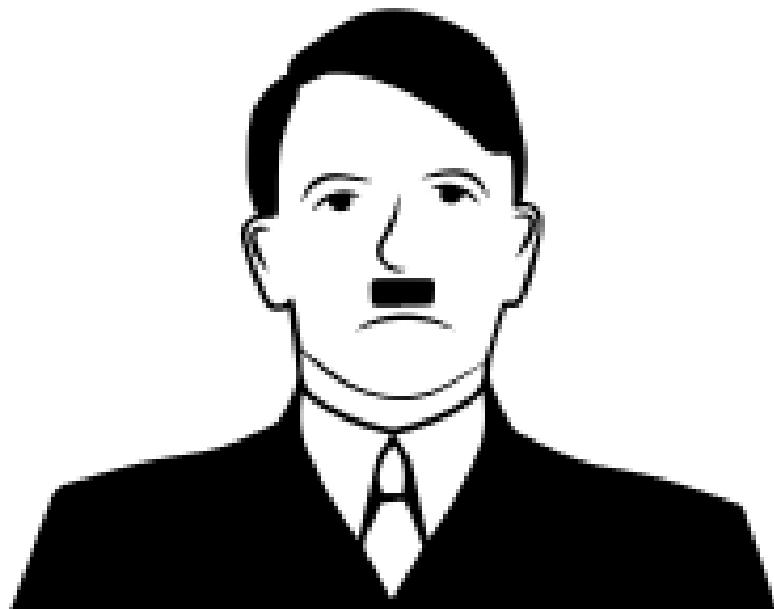


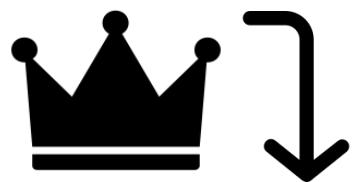
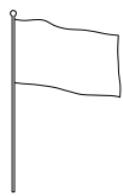
# Weimar & Nazi Germany



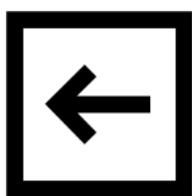
**Key Dates & Events -  
Revision Guide**

## Key Dates & Events

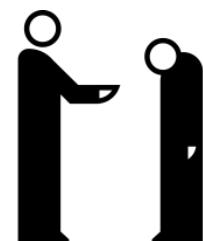
Nov  
1918



Jan  
1919



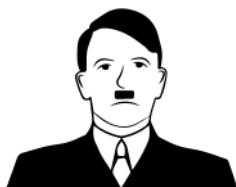
June  
1919



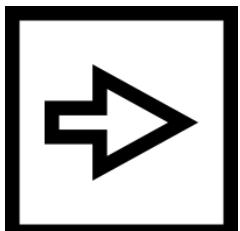
Aug  
1919



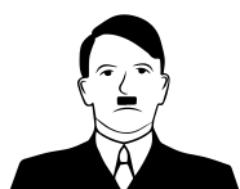
1919



1920



1920



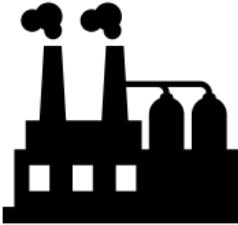
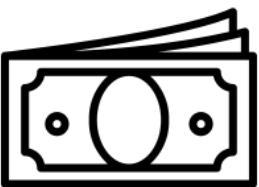
1921



## Key Dates & Events

- Nov 1918**
- As the end of The Great War got closer, the Kaiser (emperor) of Germany abdicated (stepped down) on 9th November.
  - Two days later, Ebert, the new Chancellor, agreed the terms of Armistice.
- Jan 1919**
- Inspired by the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, the left-wing Spartacist uprising began, led by Liebknecht & Luxemburg.
- June 1919**
- During the uprising they formed the KPD (German Communist Party).
  - After the end of the War, the Big Three (France, England & USA) agreed the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- 1919**
- It punished Germany with reparations, land loss and a tiny army.
- Aug 1919**
- No party had a single majority so the new Weimar Republic formed a coalition government.
- 1919**
- Ebert, leader of the SDP was elected as their President. Together, they wrote the new constitution.
- 1919**
- Hitler worked as an informant for the government and was sent to report on the German Worker's Party (DAP).
  - At the meeting he made a speech and eventually joined the party.
- 1920**
- The Berlin Freikorps joined with a leading Berlin politician: Kapp. They started a putsch (rebellion) and intended to overthrow the government. It didn't have huge support so collapsed.
- 1920**
- Hitler and Drexler (leader of the DAP) set up the 25 Point Programme. They became the NSDAP (Nazi) Party and grew in numbers.
- 1921**
- Hitler used Protection Squads, who became the Sturmabteilung (SA), led by Ernst Rohm.
  - They were known for being violent & pledged loyalty to Hitler.

## Key Dates & Events

1923		
1923		
1923		
1924		
1925		
1925		
1926		
1928		

## Key Dates & Events

**1923**

- As the government began finding it more difficult to pay the reparations, they started printing money to pay workers in the Ruhr. When Germany stopped paying, France sent troops into the Ruhr to recover reparations for themselves.

