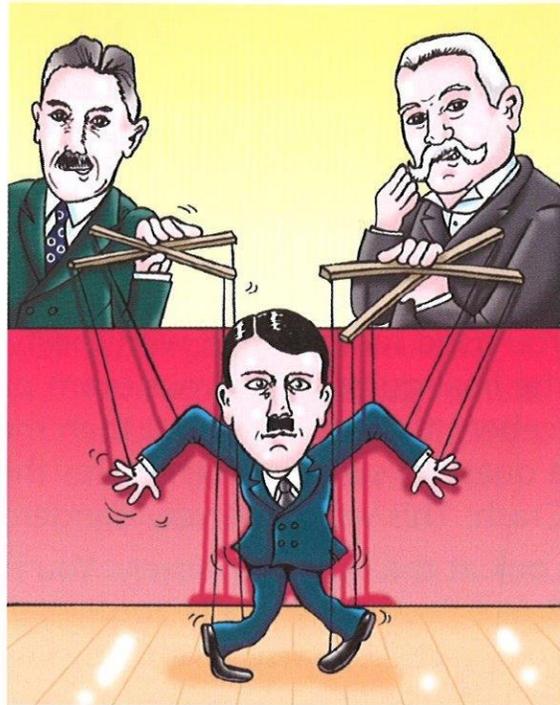
Franz von Papen



General von Schleicher



How did Hitler's position change between December 1932 and December 1934?



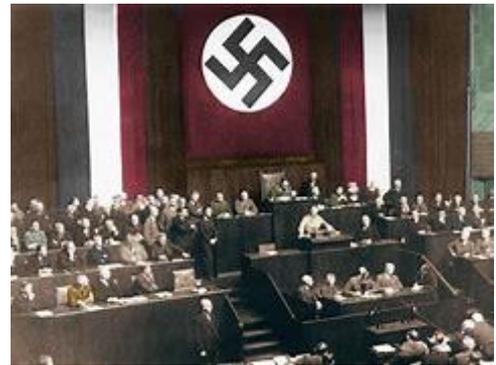
# How did Hitler become a dictator?

The Reichstag Fire (27<sup>th</sup> February 1933)



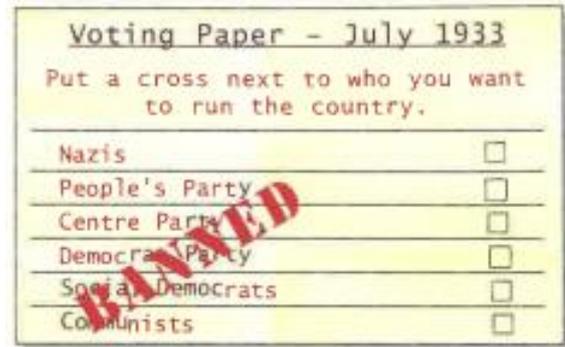
'Protection of the People and State' banned Communists (March 1933)

The Enabling Law (24<sup>th</sup> March 1933)



Trade unions banned (2<sup>nd</sup> May 1933)

All political parties banned (14<sup>th</sup> July 1933)



Night of the Long Knives (29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> June 1934)

Death of President Hindenburg (2<sup>nd</sup> August 1934)



Army oath (August 1934)

What are the hidden messages behind this cartoon about the Night of the Long Knives?



THEY SALUTE WITH BOTH HANDS NOW.

What is this cartoon trying to say about the impact of the Nazis on the German economy?



How did the Nazis 'solve' Germany's economic problems? Highlight the positive and negative effects of Nazi policies on German workers.

