




Part 2 – Weimar Germany			
<p><b>6. <u>How democratic was the Weimar Constitution?</u></b>                      Know the Weimar Constitution (rights and rules of the new government):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chancellor * President * Reichstag * Voters - men and women 21+</li> <li>• Proportional Representation – system of voting * Article 48</li> <li>• Coalition governments (no majority)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>7. <u>What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany?</u></b>                      Know the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and the way they affected Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>War Guilt</b> – Article 231</li> <li>• <b>Reparations</b> - £6.6 billion, tax increase</li> <li>• <b>Territorial loss</b> – land given to France, Belgium, Poland and colonies taken away</li> <li>• <b>Military restrictions</b> – 100,000 soldiers, no tanks / submarines / air force, navy limited</li> <li>• <b>Relationships with other countries</b> – not allowed in League of Nations</li> </ul> <p>Understand why Germany was shocked by the final terms of the Treaty of Versailles</p>			
<p><b>8. <u>Why was there a rise in extremism after WW1?</u></b>                      Know why the Weimar Republic was threatened by rival political groups especially...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Left-wing extremists</b> – communists, Spartacist Revolt 1919</li> <li>• <b>Right-wing extremists</b> – nationalists, friekorps, <b>Kapp Putsch 1920</b></li> </ul> <p>Understand how the Weimar Republic dealt with political unrest 1918-1922</p>			
<p><b>9. <u>Why was 1923 known as the ‘year of crisis’?</u></b>                      Know what happened and why each of the following events led to a ‘crisis’ in Germany...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1923 - <b>French invasion of the Ruhr</b></li> <li>• February 1923 onwards – <b>Hyperinflation</b></li> <li>• November 1923 – <b>Munich Putsch</b></li> </ul>			
<p><b>10. <u>What was the impact of hyperinflation?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What caused hyperinflation?</li> <li>• How were people impacted in different ways? E.g. middle class, fixed incomes, foreigners</li> </ul>			
<p><b>11. <u>What can we learn from the events of the Munich Putsch?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What caused the Munich Putsch to occur? What were the key events of the putsch?</li> <li>• How far was the Munich Putsch a failure for Hitler and the Nazi Party?</li> </ul>			
<p><b>12. <u>To what extent did the Weimar Republic recover after 1923?</u></b>                      To know the significance of Gustav Stresemann in solving the issues faced by Germany...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hyperinflation crisis</b> – new currency = Rentenmark</li> <li>• <b>Ruhr crisis</b> – Dawes Plan = USA loans, Young Plan = reduced repayments and longer</li> <li>• <b>International relations</b> – Germany allowed to join the League of Nations</li> <li>• <b>Economic crisis</b> – Dawes Plan investment in industry</li> </ul> <p>To evaluate the extent of recovery after 1923 considering the following underlying problems...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing issues with weak <b>coalition governments</b></li> <li>• <b>Extremists</b> continued to work against the Weimar government</li> <li>• <b>Farmers</b> and <b>middle-class</b> Germans struggled</li> <li>• <b>Over-reliance on American loans</b> – ‘dancing on a volcano’</li> </ul>			
<p><b>13. <u>Were the 1920s a ‘Golden Age’ for Germany?</u></b>                      To know the following examples of cultural change known as the ‘Golden Age’...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cinema, Nightlife (Cabaret), Literature, Art (Avant Garde), Design (Bauhaus)</b></li> </ul> <p>Understand reactions to the cultural changes – particularly criticisms of ‘moral decline’.</p>			
<p><b>14. <u>Why was 1929 a significant turning point for Germany?</u></b>                      To know the cause and effect of the Depression                      To understand the impact of the Depression on the Weimar Republic</p>			

# Glossary

## Part 2

<b>Article 48</b>	Part of the Weimar constitution that gave the president power to rule in an emergency without the support of the Reichstag.	
<b>Coalition</b>	Government where two or more political parties combine to rule.	
<b>Communism</b>	Political system where all property is owned by the government and people are equal.	
<b>Dawes Plan</b>	Agreement for US loans to be invested in German industry and stimulate the economy.	
<b>Depression</b>	Worldwide economic crisis of the 1930s – banks and businesses failed and millions lost their jobs.	
<b>Diktat</b>	Nickname given to the Treaty of Versailles. Translates as ‘dictated peace’.	
<b>Friekorps</b>	Right-wing paramilitary group active in the early years of the Weimar Republic.	
<b>Hyperinflation</b>	A sudden, dramatic rise in prices. Occurred in Germany in 1923 as a result of the government’s decision to print more money.	
<b>League of Nations</b>	International peace-keeping organisation set up after WW1. Germany joined in 1926.	
<b>Left-wing</b>	Political belief that promotes equality and redistribution of wealth.	
<b>Majority</b>	Over 50% of the votes or politicians in a parliament.	
<b>Passive Resistance</b>	A form of protest using non-violent acts e.g. refusal to work.	
<b>Proportional Representation (PR)</b>	System of voting where the number of votes is in proportion with the number of seats / MPs. Led to coalition governments.	
<b>Putsch</b>	Attempt to seize power or take control using force.	
<b>Rentenmark</b>	German currency, introduced in 1924.	
<b>Reparations</b>	Payments made by Germany because of the Treaty of Versailles (compensation for the winning nations of WW1).	
<b>Right-wing</b>	Political belief which favours tradition and believes social inequality is necessary.	
<b>Ruhr</b>	Industrial heartland of Germany located in the Rhineland.	
<b>Spartacists</b>	Communists in Germany in 1919 who wanted a revolution in Germany similar to the 1917 revolution in Russia.	
<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	Peace document signed in 1919 which imposed strict terms on Germany e.g. military restrictions.	
<b>Weimar Republic</b>	Name given to Germany’s democratic government.	
<b>Young Plan</b>	Agreement to reduce reparations made in 1929.	