**1923**

- As a result, money began to devalue in Germany, it led to hyperinflation. Huge numbers of people lost their life savings; there were food shortages & unemployment.

- During the summer of 1923, Stresemann became Chancellor.

**1923**

- In response to the government's reaction to Hyperinflation, the Nazi Party decided to stage a rebellion : the Munich Putsch.
- They planned to overthrow the Bavarian government and then march on Berlin. It didn't go to plan & Hitler was arrested.

**1924**

- As Stresemann realised that Germany could not afford its' reparations, he negotiated deals with other countries.
- The Dawes Plan reduced the yearly payments and gave Germany

**1925**

- Stresemann also began to negotiate politically.
- Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, Germany agreed to keep existing borders and cemented positive relationships with others, as part of

**1925**

- Whilst in prison, Hitler wrote 'Mein Kampf', which set out his political and racial ideology.
- He used lots of content from the 25 Point Plan from the NSDAP.

**1926**

- Another thing which helped restore Germany as a world power was when they were allowed to join the League of Nations.
- This allowed Germany to negotiate more agreements with other countries.

**1928**

- Germany signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact along with 64 other nations. They agreed to keep armies for self-defence and agreed that they would solve disputes through peaceful means.

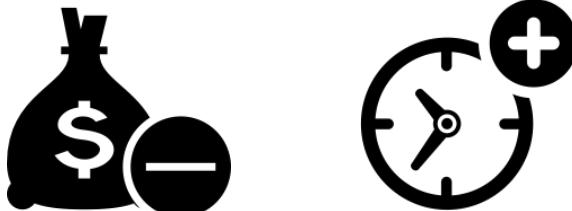
## Key Dates & Events

1928

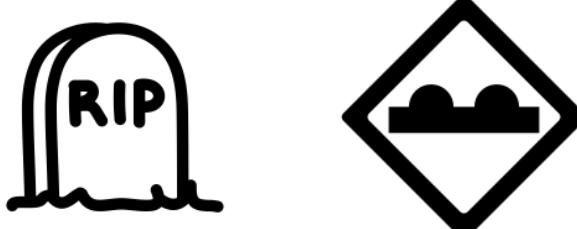


12

1929



1929



1929



1930



107

July



230



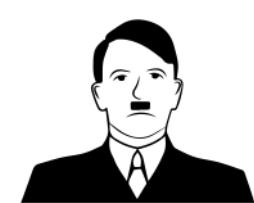
Nov



196



1932



Jan

1933



## Key Dates & Events

**1928**

- Following Hitler's spell in prison, the Nazi's experienced their 'Lean Years' and lost prominence in the government.
- As a result, in the 1928 elections, the Nazis only claimed 12 seats in the Reichstag.

**1929**

- Following negotiations with American bankers, the total reparations figure was reduced from £6.6 million to £1.85 million.
- On top of this, Germany was given longer to repay it.

**1929**

- After a period of stability with Stresemann as Chancellor, his death in 1929 spelt the beginning of a period of instability for Germany and an opportunity for Hitler to seize power.

**1929**

- To coincide with Stresemann's death, there was also a huge economic decline because of the Wall Street Crash.
- Thousands of people lost their jobs and poverty rose in Germany once more.

**1930**

- Following Josef Goebbels appointment as Head of Propaganda of the Nazi Party, they had a huge increase in seats in the Reichstag: 107. However, it was still not a majority.

**July**

- By July 1932, the Nazis achieved 230 seats in the Reichstag (37.4% of the vote). They were the biggest party but didn't have a majority.

**1932**

- Franz von Papen became Germany's new Chancellor.

**Nov**

- When a second election was called in November 1932, the Nazis had lost some momentum and got 196 seats.

**1932**

- When Papen also failed to achieve a majority, Hindenburg appointed Kurt von Schleicher Chancellor.

**Jan**

- Eventually Hindenburg decided that the easiest way to control Hitler was by having him work alongside him. Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor in January 1933.

**1933**

## Key Dates & Events

Feb  
1933



March  
1933



May  
1933



July  
1933



1933



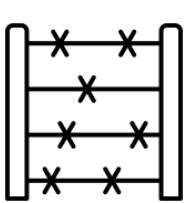
1933



1933



1933



## Key Dates & Events

**Feb  
1933**

- In February 1933, the Reichstag was set alight and was burned down. Communist Marinus van der Lubbe claimed responsibility. Hitler declared a state of emergency and began using emergency powers to change laws under the Reichstag Fire Decree.

**March  
1933**

- Days later, the Nazis secured 288 seats in the Reichstag (43.9% of the vote and made a coalition with the DNVP).
- Hitler passed the Enabling Act, which effectively allowed him to pass any law without running it through the Reichstag.