### Industrial workers

Banned trade unions



The German Labour Front (DAF)

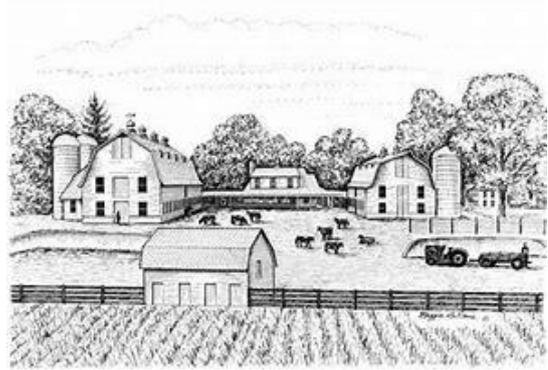
The Strength Through Joy (KDF) Scheme



Beauty of Labour

## Farmers

The Reich Food Estate



Reich Entailed Farm Law

## Big business and the middle classes

Businesses that prospered



Businesses that suffered

## The unemployed

The National Labour Front (RAD)



Military conscription

Invisible unemployment - who was missed out of the unemployment figures?



**The New Plan**

**The Four-Year Plan**

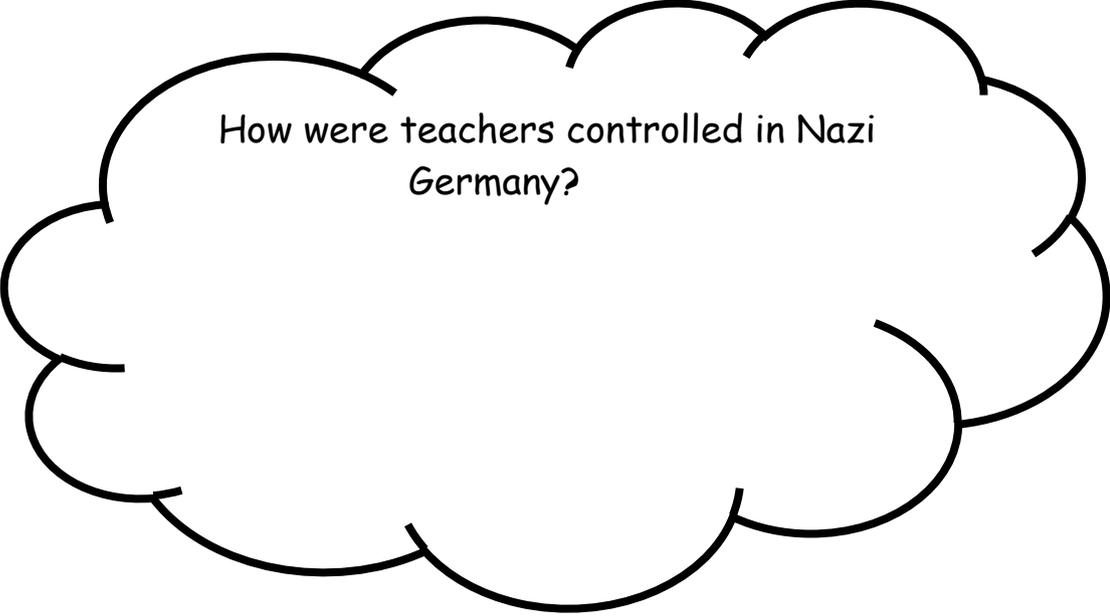
What was the impact of WWII on the *German* economy?



