





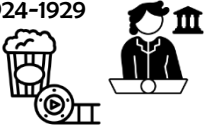













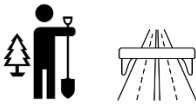



Learning Journey- End of Topic Check List Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany 1918-1939

Key Topic/ Area	Core Content	Understood?		
Key Topic 1: The Weimar Republic 1918-1929				
1.1 The Origins of the Republic 1918-1919 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legacy of the First World War • The Abdication of the Kaiser • The Armistice/ Dolchstoß • The Revolution 1918-1919 • The setting up of the Weimar Republic • The strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution 			
1.2 The Early Challenges to the Weimar Republic 1919-1923 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for the unpopularity of the Republic including the “Stab in the Back”-Dolchstoß and the terms of the Treaty of Versailles • Challenges to the Republic from the Left and Right- Spartacists, Freikorps and the Kapp Putsch • The Challenges of 1923 Hyperinflation, the reasons for and effects of; the French occupation of the Ruhr 			
1.3 The recovery of the Republic 1924-1929 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for economic recovery including the work of Stresemann, the Rentenmark, the Dawes and Young Plans and American investment and loans • The impact on domestic policies of Stresemann’s achievements abroad: the Locarno Pact, joining the League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. 			
1.4 Changes in Society 1924-1929 	<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 1919-1933				
2.1 Early Development of the Nazi Party 1920-1922 	<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. 			
2.2 The Munich Putsch and the Lean Years 1923-1929 	<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 			
2.3 The Growth in Support for the Nazis 1929-1932 	<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. 			
2.4 How Hitler became Chancellor 1932-1933 	<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. 			

Key Topic/ Area	Core Content	Understood?		
Key Topic 3: Nazi Control and Dictatorship 1933-1939				
3.1 The creation of a dictatorship 1933-1934 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
3.2 The Police State 	<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. 			
3.3 Controlling and influencing attitudes 	<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. 			
3.4 Opposition, Resistance and Conformity 	<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. 			
Key Topic 4: Life in Nazi Germany 1933-1939				
4.1 Nazi Policies towards Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nazi views on women and the family. • Nazi policies towards women, including marriage and family, • Employment and appearance. 			
4.2 Nazi policies towards the young 	<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. 			
4.3 Employment and Living Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			
4.4 The Persecution of Minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			