

## 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   |          |           |                 |
|                                | The impact of war on the economy and the German people, including bombing, rationing, labour shortages, refugees |          |           |                 |
| 3b) Social policy and practice | Reasons for policies, practices and their impact on women, young people and youth groups                         |          |           |                 |
|                                | Education  |          |           |                 |
|                                | Aryan ideas, racial policy and persecution   |          |           |                 |
|                                | The Final Solution   |          |           |                 |
| 3c) Control                    | 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

|            |          |   |
|------------|----------|---|
| 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"> <li>• The economy</li> <li>• Adolf Hitler</li> </ul> <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

|            |                        |  |
|------------|------------------------|--|
| 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?<br><br>(Paragraph 1 - discuss the factor in the question i.e. appeasement<br>Paragraph 2 - discuss an alternative factor e.g. weak League of Nations<br>Paragraph 3 - discuss another alternative factor e.g. The Treaty of Versailles<br><br>Paragraph 4 - conclusion - do you agree or disagree with the statement and why.) |