

Germany, 1890-1945: Democracy and dictatorship

| Part 1 | Topic | Revising | Confident | Ready for exam! |
|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1a) Kaiser Wilhelm and the difficulties of ruling Germany | The growth of parliamentary government | | | |
| | The influence of Prussian militarism | | | |
| | Industrialisation | | | |
| | Social reform and the growth of socialism | | | |
| | The domestic importance of the Navy Laws | | | |
| 1b) Impact of the First World War | War weariness, economic problems | | | |
| | Defeat | | | |
| | The end of the monarchy | | | |
| | Post-war problems including reparations, the occupation of the Ruhr and hyperinflation | | | |
| 1c) Weimar democracy | Political change and unrest, 1919-1923, including Spartacists, Kapp Putsch and the Munich Putsch | | | |
| | The extent of recovery during the Stresemann era (1924-1929): economic developments including the new currency, Dawes Plan and the Young Plan | | | |
| | The impact of international agreements on | | | |
| | The Weimar culture | | | |

| Part 2 | Topic | Revising | Confident | Ready for exam! |
|--|--|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 2a) The impact of the Depression | Growth in support for the Nazis and other extremist parties (1928- 1932), including the role of the SA | | | |
| | Hitler's appeal | | | |
| 2b) The failure of Weimar democracy | Election results | | | |
| | The role of Papen and Hindenburg and Hitler's appointment as Chancellor | | | |
| 2c) The establishment of Hitler's dictatorship | The Reichstag Fire | | | |
| | Enabling Act | | | |
| | Elimination of political opposition | | | |
| | Rohm and the Night of the Long Knives | | | |
| | Hitler becomes Führer | | | |

| Part 3 | Topic | Revising | Confident | Ready for exam! |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 3a) Economic changes | Benefits and drawbacks | | | |
| | Employment | | | |
| | Public works programmes | | | |
| | Rearmament | | | |
| 3b) Social policy and practice | The impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees | | | |
| | Reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups | | | |
| | Education | | | |
| | Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution | | | |
| 3c) Control | The Final Solution | | | |
| | Goebbels, the use of propaganda and censorship | | | |
| | Nazi culture | | | |
| | Repression and the police state and the roles of Himmler, the SS and Gestapo | | | |
| | Opposition and resistance, including White Rose group, Swing Youth, Edelweiss Pirates and July 1944 bomb plot. | | | |

Germany Examination - Paper 1

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|------------|----------|---|
| Question 1 | 4 marks | How do interpretations differ? (look at the content) |
| Question 2 | 4 marks | Why do interpretations differ? (look at the context) |
| Question 3 | 8 marks | Which interpretation is more convincing? (use your knowledge) |
| Question 4 | 4 marks | Describe two problems (use your knowledge) |
| Question 5 | 8 marks | In what ways did life for Germans change when... (focus on changes) |
| Question 6 | 12 marks | <p>Compare... For example: Which had the bigger impact on Nazi popularity in the early 1930s?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy • Adolf Hitler <p>(Explain each of the bullet points and how they relate to the questions. Then do a conclusion)</p> |

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| 1a) The armistice | Aims of the peacemakers | | | |
| | Wilson and the Fourteen Points | | | |
| | Clemenceau and Lloyd George | | | |
| | The extent to which they achieved their aims | | | |
| 1b) The Versailles Settlement | Diktat | | | |
| | Territorial changes | | | |
| | Military restrictions | | | |
| | War guilt and reparations | | | |
| 1c) Impact of the treaty and wider settlement | Reactions of the Allies | | | |
| | German objections | | | |
| | Weaknesses of the settlement, including the problems faced by new states (countries) | | | |

| Part 2 | Topic | Revising | Confident | Ready for exam! |
|----------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 2a) The League of Nations | Its formation and covenant | | | |
| | Organisation | | | |
| | Membership and how it changed | | | |
| | Powers of the League | | | |
| | The work of the League's agencies | | | |
| | The contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s, including the successes and failures of the League, such as the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, Vilna, Corfu and Bulgaria. | | | |
| 2b) Diplomacy outside the League | Locarno treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact | | | |
| 2c) The collapse of the League | The effects of the Depression | | | |
| | The Manchurian and Abyssinian crises and their consequences | | | |
| | The failure of the League to avert war in 1939 | | | |

| Part 3 | Topic | Revising | Confident | Ready for exam! |
|--------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 3a) The development of tension | Hitler's aims and Allied reactions | | | |
| | The Dollfuss Affair | | | |
| | The Saar | | | |
| | German rearmament, including conscription | | | |
| | The Stresa Front | | | |
| | Anglo-German Naval Agreement | | | |
| 3b Escalation of tension | Remilitarisation of the Rhineland | | | |
| | Mussolini, the Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact | | | |
| | Anschluss | | | |
| | Reasons for and against the policy of appeasement | | | |
| | The Sudeten Crisis and Munich | | | |
| | The ending of appeasement | | | |
| 3c) The outbreak of war | The occupation of Czechoslovakia | | | |
| | Role of the USSR and the Nazi-Soviet Pact | | | |
| | The invasion of Poland and outbreak of war, September 1939 | | | |
| | Responsibility for the outbreak of war, including that of key individuals: Hitler, Stalin and Chamberlain. | | | |

Conflict & Tension Examination - Paper 2

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|------------|---------------------------|--|
| Question 1 | 4 marks | Source A opposes Germany. How do you know? (say what you can see then apply your knowledge) |
| Question 2 | 12 marks | How useful are sources B and C to an historian studying... (all sources are useful. Source B is useful because... Source C is useful because... They are both useful because...) |
| Question 3 | 8 marks | Write an account of ... (focus on cause and consequence) *remember, consequences are not always bad things - it means as a result of |
| Question 4 | 16 marks (+4 for SPaG) | For example: 'Appeasement was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939' How far do you agree with this statement? (Paragraph 1 - discuss the factor in the question i.e. appeasement Paragraph 2 - discuss an alternative factor e.g. weak League of Nations Paragraph 3 - discuss another alternative factor e.g. The Treaty of Versailles Paragraph 4 - conclusion - do you agree or disagree with the statement and why.) |