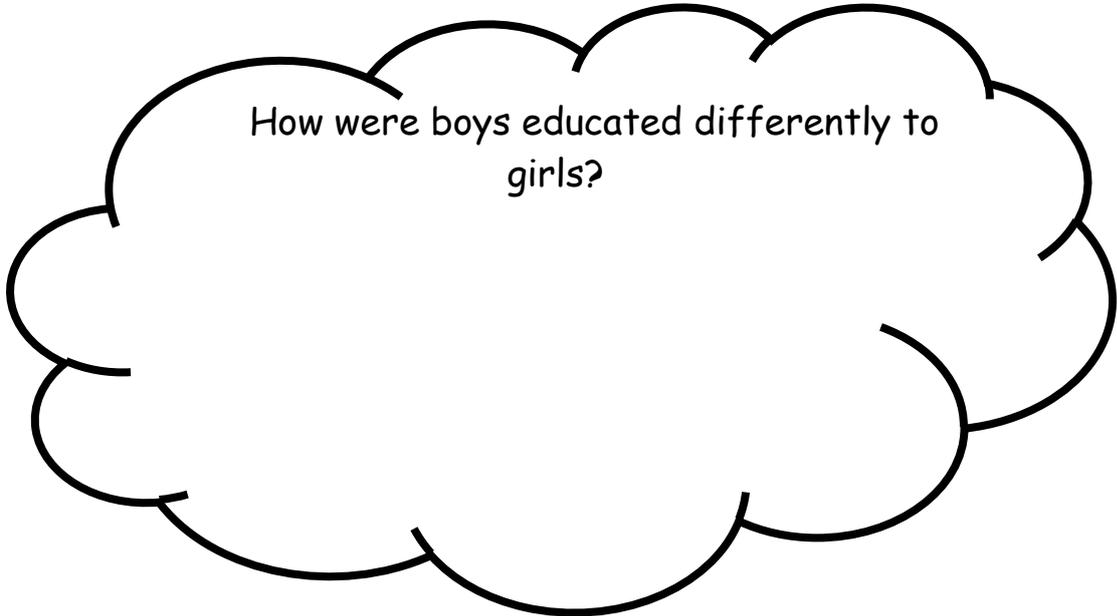
## How did the Nazis change the school curriculum?

PE	
Geography	
Maths	
German	
RE	
History	
Biology	
Eugenics	

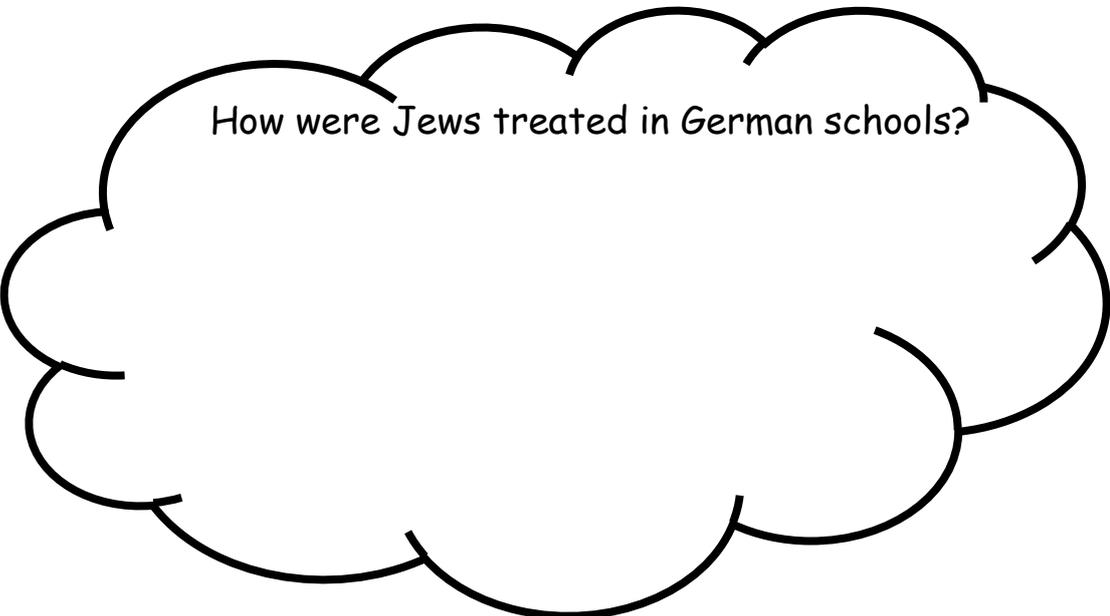




How were teachers controlled in Nazi Germany?



