

Topics - Weimar and Nazi Germany, 1918–39	I have revision notes	I am confident on this topic	I have completed exam questions
Key topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918–29			
<p>Key topic 1.1 The origins of the Republic, 1918–19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 1.2 The early challenges to the Weimar Republic, 1919–23</p> <p>Reasons for the early unpopularity of the Republic, including the 'stab in the back' theory and the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 1.3 The recovery of the Republic, 1924–29</p> <p>Reasons for economic recovery, including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American loans and investment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann's achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. 			
<p>Key topic 1.3 Changes in society, 1924–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
Key topic 2: Hitler's rise to power, 1919–33			
<p>Key topic 2.1 Early development of the Nazi Party, 1920–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 2.2 The Munich Putsch and the lean years, 1923–29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			

<p>Key topic 2.3 The growth in support for the Nazis, 1929–32</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 2.3 How Hitler became Chancellor, 1932–33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 3: Nazi control and dictatorship, 1933–39</p>			
<p>Key topic 3.1 The creation of a dictatorship, 1933–34</p> <p>The Reichstag Fire. The Enabling Act and the banning of other parties and trade unions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 3.2 The police state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 3.4 Opposition, resistance and conformity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<p>Key topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–39</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key topic 4.1 Nazi policies towards women Nazi views on women and the family. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, employment and appearance. 			

<p>Key topic 4.2 Nazi policies towards the young</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key topic 4.3 Employment and 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. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key topic 4.4 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. 			