**May  
1933**

- Shortly after the Reichstag Fire, Hitler used the Enabling Act to have Trade Unions banned.
- This meant that the people didn't have representation to chal-

**July  
1933**

- Several months later, Hitler banned other political parties and had senior members of the Social Democrats & Communists imprisoned. This meant that Germany was now a Single party

**1933**

- During the same year, the Nazi Party organised a boycott of Jewish businesses. They were trying to make Jews feel unwelcome in German and to weaken them financially.

**1933**

- In 1933, the Nazi Party introduced the Law for the Encouragement of Marriage and young couples qualified for loans which didn't need to be repaid providing the couple had children.

**1933**

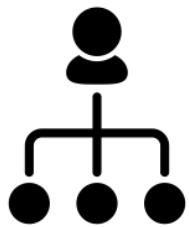
- The Nazi Party also introduced the Sterilisation Law, which led to the forcible sterilisation of over 320,000 people due to 'mental deficiency'.

**1933**

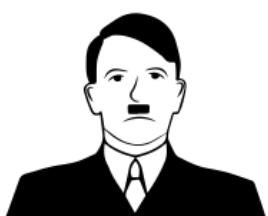
- In October 1933, the Nazi Party introduced the first concentration camp for women at Moringen.
- Prisoners included communists, Jehovah's Witnesses and Jews.

## Key Dates & Events

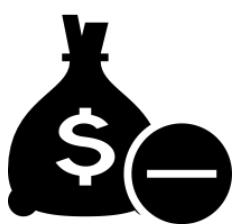
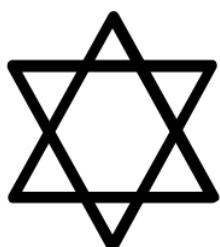
Jun  
1934



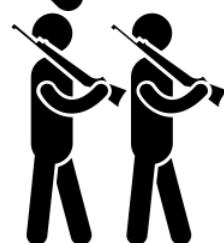
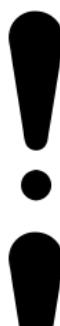
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1934



1935



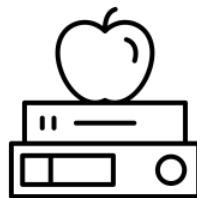
1935



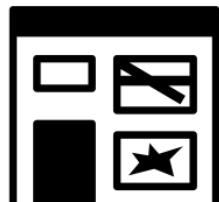
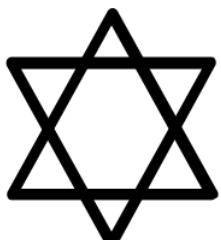
1936



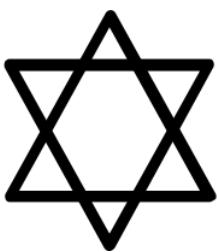
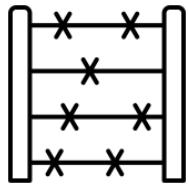
1938



1938



1939



## Key Dates & Events

- Jun 1934**
- On the evening of the 30th June 1934, Hitler ordered the SS to carry out a purge of the leadership of the SA.
  - Many prominent members of the Nazi Party were murdered, including Ernst Rohm on the Night of the Long Knives
- Aug 1934**
- In August 1934, Hindenburg died.
  - Hitler put the roles of Chancellor and President together and called himself Führer. He now had ultimate power.
- 1935**
- In September 1935, the Nazi Party passed two laws which were known as the Nuremberg Laws.
  - As a result, Jews lost their citizenship and were forbidden to marry anyone who wasn't also a Jew.
  - As Hitler ramped up his process of rearmament, the Nazi Party introduced Conscription.
  - Every eligible German man had to carry out a period in the army. It was clear that Hitler was preparing for war.
- 1936**
- In 1936, membership of the Hitler Youth became compulsory for boys.
  - In spite of this, not everyone attended.
- 1938**
- In November 1938, Jewish children were excluded from schools.
  - This was another step in the Nazi Party's persecution of Jewish people.
- 1938**
- On 9th November 1938, the SS carried out Kristallnacht.
  - They targeted Jewish homes, businesses and synagogues and destroyed many properties. Over 20,000 Jewish men were arrested.
- 1939**
- Before war was announced, the Nazi Party stepped up their Jewish persecution once more.
  - They rounded up Jewish citizens and put them into ghettos with poor quality housing and very little food.

# Using This Guide

1. **Black Pen, Red Pen:** Study the double page spreads for 4-5 minutes. Read the content which is linked to the symbols. Then, cover the written content and just look at the symbols. How much can you write out? Uncover the writing. Fill in the gap with red pen. Complete the exercise again but this time, really focus on the red pen.
  
2. **Themes:** Work through the timeline and sort each event into these themes: The Weimar Republic; Hitler's rise to power; Nazi control & dictatorship, Life under Nazi rule.
  
3. **Ask The Expert:** Pick one time period. Study the events carefully. Have someone else hold the timeline. How much can you remember?
  
4. **Pictionary:** Look at only the image side of your timeline. How much can you recall by looking only at the images?
  
5. **Glossary:** Make a glossary of all the key words that you can find in the Knowledge Organiser.