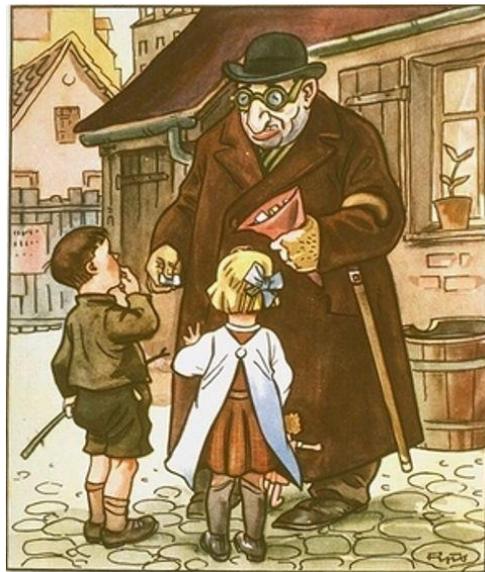
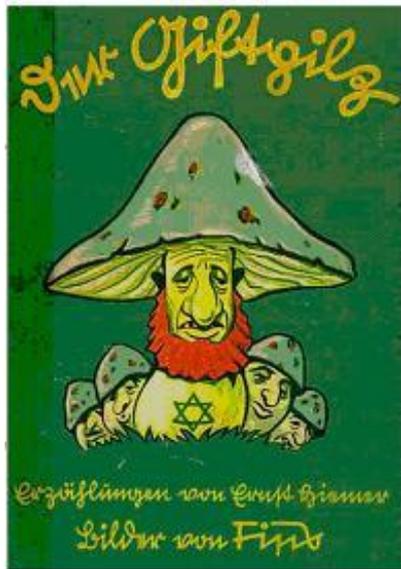
How were boys educated differently to girls?



How were Jews treated in German schools?

How did the Nazis change university education?

What do these images have in common?



What can you remember about the Hitler Youth?



What can you remember about the League of German Maidens?



# Did all young people support the Nazis?

## The Swing Youth



## The Edelweiss Pirates

## The White Rose Group



What was the 'ideal woman' according to Nazi beliefs?

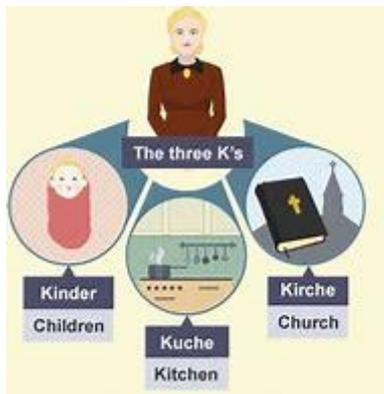


# What were the Nazis' policies towards women?

Women's lives before 1933



Kinder, Kirche and Kuche



Women were banned from the following professions...



Acceptable/Unacceptable clothing



## Marriage loans



## The Motherhood Medal

## The Lebensborn Movement



## Role of German women in WWII

## How did Churches react to the Nazis?

Why did some Christians support the Nazis?

What was the relationship between the Nazis and the Catholic Church?

The 1933 Concordat



Catholic youth groups and schools

Archbishop Galen



What was the relationship between the Nazis and the Protestant Church?

The 'German Christians'



The Confessional Church

What was the relationship between the Nazis and other faiths?

Jehovah's Witnesses and the Salvation Army



German Faith Movement

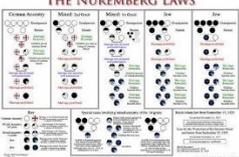
What were the features of the Aryan race?



How did the Nazis treat different groups of "undesirables"?

Group	Badges	How were they treated?	Impact - number of people affected?	Why were they treated like this?
Criminals, tramps, beggars and alcoholics				
Physically disabled and mentally ill				
Homosexuals				
Socialists, Communists and Jehovah's Witnesses				
Black people, Roma (Gypsies) and Jews				

## How did the Nazis deny the rights of Jewish people?

Date	Hint	Rights denied
March 1933		
April 1933		
January 1934		
September 1935		
January 1936		
July 1938		
August 1938	<p data-bbox="584 1223 695 1267">Israel</p> <p data-bbox="600 1328 679 1373">Sara</p>	
November 1938		
December 1938		
April 1939		
September 1939		

Remember that there were many other rights denied - these are just a few examples.

