

Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918-1939

Topic	Red	Amber	Green	Revised
The Weimar Republic, 1918-29				
The Origins of the Republic, 1918-19 - The legacy of the First World War. The abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice and revolution, 1918–19. - The setting up of the Weimar Republic. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Constitution.				
The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919-23 - Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the ‘stab in the back’ theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles. - Challenges to the Republic from Left and Right: Spartacists, Freikorps, the Kapp Putsch. - The challenges of 1923: hyperinflation; the reasons for, and effects of, the French occupation of the Ruhr.				
The recovery of the Republic, 1924-29 - Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment. - The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.				
Changes in Society, 1924-29 - Changes in the standard of living, including wages, housing, unemployment insurance. - Changes in the position of women in work, politics and leisure. - Cultural changes: developments in architecture, art and the cinema				
Hitler’s rise to power, 1919-33				
Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920-22 - Hitler’s early career: joining the German Workers’ Party and setting up the Nazi Party, 1919–20. - The early growth and features of the Party. The Twenty-Five Point Programme. The role of the SA.				
The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923-29 - The reasons for, events and consequences of the Munich Putsch. - Reasons for limited support for the Nazi Party, 1924–28. Party reorganisation and Mein Kampf. The Bamberg Conference of 1926.				
The growth in support of the Nazi Party, 1929-32 - The growth of unemployment – its causes and impact. The failure of successive Weimar governments to deal with unemployment from 1929 to January 1933. The growth of support for the Communist Party. - Reasons for the growth in support for the Nazi Party, including the appeal of Hitler and the Nazis, the effects of propaganda and the work of the SA.				
How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932-33 - Political developments in 1932. The roles of Hindenburg, Brüning, von Papen and von Schleicher. - The part played by Hindenburg and von Papen in Hitler becoming Chancellor in 1933.				
Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933-39				
The creation of a dictatorship, 1933-34 - The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions. - The threat from Röhm and the SA, the Night of the Long Knives and the death of von Hindenburg. Hitler becomes Führer, the army and oath of allegiance.				
The police state - The role of the Gestapo, the SS, the SD and concentration camps. - Nazi control of the legal system, judges and law courts. - Nazi policies towards the Catholic and Protestant Churches, including the Reich Church and the Concordat.				
Controlling and influencing attitudes - Goebbels and the Ministry of Propaganda: censorship, Nazi use of media, rallies and sport, including the Berlin Olympics of 1936. - Nazi control of culture and the arts, including art, architecture, literature and film.				
Opposition, resistance and conformity - The extent of support for the Nazi regime. - Opposition from the Churches, including the role of Pastor Niemöller. - Opposition from the young, including the Swing Youth and the Edelweiss Pirates.				

Life in Nazi Germany, 1933-39				
Nazi policies towards women - Nazi views on women and the family. - Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance.				
Nazi policies towards the young - Nazi aims and policies towards the young. The Hitler Youth and the League of German Maidens. - Nazi control of the young through education, including the curriculum and teachers.				
Employment & living standards - Nazi policies to reduce unemployment, including labour service, autobahns, rearmament and invisible unemployment. - Changes in the standard of living, especially of German workers. The Labour Front, Strength Through Joy, Beauty of Labour.				
The persecution of minorities - Nazi racial beliefs and policies and the treatment of minorities: Slavs, 'gypsies', homosexuals and those with disabilities. - The persecution of the Jews, including the boycott of Jewish shops and businesses (1933), the Nuremberg Laws and Kristallnacht.				