





GCSE History – Mini Mock Checklist 2024 (Germany so far)			
<p>1. <u>How was Germany run before the First World War?</u> Know the roles of the following – who had the most power? Kaiser Wilhelm II * Chancellor * Reichstag * Junkers</p>			
<p>2. <u>What problems did Kaiser Wilhelm II face in pre-war Germany?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid industrialisation (e.g. move to factories, overcrowding, towns) • Unhappy workers – growing membership of trade unions / strikes • Growth of socialism – SDP (Social Democrat Party) wanted equal rights and equal power for the working class Foreign relations – rivalry with Britain over industry and the navy 			
<p>3. <u>What were the Navy Laws and why were they important?</u> Know the reasons for the introduction of the Navy Laws including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaiser’s personal obsession with the navy • Competition with Britain • A way to distract unhappy German from their problems Weltpolitik (world policy) and Kaiser’s desire for a ‘place in the sun’			
<p>4. <u>What was the impact of the First World War on Germany?</u> Know how WW1 affected Germany in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unexpected shock of defeat (betrayal – stab in the back theory – November Criminals) • Food shortages (due to British blockade of ports – no potatoes only turnips) • Disease (linked to starvation and malnutrition – outbreak of Spanish Flu) • Political problems (German Revolution 1918 – getting rid of the Kaiser) Treaty of Versailles – what it did to Germany and why the people hated it			
<p>5. <u>What was Germany’s new government like – strengths and weaknesses?</u> Know the Weimar Constitution (how the government was set up):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chancellor * President * Reichstag * Voters - men and women 21+ • Proportional Representation – system of voting • Coalition governments (no majority) Article 48			
<p>6. <u>What problems did the Weimar Republic face 1918-1923?</u> Know the following problems affecting the Weimar Republic = unpopular from the start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1918 -the weaknesses of the Weimar constitution (see above) - Inflation (prices rise) - Jan.1919 - The Spartacist Uprising (Communist / threat from left wing) - June 1919 - The Treaty of Versailles 1919 - March 1920 - The Kapp Putsch (Frickorps / threat from Right wing) - Jan. 1923- the French invasion of the Ruhr - Feb. 1923 onwards - Hyperinflation - November 1923 - The Munich Putsch (Hitler and the Nazis / right wing) <p>** TOP TIP – For Grade 6+ think about these problems under the following categories: POLITICAL * ECONOMIC * MILITARY * SOCIAL</p>			
<p>7. <u>How successful was the Weimar Republic as dealing with Germany’s problems?</u> Know the successes and underlying problems of the ‘Golden Years’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the role of Gustav Stresemann as Chancellor and Foreign Minister <p>ECONOMIC- success: solved hyperinflation, new currency, Dawes Plan – loans from USA, Young Plan – reparations BUT – not everyone does well, rely on loans, Wall Street Crash POLITICAL- success: stability, Grand Coalition, Stresemann’s influence, no support for extremists BUT Hindenburg as President (anti-democracy), still opposition e.g. critics FOREIGN POLICY- success: France leave Ruhr, Locarno Pact (France and Belgium), join League of Nations, Kellogg-Briand Pact BUT Germany still unfairly treated by former enemies</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ART AND CULTURE-success: prosperity – freedom of speech BUT not traditional – sleazy 			
<p>9. <u>What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?</u> Know Nazi policies – 25 Point Programme – how this later changed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munich Putsch – events leading up to the putsch / what happened? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Short term failures e.g. Hitler in jail, Nazi Party banned - Long term successes e.g. publicity, wrote Mein Kampf 			
<p>10. <u>Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success of Stresemann – no need for extremists • Consequences of Munich Putsch – no leader, party banned • Hitler reorganises the party – forms S.S., Hitler Youth but lack of success in elections (1928 - 12th largest party) 			
<p>11. <u>Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of the Depression – USA recalls loans, unemployment, need for strong government etc. • Nazi propaganda – promise of work and bread, success with voters e.g. industrialists as promise to ban trade unions • Political crisis = Von Papen vs. Von Schleicher – Von Papen overthrown and plots revenge on Von Schliecher • President Hindenburg – use of Article 48 to appoint Hitler as Chancellor • Weakness of Weimar Constitution – Article 48, weak coalition government unable to deal with Depression etc. 			
<p>12. <u>How did Hitler consolidate (get more) power?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reichstag Fire Feb. 1933 – events of, how used to benefit Nazis • March 1933 election – Nazis most seats but no majority – bans communists / joins coalition with centre party • Enabling Law March 1933 – Reichstag votes itself out of existence, all other political parties banned, totalitarian state • Night of the Long Knives June 1934 – disloyal stormtroopers executed by S.S., leader of S.A. (Rohm) killed, army loyal to Hitler 			
<p>13. <u>How did the Nazis use propaganda to keep control of the people?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Josef Goebbels – Ministry of People’s Enlightenment and Propaganda - control of radio, film, music, Olympics etc. • Undesirable influences banned – jazz, book burnings, censorship • Propaganda messages – anti-Semitism, destroy Treaty of Versailles, restore honour 			
<p>14. <u>How much opposition was there to the Nazis?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of opposition: private grumbling, open resistance, underground resistance • Opposition groups and how dealt with: political parties (banned) • Artists and authors (suffer in silence OR emigrate e.g. Einstein) • Church – Catholic (Concordat – agreement with Nazis) and Protestant. Priests and Nuns sent to concentration camps. • Army generals e.g. Ludwig Beck – challenging expansionist foreign policy - sacked • Young people - Edelweiss Pirates, Navajos Gang, Roving Dudes, Swing Types, White Rose Movement (executed) • Upper classes – Kreisau Circle (non-violent) and Beck-Goerdeler group (July Bomb Plot - perpetrators executed) • Growing opposition during WW2 			

Year 9 History – Nazi Germany: power, control and life			
<p>15. How effective were the Nazis at dealing with opposition / threats?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THE NAZI POLICE STATE • Propaganda and persuasion – indoctrination so most people supported the Nazis • S.S. (Waffen S.S., National Security and Death Head's Units) • Gestapo – state police force – relied on informants (neighbours, children) • People's Courts – judges Nazis – gave the 'right' verdict • Concentration camps – for political prisoners – many died from conditions. Later death camps during WW2. 			
<p>16. How did young people react to the Nazi regime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler Youth (Girls – League of German Maidens) • Activities done in Hitler Youth e.g. camps, tests etc. • Why Hitler Youth was important – indoctrination, future Nazis, boys = soldiers, girls= mother, informants 			
<p>17. How did the Nazis persecute minority groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aryan Race – master race – blood / ancestry not just hair and eye colour • Anti-Semitic policies – boycott of Jewish shops, banned from jobs etc. • Nuremberg Laws x 2 – Reich Citizen law, law for Protection of Blood & Honour • Kristallnacht – Crystal Night / Night of the Broken Glass • Persecution of other minorities – homosexuals, disabled, tramps • Final Solution / Holocaust 			

PAPER 1: SECTION A – DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP: GERMANY 1890-1945

You will be required to answer **6 questions** on this topic. These are examples of the kinds of questions you could have – use your colourful guide sheet for exam technique tips:

01. How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about...? [4]

02. Why might the authors of Interpretation A and B have different interpretations about...? [4]

03. Which interpretation do you find more convincing about...? [8]

04. Describe two... (problems, events, successes, failures, reasons...) [4]

05. In what ways were... affected by....? Explain your answer [8]

06. Big Mamma – Bullet Point Question

Which of the following was the more important reason why...

- Reason one
- Reason two

Explain your answer with reference to BOTH reasons. [12]