# Ghettos

What was a ghetto?



Why were they set up?

Where were they set up?



Conditions in the ghettos - including resistance

# Einsatzgruppen

Who were the Einsatzgruppen?



Where were they based?



What did they do?



Did they do this alone - or were there collaborators?

# The Final Solution

What was the Final Solution?



Where were the death camps?



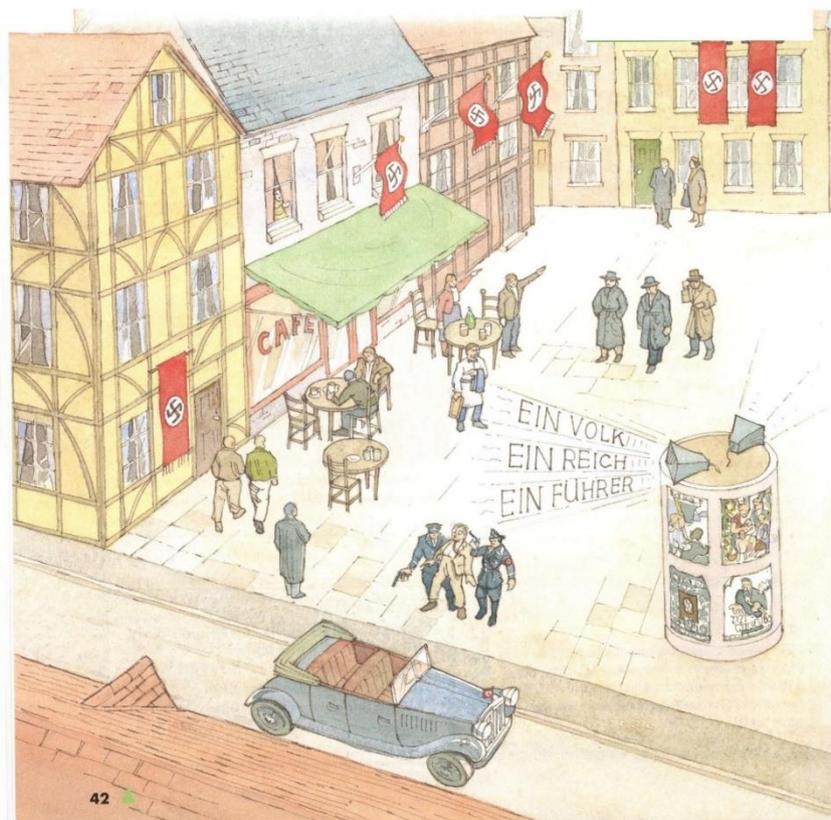
Conditions in the death camps



Jewish resistance in Auschwitz -  
October 1944



Which aspects of a police state can you see here? Any other methods of control?



## The SS (Schutzstaffel)



## The Gestapo



## The Police and the Courts



## Concentration Camps

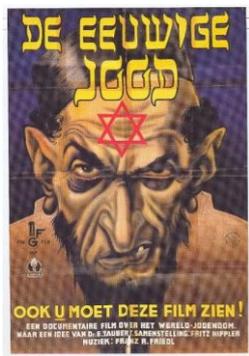


Which of the following images would the Nazis have approved of?



How did the Nazis use propaganda, art and culture to influence people?

### Newspapers



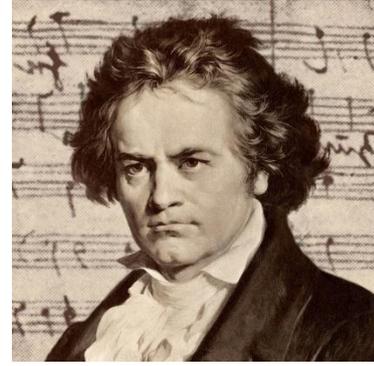
### Films

### Radio



### Festivals and rallies

Music



Theatre and literature



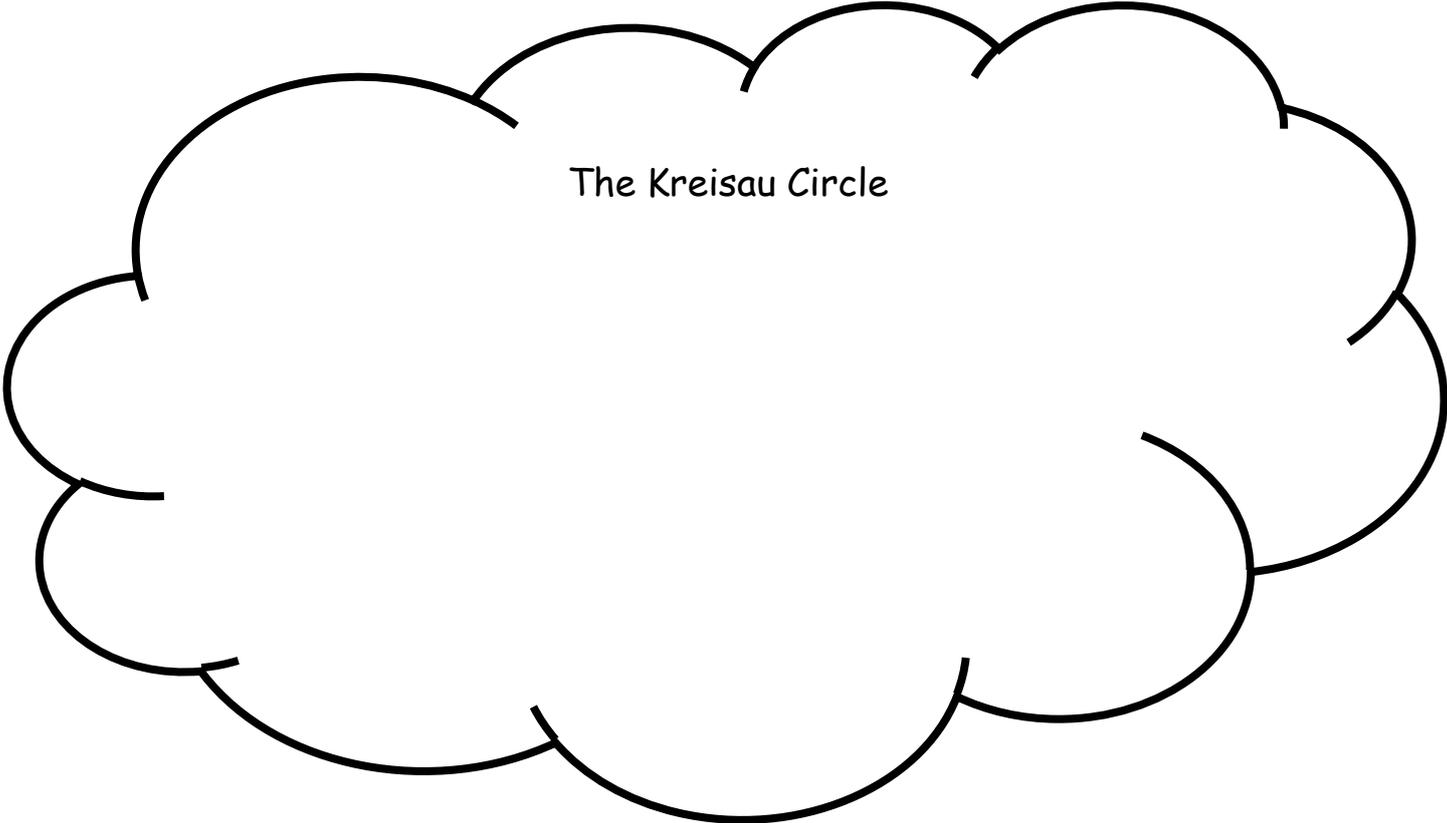
Art



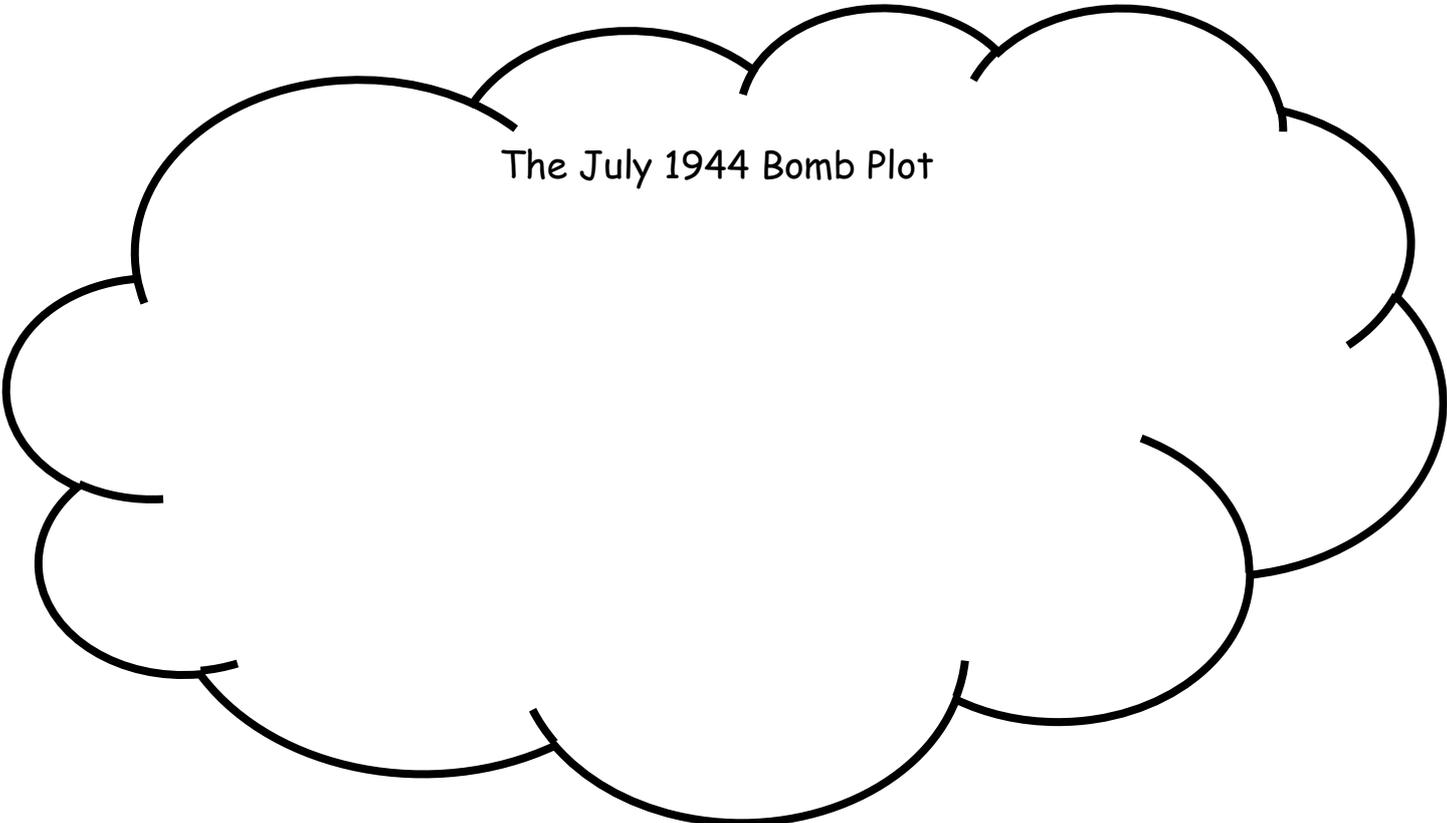
Architecture



How did people oppose Hitler? (Remember that you have already considered religious and youth opposition on previous pages)



The Kreisau Circle



The July 1944 Bomb Plot